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Tuesday, December 5, 1978
Agrahayana 14, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 5, 1978/Agrahayana 14, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अलाभप्रद शाखा लाईनें

*222. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे द्वारा अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों को आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम बनाने के लिए किये जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान कौन-कौन सी रेल लाइनों को आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम बनाया जायेगा?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) रेलें अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों को आर्थिक रूप से समर्थ बनाने के लिए सभी प्रयास कर रही हैं । इस दिशा में रेलों द्वारा किये गये कुछ मुख्य उपाय इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) बिना टिकट यात्रा और खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की घटनाएं रोकने के लिए गहन जांच ;

(2) मेला यातायात की निकासी के लिए विशेष प्रबन्ध ;

(3) उन गाड़ियों को रद्द करना उपयोग कम किया जाता है;

(4) सवारी और माल गाड़ियों के बदले मिली-जुली गाड़ियां चलाना;

(5) अलाभप्रद स्टेशनों/हाल्टों को बन्द करना अथवा उन्हें ठेकदार द्वारा परिचालित गाड़ी हाल्टों में बदलना ;

(6) केवल एक इंजन पद्धति को अपनाना;

(7) केवल दिन में ही गाड़ियों को चलाना;

(8) यातायात के लिए व्यक्तिगत तौर पर जोरदार प्रचार;

(9) माल डिब्बों के लादने, उतारने और परिवहन पर कड़ी निगरानी रखना;

(10) परिचालनिक और संविधिक आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप कर्मचारियों, ईंधन और अनुरक्षण में बचत, इत्यादि ।

(ख) दो और शाखा लाइनें अर्थात पश्चिम बंगाल में पूर्व रेलवे पर बकईपुर लक्ष्मीकान्तपुर (ब० ला०) और महाराष्ट्र में दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे पर मुडखेड अदिलाबाद (मीटर लाइन) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान सम्भवतः लाभप्रद हो जायेंगी ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि अलाभप्रद जो गाड़ियां थीं वहां के स्थानीय लोगों के जनप्रतिनिधियों की सलाह ले कर उसके आगे की योजना और वहां गाड़ियां चलाने का जो विचार हो सकता है उस सम्बन्ध में क्या जनप्रतिनिधियों की सलाह ले कर शासन वहां पर गाड़ियां चलाये ऐसा विचार शासन का है क्या ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मान्यवर, अलाभप्रद जो गाड़ियां हैं उनको लाभप्रद बनाने के लिये जो योजनायें बनायीं हैं उसकी जानकारी मैंने दी है । लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है कि पैसेंजर्स और अन्य लोगों से सलाह मशिवरा कर के नई योजना तैयार करें, यह अच्छा सुझाव है उस पर हम अमल करेंगे ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अक्सर यह शिकायत मिली है कि माल डिब्बे समय पर नहीं मिलते हैं और वहां इस कारण रिश्वतखोरी चलती है । तो इस तरह का कोई प्रबन्ध किया जाये कि उनको समय पर माल के डिब्बे मिलें ताकि गुड्स समय पर पहुंच जायें और व्यापारियों को भी सुविधा हो साथ ही रेलवे को भी फायदा पहुंचे ।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मान्यवर, माल डिब्बों की तो कमी नहीं है । जैसा कई मर्तबा मैंने सदन में बताया है हम लोगों के पास करीब करीब

4 लाख वैगन्ज हैं । लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि पिछले एक साल के अन्दर अनाज का इम्पोर्ट बन्द हो जाने के बाद सारा अनाज हरियाणा और पंजाब से दक्षिण तक और वैस्ट कोस्ट तक जाता है इसलिये सारा ट्रैफिक पैटर्न बदल गया है । साथ ही साथ फर्टिलाइजर और सीमेंट के यातायात के लिये कई मर्तबा ट्रयूटिकोरिन में हमारा इम्पोर्ट होता है और वह सारा माल चला जाता है पंजाब और हरियाणा की तरफ । इस वजह से वैगन्ज की अड़चन है । लेकिन हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं किसी जगह पर वैगन्ज मिलने में दिक्कत न हो ।

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: May I know from the hon. Minister the economical routes for the passenger trains which had been stopped for long, 6 months ago, due to the shortage of coal? I want to know whether the hon. Minister can categorically reply as to how many passenger trains have started running this month after the coal shortage.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already stated in this House that because of the shortage of steam coal, especially after the floods and syclone in East India, 213 pairs of trains had been cancelled and we hope that by January the entire supply of steam coal will be restored to the pre-flood level and after that we will restore most of the trains.

श्री राघव जी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे पता नहीं कि इन्दौर और भोपाल के बीच का सर्वेक्षण लाभप्रद है या अलाभप्रद, लेकिन उसका प्रमुख कारण यह भी है कि सवारी गाड़ी भोपाल से इन्दौर के बीच में 12 घंटे लेती है जब कि बस 4 घंटे में पहुंच जाती है । हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे बहुत से सैक्शन्ज हैं जहां कि सवारी गाड़ी सड़क के मुकाबले में काफी समय लेती है । क्या इस बात का विचार किया जायेगा कि जिन सैक्शन्ज पर यातायात काफी है, पैसेन्जर्स ट्रैफिक भी है, वहां द्रुत गाड़ियां चलाई जायें ?

सवारी गाड़ियों के अलावा माल गाड़ियों के मुकाबले में भी वहां सड़क यातायात खूब प्रचुरता से चलता है । क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करेंगे कि सड़क के मुकाबले में रेल यातायात द्रुत गति से चले और वहां द्रुत गति की गाड़ियां चलाने के बारे में विचार करेंगे ?

श्री मधु दण्डवते: कई बार यात्रियों की मांग की प्रकार की होती है । एक मांग यह करते हैं कि गाड़ियों की रफ्तार बढ़ायी जाए और सफर कम करो और साथ ही साथ यह भी मांग होती है कि स्टेशनों की तादाद बढ़ाओ । दोनों काम करना बहुत कठिन होता है, लेकिन दोनों के बीच सन्तुलन कायम करने की हम जरूर कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

Import of Crude

*224. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will have to import more crude at least in the next five years in addition to the projected increase in production of indigenous oil to meet the comparatively fast growth in consumption of petroleum products;

(b) the factual position in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the consumption so that more crude may not be required to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Current projections, the requirements of imported crude oil during the 5 years from 1978 to 1983 are expected to be of the following order:—

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)

1978-79	....	15.0
1979-80	....	16.7
1980-81	....	17.0
1981-82	....	15.9
1982-83	....	18.5

(c) The steps taken to reduce the consumption of petroleum products mainly include the following:

(i) Curbing of inessential consumption of petroleum products;

(ii) Bringing about improvement in the efficient use of petroleum products; and

(iii) Substitution of petroleum fuels by indigenouly available coal, where ever technically possible, without inhibiting industrial production.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: The hon. Minister has replied that since our import content of petroleum products will go up in the coming 5 years excepting one year, it will be going on increasing, but it will become a little less in 1981-82, but again it will go up in 1982-83. That means, a comrehensive policy should be pursued to make this country self-sufficient in oil production. So, there are various uncertainties also involved in the oil producing countries of the world. As you are aware...

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Political turmoil in Iran from whom we....

MR. SPEAKER: The question need not be oily.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps or what measures he will be taking or what are the steps envisaged to increase the production in the country especially in the eastern region parts like Assam and Digboi. And about the off-shore drilling, that should be taken up in the Bay of Bengal especially on the Orissa coast near the Paradeep port where there is a big prospect of off-shore oil. What steps the Minister going to take?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: As I told the House the other day....

MR. SPEAKER: I think last week this question was answered.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is a question of admission of questions more than of replies.

We are trying to go round the whole country's off-shore and on-shore basins to find more and more oil. The hon. Member is quite right that we should do it as expeditiously and as exhaustively as possible.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: The hon. Minister in his reply to part (c) has given a programme that we will be substituting coal for oil. It is now well known as recently stated by the Minister of Energy that we are facing coal shortage and it is of the order of about seven million tonnes this year. As a result of this shortage, some of the trains are not running in my home State Orissa. We have not reached self-sufficiency in coal production in our country. In these circumstances, if we think of substituting coal for oil, I think, we are not following a very realistic policy. There should be a comprehensive energy-fuel policy.

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: I am saying all these as a prelude to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister assure in the absence of sufficient coal to serve as substitute for oil, about the steps he will take? I would like to know whether the Government—it has a collective responsibility—is thinking of a comprehensive policy in regard to all types of fuels including oil, coal and power. There is power shortage also in our country. Will the hon. Minister on behalf of the Government assure us that they will come forward with a comprehensive policy in this respect?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I do admit that the availability of fuel, coal and crude oil are the basic constraints in providing all that we require in the field of energy. It is also a hard fact that the Petroleum Conservation Action Group, which is suggesting these types of diversion from oil to

coal, is constituted and the representative of the Ministry is there in that Group. However, at the Planning Commission level, all these facts are coordinated and a comprehensive approach is always taken in dealing with such matters.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: As reported in a newspaper, the diesel oil is in short supply and consequent upon that many buses are not running. As a matter of fact, kerosene is also going out of stock. Yesterday, I personally went to many of the stock-holders and they were not able to supply even a drop of kerosene. I would like to know whether this has got any relation to the short supply of crude oil.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The more we talk about it, the more difficulty we are facing because the market is very sensitive. But the hard fact remains and I cannot hide it also, the Iranian crude which we would have got in the month of October, November and December 1978 was to the tune of 1.5 million tonnes, it has just not arrived, except 50,000 tonnes. Therefore, there is obvious shortage in the market. Moreover, unfortunately due to the Bobay Port strike in Septeber, October and just recently and also the strike and go-slow in Barouni Refinery, we have had very great shortage in both the product and its movement. Therefore, there is difficulty in the market, which we have to overcome in the coming week or so.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: I would like to know whether the indigenous production of the oil will be raised to meet the consumption of oil in the country in the next five years.

MR. SPEAKER: He has given a written statement.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I do hope we will find more oil, but I am not sure whether we will be able to raise our oil output proportion to our demand.

मध्य प्रदेश में बम्बई हाई से प्राप्त गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित करना

*225. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां बम्बई हाई से प्राप्त प्राकृतिक गैस का उपयोग कर के रसायनिक उर्वरकों का उत्पादन किया जाएगा ; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि खण्डवा अथवा बुरहानपुर में प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित किये जायें और यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार औद्योगिक पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए खण्डवा अथवा बुरहानपुर अथवा राज्य के किसी अन्य स्थान पर ऐसे कारखाने स्थापित करने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) It is proposed to set up four large sized fertilizer plants, two each in Maharashtra and Gujarat based on the gas available from Bombay High/South Bassein structures. Each of these plants would have a capacity for the manufacture of 1350 tonnes per day of ammonia with appropriate urea capacity. The plants in Maharashtra will be located at Thal Vaishet in Kolaba district and the plants in Gujarat at Hazira in Surat District.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government of Madhya Pradesh have made a request for setting up a fertilizer project based on gas in Madhya Pradesh during the VI Plan Period. In the setting up of fertilizer plants based on gas as feedstock, preference is being given to locations near the source of gas availability as it has been found that it is economical to transport finished fertilizers rather than transport gas. The location of fertilizer plants is decided upon taking into consideration various techno-economic factors, which, *inter alia*, include the proximity

to feedstock, the availability of infrastructure, the proximity to areas of consumption etc. In setting up future fertilizer plants, the claims of Madhya Pradesh would be given due consideration based on techno-economic factors.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह कहा है कि प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित खाद का कारखाना लगाने के कुछ हमने मापदण्ड बनाए हुए हैं, कुछ आधार निश्चित किए हैं। इस में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि एक तो कच्चा माल समीप मिलना चाहिए, दूसरे उपभोक्ता वहां नजदीक हों और तीसरे यह कि इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर वहां पर मौजूद हो। इन आधारों पर खाद का कारखाना लगाते हैं। मुझे माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना है कि जहां तक बाम्बे हाई से आप सूरत में जाएंगे प्राकृतिक गैस को खाद का कारखाना लगाने के लिए उस में कम दूरी है बुरहानपुर की। बाम्बे से नजदीक तो उतना ही है। इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर की भी कोई कमी खाण्डवा बुरहानपुर के लिए नहीं है क्योंकि वह मेन लाइन पर स्थित है। उपभोक्ता की भी कमी नहीं है क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश में तो हम समझते हैं कि कृषि साधन ज्यादा हैं। वहां उपभोक्ता की कमी नहीं है। इस के अलावा चौथा आधार भी मैं उन को सजैस्ट करूंगा कि इस के साथ यह भी तो देखना चाहिए कि जो औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश हैं वहां भी उद्योग लगाए जायं। जहां बेरोजगारी अधिक है, बेरोजगारों की संख्या अधिक है जिन को काम का अभी तक कोई भी अवसर नहीं मिला है उन स्थानों को भी प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। तो इस दृष्टि को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश को भी प्राथमिकता खाद का कारखाना लगाने में वह देंगे क्योंकि पहले हमारे साथ भेदभाव हो चुका है, अन्याय हो चुका है। कोयला हमारे पास था कोरबा में लेकिन कोयले पर आधारित खाद का कारखाना लगाया गया रामगुण्डम में। हमारे यहां नवीन भी आ गई लेकिन तब भी वह कारखाना हमें नहीं मिला। इसलिए इस अन्याय का निराकरण करने के लिए क्या प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित खाद का कारखाना मध्य प्रदेश में खाण्डवा या बुरहानपुर में लगाने को आप प्राथमिकता प्रदान करेंगे ?

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, इस प्रश्न को बहुत गहराई से हमारे विशेषज्ञों ने देखा और उन के निर्णय के मुताबिक प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित दो खाद संयंत्र महाराष्ट्र के पश्चिमी किनारे पर और दो गुजरात में लगाने का निर्णय हो चुका है। इस के बाद मध्य प्रदेश में खाद का कारखाना गैस पर आधारित लगाने की संभावना नहीं है। पर मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूं कि बहुत पहले, आज से करीब करीब चार साल पहले ही नहीं बल्कि सच पूछिए तो सन् 60 में मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले पर आधारित एक खाद का कारखाना कोरबा में लगाने का निर्णय हुआ था। उस निर्णय को बार बार हटा कर रामगुण्डम और तालचेर को प्राथमिकता दे दी गई। हमारा कोई यह कहना नहीं है कि वहां नहीं लगना चाहिए था। पर कोरबा में कारखाना लगने का निर्णय भी हुआ और यह भी सच है कि 20 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग उस पर खर्च भी हो गए। यह भी सच है कि वहां कुछ लड़के भर्ती हो कर ट्रेनिंग के लिए भी तैयार कर दिए गए और फिर वह कारखाना 75 में बिल्कुल छोड़ दिया गया। अब सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि सन् 1979 के मार्च अप्रैल में रामगुण्डम और तालचेर के कारखाने चालू हो जाते हैं तो उन को देख कर कि वह कैसे चलते हैं, उस के बाद कोरबा के कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करेंगे। मध्य प्रदेश की सम्भावना अगर कोई है खाद के कारखाने की तो कोयले पर आधारित कोरबा में उस कारखाने की सम्भावना है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : कोरबा के सम्बन्ध में आप ने जो जानकारी दी है, उस के लिए धन्यवाद। लेकिन, श्रीमन्, मैं फिर से अपने उसी प्रश्न की तरफ जाऊंगा जो मेरा मूल प्रश्न है। आप ने प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित खाद के कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में कहा है और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भी मांग की है, आप के पास प्रस्ताव भेज कर अनुरोध किया है कि प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित खाद का कारखाना मध्य प्रदेश में लगाया जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का प्रस्ताव आप को कब मिला और उस के सम्बन्ध में आप ने कब जांच कराई ? आप ने कहा है कि महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में एक-एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए आप ने निर्णय ले लिया है, लेकिन प्राकृतिक गैस तो बम्बई-हाई से अभी और ज्यादा मिलने वाली है, जैसे-जैसे उसका एक्स्प्लायटेशन होगा, वह और ज्यादा मिलेगी, इसलिए भविष्य में आप और कारखाने भी लगायेंगे, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए—क्या आप मध्य प्रदेश में भी प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित खाद का कारखाना लगायेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: If more gas is there, he will certainly do it.

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : I can not promise.

मान्यवर, श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सकलेचा जी ने मध्य मंत्री पद ग्रहण करने के बाद एक पत्र हम को लिखा था, जिस में उन्होंने हम से मांग की कि बम्बई-हाई से जो प्राकृतिक गैस निकलती है, उस पर आधारित एक खाद का कारखाना मध्य प्रदेश में भी लगाया जाय। लेकिन जैसी आप से मैंने विनय की है, बम्बई-हाई से जितनी गैस मिलने की सम्भावना है, उस के आधार पर चार कारखाने लगाने का निर्णय हो चुका है। यह निर्णय बहुत पहले हो चुका था, मेरे यहां आने से पहले हो चुका था, इस सरकार के बनने से पहले हो चुका था और वह निर्णय सही भी था—ऐसा मैं मानता हूं, क्योंकि प्राकृतिक गैस राष्ट्रीय

सम्पत्ति है, न महाराष्ट्र की है, न गुजरात की है, न उत्तर प्रदेश की है और न मध्य प्रदेश की है। इस राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का विकास इस तरह से होना चाहिए जो सब तरह से राष्ट्रीय हित में हो। इस लिए यदि हम राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से कोई सम्भावना ऐसी देखेंगे तो उस पर ग़ौर विचार करेंगे, लेकिन अभी मुझे कोई ऐसी बात दिखाई नहीं पड़ती है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I very much appreciate the statement of the hon. Minister that the natural mineral wealth has to be used in the best interest of the country. Does he take into consideration this factor in respect of all the States? Suppose, some gas is found in Gujarat, it will be made available to Maharashtra and if it is found in Maharashtra, it will be made available to Karnataka. Whether the same yardstick will apply to all the States or only in the case of Maharastra this theory is being applied and moral lessons are given to us here?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am grateful to the hon. Member for reminding me...

MR. SPEAKER: That he should not be partial to Maharashtra. That is what he said not I.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: ....what the national policy is. The national policy has been and is the same as with the previous Government. We have not looked it from the angle of Gujarat or Maharashtra. Unfortunately, some people are unnecessarily dragging into that particular type of stance. Government feels that the Bombay High gas is a national asset; Tapti gas is a national asset and whatever gas we get anywhere in the country whether in the North-east or North-west, we make use of it in the best possible interest of the nation.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Whether Gujarat gas will be made available to Maharashtra?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: There is no gas in Gujarat which can in the national interest, be exported out of Gujarat. If there was some such gas, we would have certainly looked into that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं—मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि कोरबा में जो कोयले पर आधारित खाद का कारखाना लग रहा था, वह रामगुण्डम को दे दिया गया, जिस पर 20 करोड़ रुपया भी खर्च हो चुका था। मध्य प्रदेश के साथ यह अन्याय हुआ है— इस बात को भी मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या इस को पोलिटिकल प्रेशर की वजह से वहां ले जाया गया है? आप ने अभी यह भी कहा है कि प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित जो कारखाने लगाये जा रहे हैं, उन का निर्णय पिछली सरकार ने किया था और वह निर्णय उचित भी था— ऐसा आप मानते हैं। क्या आप उस निर्णय पर पुनः विचार करने को तैयार हैं? पिछली बार जो गलती हुई है, वह अब न हो, पिछली सरकार की गलतियों को दोहराया न जाय, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जो मांग वहां की सरकार ने की है— उस को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या आप खण्डवा और बरहानपुर में यह खाद कारखाना लगाने के लिए तैयार हैं?

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : पिछली गलती का सुधार कोरबा में होना है। उसके बारे में मैंने कहा है कि हम उसको देख रहे हैं। गैस के सिलसिले में न कोई भूल हुई है और न मेरी दृष्टि से आज भी उसमें भ्रम दिखाई पड़ती है। वे कारखाने सही स्थानों पर लग रहे हैं और वह काम राष्ट्रीय हित में हो रहा है। मेरे लिए इस वक्त यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि किन कारणों से कोरबा की योजना छोड़ दी गई। तरह तरह की बहसें हुई। लेकिन वह जो बहस हुई, जिस के कारण कोरबा के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार हुआ, मैं खुद उससे संतुष्ट नहीं हूं।

Proposal to Supply Tapti Gas to Saurashtra

***227. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:**

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has made a proposal that Tapti gas be piped to Saurashtra and a Power Station based on this gas be set up as no source of energy is available in Saurashtra; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). While no specific proposal for setting up of a Power Station based on Tapti gas has been received by Government, in some communications the Government of Gujarat have made mention of setting up of a super thermal station in Gujarat and utilisation of Tapti gas for power generation in Saurashtra. The question of utilisation of Tapti gas is premature since any decision about the exploitation and transportation of Tapti gas will be possible only after these structures have been fully appraised and declared commercial.

SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister kindly enlighten the House whether it is a fact, when the Bombay High Basin off-shore is fully developed, from the total produce available, Gujarat's share will be two million C.M.D. associated gas and 5 million CMD free gas? If so, has the State Government been pressing the Central Government to fulfil their promise lay the off-shore line by May 1979?

MR. SPEAKER: We are on Tapti. We are not on Bombay High. If you have any question on Tapti, you can put. Let us confine ourselves to Tapti.

SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Now, arising out of this, has any decision been taken there and, if not, when it is going to be taken for the utilisation of Tapti gas?

SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA: Sir, we are not yet sure about the Tapti field. When we find out the size of the Tapti field, we will determine the use of the Tapti gas.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister has been to Gujarat more than once and he knows that there is a great demand for electricity power in Gujarat because of the increasing demand from various industries. In fact, it is increasing every year by 15 per cent and the thermal scheme is limited and hydro is a long-term one In view of these facts, will the hon. Minister keep in mind the fact that when the Tapti gas is available on some day, it will be available to Saurashtra area so that a new power station could be built up there to feed electricity to the increasing industries in Gujarat and Saurashtra?

MR. SPEAKER: Highly hypothetical question. First of all, we must get the gas, then only the question of Saurashtra comes.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My question is: will the Tapti gas be piped to Saurashtra, assuming hopefully that the gas will be there?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: In view of the fact that we have yet to establish this field, I can neither accept nor deny the proposition developed by the hon. Member.

Incentive to Drug Units in Backward Areas

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*228. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have taken a decision to give incentive to drug units in backward areas;

(b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken and already taken;

(c) whether Government are also considering to give special facilities to small scale units which are ready to set up their factories in backward areas; and

(d) if so, the facilities being provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government have announced, from time to time, a number of concessions and facilities for the industrial development of backward areas. These include concessional finance extended by central term-lending institutions, subsidy on fixed capital investment, income tax reliefs, preferential treatment in regard to hire purchase of machinery by small scale units, consultancy arrangements and interest subsidy for small scale units, special facilities for the import of machinery, raw materials and components etc. in the cases of small scale industries, transport subsidy, establishment of District Industries Centres and rural industries project. The incentives and assistance rendered to such units are also contained in Chapters VI and VII of the Guidelines for Industries published by the Deptt. of Industrial Development. All these facilities are available to drug units also.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Sir, I have gone through the statement carefully. The drug manufacturers in this country are so strong and they have their own lobby and according to this scheme, the benefit is intended to go to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to the statements appeared in Financial Express, may I know from the hon. Minister if such lobby cannot capture him? My impression is that the benefits contained in the scheme cannot be derived by people for whom these are actually intended. May I know which are the backward areas where this scheme is in operation?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The backward areas or the number of districts declared by the Government of India from time to time as backward districts in India, run into hundreds in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Is present formulation not suitable for helping them? If it is not suitable would you reconsider the matter?

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: The information which I sought was—which are the backward areas in which this scheme is in operation.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: In India, if I remember correctly, there are more than 126 districts which have been declared backward.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: This scheme is intended for the benefit of the backward areas.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I cannot, in this particular stance, spell out which small unit is operating in which backward district of the country.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: This scheme is intended particularly for the graduates and diploma holders Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. As per statement, the scheme requires them to deposit an earnest money. In the Financial Express I found it was Rs. 50,000. It is also absurd as the graduates who are seeking jobs cannot deposit Rs. 50,000. May I request the hon. minister to waive this earnest money especially for those who are coming from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes communities to set up large drug units in backward areas?

SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA: This is a policy framed by the Government as a whole in the Ministry of Industrial Development. This is a suggestion for action which the hon. member has made.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I am very happy to know that the Government gives incentives to drug units in backward areas. In this connection I would like to know from the hon. Minister is any drug unit coming up in the Karnataka State? If so, the details thereof may be given.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am sorry, I will require notice for this.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: In view of the fact that whole of the North East is a backward area, is there any proramme of the Government in the public sector to start any drug unit in that area?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The public sector presently has no such intentions. But if there are small scale intrepreneurs or even other entrepreneurs, we will welcome them.

Talcher Fertilizer Plant

*230. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made for commissioning the Talcher Fertilizer Plant at Talcher, Orissa;

(b) the total expenditure incurred by Government so far on the project; and

(c) the various factors contributing to the delay in commencing commercial production in the unit?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The first gasifier in the Talcher fertilizer project was stabilised on 18th October, 1978 and the second on 22nd November, 1978. Test runs are in progress in the other sections of the plant. The plant is expected to be commissioned in February/March, 1979 and to go into commercial production in July, 1979.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the project upto 31-10-1978 is Rs. 151.77 crores.

(c) The Project comprises a large number of sections which have to be commissioned and stabilised in sequence. The delay in the commissioning of the project has been due mainly to the difficulty in commissioning and stablising the gasifiers and other sections due to trippings caused by failure of equipment, power failures, etc. The two gasifiers have now been stabilised and action is on hand to commission other sections.

SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: The managerial inefficiency is responsible for the delay in commissioning the plant and reaching commercial production stage. It is understood that the present General Manager, Mr. Biswas, is not interested to remain there. He generally remains out of the headquarters for most of the time and this causes unnecessary delay in the commissioning of the plant. I want to know when will this plant be commissioned for production?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The plant will be commissioned in March/April, 1979. There are a number of causes for its delay like delay in the finalisation of civil designs for nearly 12 months, which was done by the P&D of the FCI; delays in the civil construction activities of the contractor; delays in the supply of equipment imported and local mainly latter especially by the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels to the extent of 24 to 30 months. Commissioning of the project has also been delayed on account of the necessity to effecting some modifications due to the extremely intricate knowhow in the matter of coal gasification of which even those who were the consultants, M/s Koppers of Germany, did not have all the knowledge and they went on time and again doing it because in the world, except South Africa, no other country has full knowledge about it.

SHRI GANGA PRADHAN: It is understood that faulty equipment have been purchased from different sections and that is why, the plant is facing recurving failure stage by stage. Is the Minister prepared to inquire into the matter of installation of faulty equipment and delay in commissioning the project, about which the people have complained to his Ministry?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Now that the work is almost at its end and the actual production is likely to start by the end of February/March, 1979, it will not be correct to assume that the plant has faulty equipment. We have completed the main power receiving station, water treatment plant, steam generation plant, gasifiers and most of the complicated things are all over. But as I told you, this is the first of its type which is being done out of South Africa. There arise a number of problems which we have, time and again to overcome.

SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: The Minister was pleased to state that this particular knowhow was only available with South Africa. If this is so, why was it not considered before giving approval to this project?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: M/s. Koppers of Germany were the consultants of South Africa also and the then Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals could find Koppers to do the job for us also. Since at that point of time, the availability of petroleum products especially naphtha was very low and the Bombay High gas was not yet identified, we were going in for production of fertiliser on coal based sort of thing. We had to jump into the fray and do the things rather than waiting with hands clasped.

Blitz Report on Railways

*231. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in 'Blitz' News Weekly from Bombay dated the 4th November, 1978 under the caption "Diesel Lobby sells out Railways to Multies";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations of serious nature made therein;

(c) the details regarding the facts of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report appearing in 'Blitz' News-Weekly dated the 4th November, 1978 referred to in the Question has distorted and presented an incorrect interpretation of the facts. The correct position relating to the issues raised therein is as under:

To examine the adequacy of existing locomotive designs, to optimally meet the increasing/changing traction requirements of the future, and to formulate Railways' future Motive Power Plan, a 12-man multi-disciplinary Committee has been constituted. The report of this Committee is still awaited. A decision on the issues involved will be taken on receipt of the Committee's report.

Regarding electrification, it is the policy of the Indian Railways to gradually electrify trunk and other routes when the traffic density on these routes becomes sufficiently high to render electrification and economically superior alternative to dieselisation. The pace of electrification is further subject to the overriding constraint of availability of necessary funds for the substantial capital investment on electrification schemes. The Planning Commission has to make the necessary allocation of funds.

In view of the changing price relatives of critical inputs of the electrification and dieselisation alternatives, a Committee had been constituted, associating the Planning Commisson, to provide a framework for appraising the economic viability of electrification schemes and to form a basis for drawing up the future electrification plans of the Indian Railways. The Committee has submitted its report which is under examination and further action towards electrification will

be taken on the basis of this examination, within the constraints of the funds that will be made available for the purpose, year by year, by the Planning Commission.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I am sorry to say that on such a serious issue where *Blitz* has come out with a story.... (*Interruptions*) You have been relying on it for some time. Never forget that. (*Interruptions*). The title of the story is: Diesel lobby sells out Railways to Multis". Sir, I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, in his reply has completely evaded the issues raised. And that is why, I would, with your kind permission, like to draw his attention and the attention of the House to certain relevant portions of the story in 'Blitz'. Sir, the motive power of the Committee was alleged to be systematically scuttling the whole plan for electrification of the railways.

Sir, the report in the *Blitz* says:

"The change of Government at the Centre gave it another opportunity, and it is not only recommended the import of high horsepower disel locos in December 1977 but matters matured to the extent of even global tenders being called. Railway Minister Madhu Dandavate, however, saw through the game in time and put his foot down.

Undeterred, the Committee has now come out with a 15-year Motive Power Plan for the Railways which is nothing but an indirect way to import high horse-power diesel locos."

MR. SPAKER: Mr. Sathe, please come to the question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am reading only this portion. Otherwise we will not be able to know what is the position. Answers also will not be possible.

MR. SPEAKER: He must have read this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Minister has not answered. What can I do? I will mainly draw his attention to this portion in Blitz....

MR. SPEAKER: He must have presumed it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If he has presumed and he does not answer, how do I draw your attention and also the attention of the House? So, it will take only a few seconds to read. It says:

"Though the plan envisages modification of existing electric locomotives for achieving greater speed and haulage capacity, it is weighed heavily in favour of diesel locos, suggesting as many as five types of new diesel locos which will require import in the initial stage and their manufacture later on."

The report further says:

"This plan appears to have been worked out in collusion with the World Bank and multinationals by the high-power Railway delegation which visited Washington in June and secured a Rs. 200-crore loan from the World Bank in the name of modernisation of railway workshops. Actually the project, in main, is meant for building up a huge infrastructure for dieselisation, including a diesel laboratory at the Railway Designs and Standards Organisation".

My question is this. You are known to be a champion of progressive electrification. I would like to know from you whether in your Board and in the Motive Power Committee, the Committee that you are talking of, there is a systematic plan of scuttling as is shown by the slashing of your target, scuttling electrification and perpetuating dieselisation so that you are tied to these multinationals, particularly this US company bringing in diesel locomotives of the new type to which you are perpetually getting tied down. What is your policy relating to this?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It was not necessary for the hon. Member to read this article. I have carefully gone through every line of the

article and as my memory is not very bad, I remember every word that has been stated in this article.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But in your reply it does not show.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You must have the sense to understand what the reply is.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You must have the same sense to understand what is to reply. (*Interruptions*). I may not have the sense, but he does not have the commonsense.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I concede. Sir, let me put the record straight. There is no question of any diesel lobby operating in the Indian Railways. As far as our agreement with the World Bank is concerned, I shall just tell you what are the items and what is the agreement. We have already arrived at an agreement with the World Bank on 13th November 1978. There is no clause which makes an agreement about the import of sophisticated diesel locomotives. There are only four items on which we have already signed the agreement. The total agreement is of 190 million dollars. Workshop modernisation—it does not involve diesel locomoties—95 million dollars, wheel and axle plants in the vicinity of Bangalore .38 million dollars, Thyristor control for AC Electric locomotive 9 million dollars, RDSO product improvement facilities 1 million dollar and other items like staff training, import of wheels and axles and spare parts 47 million dollars. This is the final agreement that has been signed on the 13th of November, 1978. He has rightly said that I have been a protagonist for having more and more electrification. It is not on any ideological grounds, the plain and simple logic is mathematical. For one thousand gross tonne kilometer of haulage, we have to spend on fuel in the case of steam engine nine rupees, in the case of diesel engine five rupees, in the case of electric traction four rupees. Therefore, from the point of view of expenditure on fuel consumption, it is best to have the electric traction. But the real financial constraint is, for one kilometer of electrification of our railway track, the initial capital required is about thirteen lakhs of rupees. Therefore, we have set up a Committee to inquire into the problem and I am very happy to inform this House that the Committee have already found some research methods by which that expenditure can be brought from Rs. 13 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs or Rs. 11 lakhs. But at the same time the constraint continues and therefore, we have fixed up the priority for electric traction and it is only because of this constraint that we are not able to go in for electrification on a large scale. Otherwise, it will always be profitable.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In the mean time.....

MR. SPEAKER: No more reading.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In the mean time, the Motive Power Committee projections show that the expenditure on dieselisation will be to the tune of Rs. 1000 crores whereas for electric traction, it will be only four hundred crores of rupees on electric locomotives. I would like to know in the light of this, why the hon. Minister or the Committee is thinking in terms of investing Rs. 1000 crores when investment on electric locomotive is going to be cheaper.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Firstly, as far as the present position is concerned, we have got 8,263 steam locomotives, 1903 diesel engines and 844 electric locomotives. Therefore, we cannot go in for electrification which is inconsistent with the number of locomotives which we have already got. This is the constraint which the hon. Member, Mr. Sathe unfortunately does not know. This being the constraint, the allocations made by the Planning Commission.. (*Interruptions*).

He still does not understand the disparity in the manufacture of the three types of locomotives. You cannot expect a steam engine and you cannot expect a diesel engine to work on an electrification. Because of this disparity between the locomotives, this disparity in expenditure is there. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The most important question which I wanted to ask the hon. Minister was whether there is any diesel lobby and that question has already been answered by the Minister. He has said that there is no diesel lobby. Actually, there had been a diesel lobby which was operating during the past regime itself. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Sathe does not understand that. I am asking a very specific question regarding this matter. RDSO at Lucknow is not being properly utilised at this moment to develop this technique for the electrification of the Railways. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is going to look into the matter so that that particular organisation must see that the techniques for the electrification of the railways must be developed and this diesel lobby, which some people are saying that it is still operating, it must be put down and electrification of the railways must be started as soon as possible, although it is already working. There must be some intensive operation in this field. That is why, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to do something about this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Member has made a very valuable suggestion that we should take full advantage of the RDSO. We are already doing that and one Committee was also set up to study the relative economics of both diesel and electric traction and to find out how the expenditure on electrification can be reduced. It is only through the assistance of the research scientists in the RDSO that we are able to do the job.

Reservation for Rajdhani Express

*233. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are widespread complaints regarding corruption and irregularities in the Reservation for the Rajdhani Express running from Howrah and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, number of such complaints received in last six months and the steps taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the period May 1 to October 31, 1978 only two complaints regarding reservation of accommodation by the Rajdhani Express were received. The investigations conducted did not establish any irregularity on the part of the railway staff.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am amazed at the complacency of our hon. Minister. Before coming to the supplementary, you will be interested to know that the Rajdhani Express from Howrah to Delhi always comes late on Tuesday—and that is the day for answers on the Railways. So, I wonder if there is any connection or any secret instruction from the Ministry in this regard, so that it would be impossible for the Members coming by that train to attend the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: Now let us come to the question.

SHRI A. K. ROY: This is a very important thing. My humble request to the Minister, therefore, is that either he should change the time-table of the Rajdhani Express or see to it that we can attend the Question Hour.

Regarding the supplementary.....

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: It seems that today he has come in time?

SHRI A. K. ROY: But not always.

Now, the Minister lives in a paradise! I can tell you that the Reservation Centre is a den of corruption. His affirmative 'No' shows how ignorant of the actual situation he is. I also wrote to him a specific complaint. You know that in October he answered, in regard to the same question, that he is looking into the matter, and now he is still looking into the matter. (*Interruption*). If you travel by the Rajdhani Express and enquire from your co-passengers, they will tell you harrowing tales of all types of corruption—corruption connected with VIP's quota, corruption connected with the waiting list, corruption connected with the question of confirmation, corruption connected with even getting a seat....

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech on corruption: you are not on the question of reservation.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Corruption is mainly connected with reservation. Some time back, as you will be knowing, a study was also conducted by the Railway Board on the question of corruption in reservation. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of it and what is the result of that study on corruption in reservation? That is my first question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has widened the scope of the question, probably with your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: My assumed permission!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the beginning he asked whether the Minister had sent secret instructions that, trains reaching Delhi on Tuesday be delayed in order that MPs coming by the Rajdhani Express are not able to attend the Question Hour. I may point out in this context that I also sometimes come by the same train. Therefore, in the event of such instructions having being issued, not only will the Hon'ble Member miss an opportunity to ask the question, but I, also, will lose an opportunity to answer the question. So, it is to our mutual benefit that the train should not come late at all.

Incidentally, I may tell you that on this route there is a lot of trouble. For example, just now a lot of agitation is going on. Yesterday only a lot of damage has been done, control rooms have been broken and there has been attack on the trains. The signalling system has been destroyed and as a result of this the train was late and whenever such a situation takes place, the trains are delayed. Otherwise, the trains run late only occassionally. But I agree with him that we will take precautions to see that punctuality is properly maintained. The second question is: Is it true that a lot of corruption is taking place on this particular train? I do not want to make a blanket statement that no malpractices at all are taking place on trains. But generally our experience is where the occupation ratio of the train is very high, there is more room for malpractices. Where occupation ratio is not very high, the corruption is less. In the case of Rajdhani Express particularly, there is not much difficulty in securing reservation. There might be some difficulty, but it is not much as compared to many other trains and therefore, to that extent the malpractices are less as far as Rajdhani Train is concerned. I have answered the question on the basis of two concrete complaints that were made and I may inform the hon. Member that we have circulated certain forms and asked the passengers that they will not be held responsible if they give an answer that they had had to make a payment to get the reservation. But even when the forms were circulated among the passengers, an overwhelming maiority of them replied to us that they could get the reservations through normal channels. Even then not only for Rajdhani Express but for a number of trains

we have set up a special squad of 10 persons and we are trying our best to see that malpractices are stopped. I may mention here that we have taken action against 85 staff who are responsible for such actions.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that you have appointed a Committee and that Committee has submitted its report. The Railway Board has appointed a Committee to go into corruption in the reservation of seats.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I said that on the basis of that only we have introduced the special squad.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Last time the hon. Minister had said in Parliament that to check unfair practice in the reservation of seats, he would henceforth entrust this work to the fair sex. I would like to know what is the degree of feminisation he could achieve in the reservation counters.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the Western Railway is concerned, the process has been complete. The fair sex has taken charge of the reservation counters. As far as other places are concerned, the concerned employees have gone to the court and as a result of that, there are certain difficulties. Calcutta is one among them.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री जी की नोटिस में यह बात है कि रिजर्वेशन करवाने के सिलसिले में गड़बड़ इस ढंग से होती है कि रिजर्वेशन चार्ट पर फर्जी नाम के रिजर्वेशन कर दिए जाते हैं ? अगर मंत्री जी किसी अपने अफसर को भेजें या खुद जा कर देख लें तो पता लगेगा कि जिन लोगों के नाम का रिजर्वेशन है वे लोग रिजर्व्ड सीटों पर नहीं बैठे हैं बल्कि कोई और लोग बैठे हैं। रिजर्वेशन जो होता है वह गलत नामों से करके फिर जिनको बिठाना होता है उनसे पैसा लेकर बिठाते हैं। मैं पहले भी मंत्री जी की नोटिस में इस बात को ला चुका हूं और दो तीन बार इस किस्म के केसेज चेक किए हैं कि रिजर्वेशन चार्ट पर जिन लोगों का नाम लिखा है वे लोग सीटों पर नहीं बैठते बल्कि कोई और लोग बैठते हैं। तो इस किस्म से करप्शन चलता है।

श्री० मधु दंडवते : अगर माननीय सदस्य निश्चित नाम दे दें तो उन केसेज के बारे में जांच करके आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

श्री सुबराव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि राजधानी एक्सप्रेस में आरक्षण के सिलसिले में जो भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप हैं उसकी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं लेकिन आरक्षण में जो भ्रष्टाचार होता है उसको रोकने की दिशा में कोई नया मेजर एडाप्ट किया गया है जिस से कि कम से कम भ्रष्टाचार हो ?

श्री० मधु दंडवते : मैंने पहले ही जवाब दे दिया है कि महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों पर हम ने बस इंस्पेक्टर्स का एक स्पेशल स्क्वाड बना दिया है और इस काम को शुरू करने के बाद स्टाफ के 85 लोगों के खिलाफ शिकायतें सही निकलीं हैं और उनके खिलाफ हमने डिसिप्लिनरी ऐक्शन लिया।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Amendments to COB Licences

*223. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) full details of the amendments made to the COB licences during the last three years and the reasons for making such amendments;

(b) how many applications for the grant of COB licences for drugs are pending with Government, since when and the reasons for the same; and

(c) on what basis, capacity is fixed in the COB licences?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) COB licences issued to the following parties have been amended during the last three years.

(i) M/s. Deokar's Distillery.

(ii) M/s. Polychem. Ltd.

(iii) M/s. New Chemicals Industries.

(iv) M/s. Roussel Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

(v) M/s. Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

(vi) M/s. Cadila Lab.

The reasons for the amendment are enhancement of capacity substitution of one product for another and inclusion of certain items which were earlier left out.

(b) A statement containing the information is enclosed as annexure.

(c) The criteria for fixing capacity in COB licences are as under:—

(i) Where production has been established and reported for a period of more than one year prior to the specified date, the capacity is fixed at the level corresponding to the highest annual production subject to a minimum economic capacity to be determined in respect of the concerned industries/products whichever is higher. However where it is not practicable to fix a minimum economic capacity, the capacity is fixed provisionally on the basis of peak production in any of the previous years.

(ii) Where production had commenced within less than one year before the specified date or the Undertaking has not yet gone into production, the capacity is provisionally determined on the basis of the minimum economic capacity. But in cases where it is not practicable to fix the minimum economic capacity, the capacity is provisionally determined on the basis of the capacity claimed or the computation based on plant and equipment installed.

(iii) Where a minimum economic capacity or a provisional capacity is fixed, this capacity is fixed finally on the basis of the highest annual production, after the unit has been in production for a period of 3 years.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date of application	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4
1	M/s. Ethnor Limited, Bombay	30-7-1973	This application was rejected initially by the Licensing Committee in August, 1974 on the ground that the party did not furnish all the details required for the examination of their COB application. They were, however, advised on 24-8-1974 to furnish all the requisite data within three weeks. The party however, failed to furnish the requisite details in time and as a result of that it was decided by the Government on 23-7-77 to stop the releases of canalised/imported raw materials to this Company till they obtain COB licences. The party has now furnished all the requisite details and their case is under consideration of the Government.

1	2	3	4
2	Carter Wallace . . .	25-4-1977	This Company, who were earlier operating in the Small Scale Sector were required to obtain a COB licence for their activity as a result of Notification issued by Ministry of Industry on 16-11-1976. This application being from a foreign company was kept in abeyance pending Government decision on the New Drug Policy. In April 1978, this party brought to the notice of this Ministry that they have reduced their foreign equity to 40% and their total investment on plant and machinery being less than Rs. 10 lakhs and no .COB licence is required by them. Before treating their application as closed, this Ministry has asked the company to furnish documentary proof to this effect. Ministry of Finance are also being consulted. Pending reply from the Ministry of Finance and the party their application has been kept in abeyance.
3	M/s. Geoffrey Manners . .	18-5-1977	This application being from a foreign company (foreign equity 45%) was kept in abeyance pending formulation of Government's New Drug Policy. This application is presently under examination by Govt.
4	M/s. Cyanamid . . .	6-12-1977	This was kept in abeyance earleir pending formulation of the New Drug Policy and is being examined now.
5	M/s. Unique Chemicals . .	9-1-1978	Since all the details required for the examination of this application were not furnished by the applicant, they were asked to furnish them. Reply from the party has been received recently. The case is under examination.
6	M/s. Themis . . .	8-11-1978	This application has been recieved recently.

Hike in Railway Freight

*226. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to effect a selective hike in the railway freight rates; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Sir, no such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और कोक का उत्पादन और उनकी खपत

*229. श्री रामजीवन सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में क्रमशः पेट्रोलियम और कोक का वार्षिक उत्पादन और इनकी खपत क्या है; और

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाईजर कार्पोरेशन के बरौनी कारखाने में उत्पादन कब शुरू हुआ था और तब से कितने जन दिवसों की हानि हुई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) बरौनी शोधनशाला में पिछले तीन वर्षों में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का जो उत्पादन हुआ वह निम्नलिखित है :—

(मी० टनों में)

उत्पाद	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस	20,390	19,042	23,375
एस आर एन/73 एन एल जी	2,99,563	2,85,808	2,93,006
एम० आर० एन०	1,03,858	1,16,671	1,00,470
एम० एस०	1,84,142	1,93,134	2,20,591
ए० टी० एफ०	(—) 45	435	(—) 232
उत्तम क्वालिटी का मिट्टी का तेल	1,90,445	2,01,548	1,94,624
एच० एम० डी०	11,25,473	10,87,938	11,71,545
हल्का डीजल तेल	2,31,103	2,67,247	2,85,773
ईंधन तेल (नर्म किया गया एच०डी० ओ०)	1,06,506	50,971	14,915
ईंधन तेल (परि०)	15, 307	—	—
एल० एस० एच० एस०	2,67,954	2,87,049	3,56,215
स्नेहक तेल	6,697	2,407	(—) 5
इथोवेक्स/एरोवेक्स	—	—	705
निकाला गया फिनोल	66,678	72,097	84,155
स्वीक्स मोम	2,179	4,067	12,848
बिटुमन	—	—	—
कच्चा पेट्रोलियम कोक (शुद्ध)	48,360	76,715	67,103
निस्तापित पेट्रोलियम कोक	45,187	26,402	31,881

बरौनी शोधनशाला में पिछले तीन वर्षों में कच्चा पेट्रोलियम कोक और निस्तापित पेट्रोलियम कोक का जो उत्पादन हुआ, वह निम्नलिखित है :—

(मी० टनों में)

वर्ष	उत्पादन (कुल)	कोक निस्तापन यूनिटों में कच्चे पेट्रोलियम कोक की खपत	निस्तापित पेट्रोलियम कोक का उत्पादन
1975-76	1,07,499	59,139	45,187
1976-77	1,12,030	35,315	26,402
1977-78	1,09,981	42,876	31,881

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक कार्पोरेशन के बरौनी स्थित एकक में वाणिज्यिक स्तर का उत्पादन 1-1-1976 से आरम्भ कर दिया। तब से उक्त यूनिट में उत्पादित का अपव्यय नहीं हुआ है।

Pending Claims of Railway Accident Victims

*232. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims of victims of railway accidents pending disposal with various railway Zones as on 30th November, 1978; and

(b) the steps taken for early disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The number of claims for compensation of the victims of train accidents or their dependants under the Indian Railways Act 1890 pending disposal with Ad-hoc/Ex-Officio Claims Commissioners etc. as on 30-11-78 zonewise is as under:—

Railway	Total number of claims pending disposal.
Central	28
Eastern	48
Northern	102
North Eastern	34
Northeast Frontier	3
Southern	28
South Central	11
South Eastern	2
Western	115
Total:	371

(b) Claims arising out of train accidents under Indian Railways Act, 1890, are received and decided by the Ad-hoc Claims Commissioners/Ex-Officio Claims Commissioners. Before the cases are decided by the Courts, full-fledged court proceedings take place. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the time by which the pending claims cases would be settled. However, every endeavour is made by the Railway Administration to settle these claims as expeditiously as possible. Payments are arranged by the Railway Administration on the basis of the verdict of the court without delay.

Production of Raw Materials required for Manufacture of Polyester

*234. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the raw materials required for the manufacture of polyester are being produced in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the materials which are imported; and

(d) the steps taken to increase indigenous production of these materials?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Limited have an installed capacity of 24,000 tonnes per annum of DMT (Di-Methyl Terephthalate) and M/s. National Organic Chemical Industries Limited (NOCIL) have an installed capacity of 10,000 tonnes per annum of MEG (Mono-Ethylene Glycol).

(c) Presently, only MEG is being imported to supplement the production from the indigenous source.

(d) M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited have been permitted to expand their existing DMT plant to 30,000 tonnes per annum and a new plant of a capacity of 35,000 tonnes of DMT per annum has been approved for being set up by M/s. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited. Setting up of another plant of 60,000 tonnes per annum of DMT is also under consideration of the Government.

M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited are expected to commission shortly a plant for the manufacture of 14,000 tonnes per annum of MEG.

Business by Foreign Oil Companies in India

*235. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that foreign oil companies are still carrying on their business in India in one form or the other;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the annual profit they have repatriated during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Name of the foreign company who are holding equity shares in the company	Percentage of equity shares held by the foreign company	Profits Repatriated to foreign companies by the Indian Company during last three years	
1	2	3	4		5
1.	Cochin Refineries Limited, Cochin.	M/s. Phillips Petroleum Company, U.S.A.	26·43%	1975-76 (Sep.-Aug.)	Nil
				1976-77 (Sep.-Aug.)	Rs. 20·81 lakhs
				1977-78 (Sep.-Mar.)	Rs. 27·75 lakhs
2.	Madras Refineries Limited, Madras.	(1) National Iranian Oil Company, Tehran, Iran.	13%	1975-76 (July-June)	Rs. 37·66 lakhs
		(2) AMOCO India Incorporated, U.S.A.	13%	1976-77 (July-June)	Rs. 37·66 lakhs
				1977-78 (July-March)	Rs. 31·38 lakhs
3.	PETROSIL Oil Company Ltd., Bombay (Prior to May 29, 1976 this was 100% subsidiary of Gulf Oil (Great Britain) Limited, London.	M/s. Gulf Oil (Great Britain), London.	40%	1975	Nil
				1976	Rs. 0·68 lakhs
				1977	Rs. 0·99 lakhs
4.	CASTROL Limited, Bombay.	Branch of Castrol Limited, U.K.	100%	1975	Rs. 0·68 lakhs
				1976	Rs. 8·84 lakhs
				1977	Rs. 22·08 lakhs (Profits yet to be remitted)
5.	Assam Oil Company Limited, Digboi.	Incorporated in U.K.	100%	1975	Nil
				1977	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	
	Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited.	Incorporated in U.K.	100%	1975	Nil
				1976	Nil
				1977	Nil
7	Oil India Limited, Duliajan, Assam.	Burmah Oil Company U.K.	50%	1975	Rs. 154 lakhs
				1976	Rs. 154 lakhs
				1977	Accounts not finalised.

Sub-way near Station Crossing in Jamnagar

*236. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sub-way near station-crossing in Jamnagar remains almost closed due to water-logging;

(b) why such inferior workmanship is approved by Railway authorities;

(c) is it true that due to the closing of Railway crossing gate near the station approximately 45 times a day, considerable difficulty is experienced by patients, students, industry, schools, hospitals and factories situated on the other side of the road; and

(d) will Government take immediate action or ask the Municipality to remove this difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). Sub-way gets flooded during the rainy season. This, however, is not due to inferior workmanship but because of improper functioning of drainage system of the Municipality and its improper maintenance.

Certain amount of detention to road traffic at the level crossing is unavoidable during train movements.

This sub-way was constructed as a Deposit Work, and its cost was borne by Jamnagar Municipality. The Jamnagar Municipality had also agreed to lower the level of the road and also to provide proper drainage to keep the sub-way dry. Jamnagar Municipality has been requested for taking proper remedial action to keep the sub-way dry.

गैस की मांग

*237. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में ईंधन लकड़ी की कमी को देखते हुए लोगों की ओर से गैस कनेक्शनों की मांग में वृद्धि हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार गैस स्टोव के आकार तथा मूल्य को घटाने का है ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोग इसे खरीद सकें ; और

(ग) मांग को देखते हुए नई गैस एजेंसियां खोलने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) देश में प्रयोग होने वाले अनेक घरेलू ईंधनों में से मात्र लकड़ी ही एक ईंधन है। तरल पेट्रोलियम (खाना पकाने की) गैस को सुगमता से प्रयोग में आने के कारण इस उत्पाद की घरेलू ईंधन के रूप में बहुत मांग है। अन्य कारणों के साथ-साथ लकड़ी की कमी के कारण तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की बहुत अधिक अपूर्ण मांग है।

(ख) तरल पेट्रोलियम गैसों के साथ प्रयोग करने हेतु घरेलू गैस के स्टोवों के लिए भारतीय मानक संस्थान द्वारा निर्धारित भारतीय मान (आई० एस० (4246-1972) लचीला है तथा एकल बर्नर तथा बहुदेशीय बर्नर वाले स्टोव उसके अन्तर्गत आते हैं। इस समय तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस सीमित मात्रा में उपलब्ध होने के कारण और मांग पद्धति को देखते हुए खाना पकाने की गैस का विपणन

केवल शहरी/अर्द्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में किया जा रहा है। तदनुसार, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए कम कीमत वाले छोटे आकार वाले बर्नर के विकास का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

(ग) तेल कम्पनियों ने अपनी पंजीकरण योजना के एक भाग के रूप में 87 नयी तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की वितरण एजेंसियां खोलने के लिए पहले से एक योजना बना ली है। देश में वर्ष 1980-81 से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की उपलब्धता में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर प्रत्याशित वृद्धि हो जाने से, निम्नलिखित बातों के आधार पर उन क्षेत्रों में, जहां इस उत्पाद का विपणन नहीं होता, उन क्षेत्रों में यथा-समय तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के विपणन का विस्तार करना सम्भव हो जायेगा :—

(i) प्रत्याशित ग्राहक क्षमता ;

(ii) पूर्ति संसाधन से बाजार की दूरी ;

(iii) सुरक्षित/सुलभता से उपलब्ध होने वाला परिवहन साधन ;

(iv) संवितरण उपकरणों का अधिकतम प्रयोग; और

(v) कार्य संचालन की व्यवहार्यता।

गैस कनेक्शन देना तथा मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई

*238. **श्री गंगाभक्त सिंह** : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको पता है कि देश के पूर्वी भागों में आई विनाशकारी बाढ़ के कारण कोयला खानों में पानी भर जाने से कोयले का उत्पादन रुक गया है तथा कई महीनों से देश के विभिन्न भागों में कुकिंग कोयला सप्लाई नहीं किया जा रहा है जिसके कारण उपभोक्ताओं को बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार पूरी मात्रा में मिट्टी का तेल सप्लाई करने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाही कर रही है क्योंकि मिट्टी का तेल भी पूरी मात्रा में सप्लाई नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या उपभोक्ताओं की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन व्यक्तियों को गैस के कनेक्शन देने का प्रबन्ध कर रही है जिनका नाम बहुत समय से प्रतीक्षा सूची में है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) पश्चिम बंगाल स्थित कोयले की खानों से, जो कि ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लिमि० के नियन्त्रण में है तथा भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमि० के नियन्त्रणाधीन बिहार स्थित कोयले की खानों से सितम्बर, 1978 में इन क्षेत्रों में अप्रत्याशित वर्षा और बाढ़ में परिणाम-स्वरूप कोयले के उत्पादन पर नितान्त प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। ऐसा अनुमान है कि इन बाढ़ों के परिणामस्वरूप चालू वर्ष में कोयले के उत्पादन में कुल 6 से 7 मिलियन मी० टन कोयले की हानि होगी। पिछले वर्ष की तदनुरूपी अवधि की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष अब तक साफ्ट कोक के उत्पादन और प्रेषण भी कम रहा है।

(ख) राज्यों तथा संघ शासित प्रदेशों को उनकी विगत खपत, सावधिक आवश्यकताओं—यदि कोई हो तो—तथा अन्य प्रासंगिक बातों सहित विभिन्न मुद्दों को ध्यान में रखते हुए पेट्रोलियम रसायन तथा उर्वरक मन्त्रालय द्वारा मासिक आधार पर मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन किया जाता है। तेल कम्पनियां अपनी ओर से इस बात को सुनिश्चित कर लेती हैं कि उनके अपने प्रत्येक विक्रेता को इस उत्पाद के आवंटित कोटे सहित पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिट्टी का तेल समय पर सप्लाई किया जाय। इसके अतिरिक्त, उन्हें यह सलाह दी जाती है कि वे अपने अपने राज्य से मिट्टी के तेल की मांग पूरी कर लें। पश्चिम बंगाल के मामले में, राज्य सरकार द्वारा किये गये अनुरोध के अनुसार, इस राज्य को हाल ही के महीनों में मिट्टी के तेल का अतिरिक्त कोटा आवंटित किया गया है।

(ग) देश में तरल पेट्रोलियम (खाना पकाने की) गैस की मांग इस उत्पाद की उपलब्धता से कहीं अधिक है। वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान, देश के विभिन्न भागों में लगभग 3 लाख नये गैस के कनैक्शन देने की तेल कम्पनियों की योजना है। निम्नलिखित तेल शोधक कारखानों के [काम आरम्भ करने/सुविधाओं को जुटाने से देश में वर्ष 1980-81 तक तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की उपलब्धता में सुधार होने की आशा है :—

(i) बम्बई हाई संबद्ध गैस से खाना पकाने की गैस को पृथक करने सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं के जुटाने से;

(ii) मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने के आरम्भ होने से ;

(iii) कोयाली शोधनशाला में तेल साफ करने की गौण सुविधाएं जुटाने से; और

(iv) बोंगाईगांव शोधनशाला में कोकर यूनिट को आरम्भ हो जाने से।

इस उत्पाद की उपलब्धता सम्बन्धी स्थिति में होने के पश्चात् ही प्रतीक्षा सूची में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों सहित खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन एक विशिष्ट पैमाने पर प्रदान करना सम्भव होगा।

Trains between Sealdah Budge Budge Section

*239. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that there are very few

trains between Sealdah-Budge Budge Section of the Sealdah Division under the Eastern Railways;

(b) if so, whether he is aware that this state of affairs is causing inconvenience to the passengers; and

(c) if so, whether he will consider to increase the number of trains in this Section?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) At present, there are 22 pairs of suburban trains between Sealdah and Budge Budge.

(b) The suburban services on Sealdah-Budge Budge section are not fully patronised during the non-peak period, but there are demands for additional services during peak hours.

(c) Introduction of additional trains during peak hours, particularly in the morning, is not feasible at present due to non-availability of spare line capacity and running of suburban trains of Sealdah South section in close succession on Sealdah-Ballygunge section.

समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को उर्वरकों की डीलरशिप का आवंटन

240. श्री बी० बी० हांडे : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय उर्वरक निगम का विचार महाराष्ट्र के कमजोर वर्गों के व्यक्तियों और हरिजनों को डीलरशिप देने का है ;

(ख) क्या डीलरशिप के मामले में कमजोर वर्गों के व्यक्तियों का शोषण समाप्त करने की दृष्टि से निगम अब समाज के समृद्ध वर्गों के साथ उनकी भागीदारी की अनुमति देगा ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त योजना का लक्ष्य समाज के सभी कमजोर वर्गों को उन्हें छूट देकर, व्यापार के क्षेत्र में स्थापित करना है ;

(घ) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पूरे देश में इन लोगों को कितने डीलरशिप की मात्रा उपलब्ध करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ङ) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक डीलर की मासिक आय क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ङ) भूतपूर्व एफ० सी० आई० के ट्रान्जे एकक ने, जिसको अब एक कम्पनी, अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० में बदल दिया गया है। बेरोजगार स्नातकों को उर्वरक डीलरशिप का आवंटन करने और भविष्य में 25 प्रतिशत डीलरशिप अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित रखने की योजनाएं बनाई हुई हैं। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उमीदवारों के हितों की रक्षा करने की दृष्टि से इस योजना में अन्य जातियों के सदस्यों की भागीदारी की अनुमति नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० इस योजना को अपने क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वित करती है जिसमें महाराष्ट्र राज्य शामिल है। आर० सी० एफ० इन वर्गों के डीलरों को बैंक से ऋण और अन्य सुविधाएं दिलाने में सहायक करती हैं ताकि उनको आत्म-निर्भर बनाया जा सके। अभी यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत खाद की कितनी मात्रा बेची जाएगी अथवा डीलरों को कितना लाभ होगा।

Production of Drug Formulations by M/s. Pfizer and Glaxo

*241. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many items of drug formulations are being produced by M/s. Pfizer and Glaxo under notification No. 3(3)/65-Ch.III dated 29th May, 1969, active ingradients of each composition; whether imported or indigenous and since when these products are being manufactured;

(b) whether any of these formulations is produced by these companies in excess of the capacity of the bulk drug granted in the industrial license and if so, what action has been taken by Government against these companies for violating provisions of notification dated 27th May, 1968; and

(c) whether the major bulk drugs involved in the manufacture of the said formulations have been produced by these two companies themselves or they have been procuring from other sources and if so, the details of those sources?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). No separate study has been made in this regard. However, as part of the exercise for consolidation of licences and other exercises being currently undertaken in pursuance of Government's decision on the Hathi Committee Report, all drug companies (including M/s. Pfizer & M/s. Glaxo) have been asked to furnish all relevant data.

व्यापारियों को वैगनों की सप्लाई

2184. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार व्यापारियों और उद्योगपतियों को अपना माल ढोने के लिये ठेके पर वैगन सप्लाई करती है ; यदि हां, तो इस प्रक्रिया के चालू होने के बाद से प्रत्येक पार्टी और उद्योगपति को कितने वैगन आवंटित किये गये हैं और उन पार्टियों तथा उद्योगपतियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको वैगन आवंटित किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ग्राहकों द्वारा वैगनों में अधिक माल लादा जाता है जो रेल कर्मचारियों के साथ सांठगांठ करके अपने माल का तौल नहीं कराते और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त तथ्यों के बारे में पूरी जांच कराने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) जी नहीं । भाड़ा अन्वेषण योजना रेलों पर 1969 से मौजूद है जिसके अन्तर्गत विख्यात ट्रांसपोर्टरों को "भाड़ा अन्वेषक" के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाता है । वे ठेकेदार नहीं होते हैं बल्कि 'फुटकर' माल को एकत्रित और समेकित करते हैं और पूरा माल—डिब्बा भार परेषणों के रूप में रेलों को सौंप देते हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । लेकिन, भाड़ा अन्वेषण योजना के अन्तर्गत, प्रेषक द्वारा दिये गये भार की स्वीकृति पर बुकिंग की जाती है । भार के सम्बन्ध में गलत घोषणा किये जाने का संदेह होने पर ही इन्हें तौला जाता है अन्यथा नहीं । अभी भी, माल-डिब्बों को बिना तौल कर रेलों द्वारा अचानक जांच की जाती है और जिन मामलों में माल-डिब्बा भार से अधिक माल लदा हुआ पाया जाता है, वर्तमान प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार पार्टियों को दंडित किया जाता है ।

Legal Proceedings against Bharat Petroleum by Government of Jammu and Kashmir

2185. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Jammu and Kashmir has initiated legal proceedings against Bharat Petroleum, a public sector undertaking for marketing underweight mobiloil tins in Jammu;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken against the erring officers/officials of the Undertaking for this serious lapse; and

(c) what has been the result of the legal proceedings?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). In September, 1978, the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures, Jammu, made surprise checks at certain retail outlets of Bharat Petroleum Corporation in Jammu and checked the contents of lubricating oil tins. Shortages in volume of oil were observed by him in some of the sealed tins. Cases have been started against the dealers concerned for alleged shortage of products contained in these tins. The District Sales Representative of Bharat Petroleum later met the Assistant Controller and explained to him the changes in volumes attributable to differences in temperature as well as viscosity of the product. No legal proceedings have been initiated by Jammu and Kashmir Government against the Bharat Petroleum Corporation in these cases.

Payment of Overtime Arrears

2186. SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any Member of Lok Sabha has represented to the General Manager, Northern Railway, New Delhi for payment of overtime arrears w.e.f. 1st November, 1977 and 1st January, 1978 to staff in Delhi Division; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and the date up to which payment will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The overtime arrears bills for all categories of staff on Delhi Division of the Northern Railway have been cleared from 1-11-1977 to 23-9-1978 except for a few sections where overtime bills have been cleared upto 3.6.78/9.9.78. Efforts are being made by the Northern Railway Administration to liquidate the outstanding overtime claims expeditiously.

सिंथेटिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेड बरेली को जारी किए गए नए लाइसेंस

2187. **श्री सुरेन्द्र चिकारा** : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिंथेटिक कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) को नई रबड़ तथा रसायनों के उत्पादन के लिये कितने नये लायसेंस जारी किये गये ;

(ख) कौन कौन से कार्य पहले ही पूरे हो के हैं तथा कौन से कार्य शेष हैं ; और

(ग) इस कम्पनी ने कितने लायसेंस वापस किये ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग). कंपनी द्वारा सूचित की गयी स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :

औद्योगिक लाइसेंस और क्षमता	परियोजना की स्थिति
(i) नाइट्राइल रबड़-2000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष	परियोजना कार्यान्वित कर दी गयी है ।
(ii) बूटाडाइन कैट्रेलिस्ट-60 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष	परियोजना कार्यान्वित कर दी गयी है ।
(iii) ए०बी०एस० रेजिन और प्लास्टिक—2000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष	परियोजना कार्यान्वयाधीन है ।

Study Group on necessities of Railways in States

2188. **SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study group was appointed in the Fourth Five Year Plan to study the necessities of Railways in the States particularly in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, how many places the said study group visited in various parts of Gujarat;

(c) whether the said study group had submitted the Report to Government;

(d) if so, the details of the said report;

(e) the action taken on the recommendations of the study group on each project and subject; and

(f) what action has been taken to convert narrow and meter gauge Railway lines to Broad gauge lines, to construct new lines and to construct Bhavnagar Tarapur Broad gauge Rly. line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). Ministry of Railways are not aware of any such study group having been set up during the 4th Plan to assess the requirement of railway lines in Gujarat.

(f) The following new lines and gauge conversion projects in Gujarat have been approved for construction:—

1. Conversion of Viramgam—Okha—Porbandar (including Kanalus—Sika and Jamnagar—Bedi) (MG sections to BG 557 Kms.)	The first phase of the line from Viramgam to Kanalus is expected to be completed by 1980 and the entire project by 1982.
2. New BG line from Nadiad to Madasa (including conversion from NG to BG from Nadiad to Kapadvanj (105.14 Kms.)	Work on Nadiad—Kapedvan) gauge conversion project has been just started.
3. Conversion of Delhi—Sabarmati MG line to BG (925 Kms. partly in Gujarat.)	Work on this project is yet to be taken up.

As regards Bhavnagar-Tarapur new BG line a survey has been carried out for this line recently and according to the survey report the line will be 149 Kms. long and is estimated to cost Rs. 33.65 crores. The project has been found to be unremunerative.

The following surveys for new lines and gauge conversions in Gujarat have been carried out during the last ten years.

(1) Conversion Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar MG to BG Work is in progress.

(2) Conversion of Delhi-Sabarmati MG to BG Approved for construction (partly in Gujarat).

(3) Nadiad-Kapadvanj conversion and extension upto Modasa. Work is in progress.

(4) Gandhidham-Lakhpat, Bhuj-Mandvi new line and conversion of Gandidham-Bhuj MG to BG.

(5) Bhavnagar-Tarapur new BG line.

(6) Conversion of Pratapnagar-Chhota Udaipur including Chhuchhapura-Tankala NG to BG. It has been decided not to take up conversion of this line due to limited traffic prospect of the project.

Survey for extention of the Nadiad-Modasa line upto Shamlaji Road (from Modasa to Shamlaji Road) is in progress.

The question of taking up construction of the remaining lines will depend on the availability of resources

The following newline project has been completed during the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plan:—

1. Sabarati-Gandhinagar (28 Kms.-New Line).

Profits of United Breweries, Bangalore

2189. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total profit of United Breweries, Bangalore, and its subsidiary firms; and

(b) the firm-wise profit for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). As per the Annual Accounts of the company for the year ended 31st March, 1977, M/s. United Breweries Ltd. had 18 subsidiaries. The profits before tax of M/s. United Breweries Ltd. and its 18 subsidaries during the last three years viz. 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given below:

Sl No	Name of company	Profits before tax (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1	2	3	4	5
1	United Breweries Ltd.	119·21	53·60	83·66
2	Cardboard Industries Ltd.	1·26	1·43	1·82
3	Carew & Co. Ltd.	45·23	(—)23·86	1·65
4	Consolidated Investments Ltd.	(—)0·68	0·21	0·62
5	Bombay Breweries Ltd.	(—)0·01	0·37	0·64
6	Mysore Wine Products Ltd.	(—)0·02	(—)0·81	(—)0·09
7	Darlco Cannings Ltd.	0·20	(—)4·12	(—)0·62

1	2	3	4	5
8	Endeavour Investments Ltd.	(—) 1·15	(—)0·19	0·03
9	Maltex Malsters Ltd.	14·04	5.04	10 70
10	East Coast Investments Ltd.	(—)2·14	(—)0·02	0·33
11	Golden Investments Ltd.	(—)1·37	(—)0·08	2·58
12	High Range Breweries Ltd.	0·03	0·65	5·30
13	Herbertsons Ltd.	15·67	15·69	47·54
14	Kalyani Breweries Ltd.	6·81	(—)0·25	15·82
15	Kesarval Beverages Ltd.	2·09	1·31	3·03
16	McDowell Company Ltd.	146·53	127·23	269·95
17	Nalanda Breweries Ltd.	..	(—)0·01	(—)0·02
18	Phipson & Co. Ltd.	25·07	4·58	9·21
19	U.B. Investments Ltd.	0·01	0·02	0·04
	TOTAL	3,70·78	1,80·79	4,51·83

*The company was registered on 25-1-1975.
(—) indicates a loss.

Building Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway

2190. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs has been sanctioned for repairing the old building of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway at Delhi which has been declared dangerous by the Northern Railway authorities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a demand from the Staff/Unions for construction of new building, instead of wasting a huge amount of money in the name of repairs; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Foreign Traffic Accounts Office Building of the Western Railway at Delhi is an old building. It is proposed to repair this building at a cost of Rs. 1.2 lakhs after which the useful economic life of the building will get extended. In view of the difficult resources position, construction of a new building in replacement of the old building is not considered necessary for the present.

Double Line between Ghaziabad and Moradnagar

2191. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work for laying double line between Ghaziabad and Moradnagar has been suspended; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. The work is well in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Bankura-Raniganj Railway Connection

2192. SHRI ROBIN SEN:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the cost of the West Bengal Government a survey was conducted for the line from Bankura to Raniganj;

(b) if so, the time when this survey was conducted and the amount spent;

(c) whether any action taken up to date, date-wise and regarding the recommendation of the said survey;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the detailed communication with the State Government regarding this line made up to date date-wise; and

(f) the details of the delay of taking action in this line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (f). A Techno Econoic Rail Survey Team appointed at the instance and cost of the Government of West Bengal has carried out a detailed survey for the rail link from Bankura to Raniganj via Mejhia. An amount of Rs. 6.95 lakhs was spent on the survey which was completed in September, 1977. The survey report was sent to the Government of West Bengal in December, 1977. A proposal was received from the Government of West Bengal in September, 1978 for inclusion of this project in the Sixth Plan. The proposed line will be 43 Km. in length and is estimated to cost of Rs. 7.36 crores for the first phase of the rail link from Bankura to Mejhia yielding a return of 9.92 per cent and Rs. 4.91 crores for the second phase of the rail link from Mejhia to Raniganj yielding a return of 6.02 per cent. The total cost of project would be Rs. 12.27 crores. It is not proposed to consider construction of the line at present in the absence of any plans regarding development of the Mejhia coal reserves and definite linkage thereof.

Permanent Posts of Estimators

2193. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of permanent posts of Estimators in Civil Engineering Department in South Eastern Railway, pay-scale-wise;

(b) the total number of Estimators physically working in Civil Engineering Department, pay-scale-wise;

(c) total number of Estimators issued confirmation orders, pay-scale-wise;

(d) total number of Estimators not yet confirmed, pay-scale-wise; and

(e) the reasons for non-issue of confirmation orders to such Estimators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):

(a) Rs. 700—900 (RS)—5
Rs. 500—750 (RS)—21
Rs. 425—700 (RS)—59
Rs. 330—560 (RS)—84

(b) Rs. 700—900 (RS)—13
Rs. 550—750 (RS)—44
Rs. 425—700 (RS)—79
Rs. 330—560 (RS)—85

(c) Rs. 700—900 (RS)—5
Rs. 550—750 (RS)—16
Rs. 425—700 (RS)—45
Rs. 330—560 (RS)—73

In addition, provisional confirmation orders have been issued against the followings:

Rs. 550—750 (RS)—5
Rs. 425—700 (RS)—35

Rs. 330—560 (RS)—11

(d) Rs. 700—900 (RS)—24
Rs. 550—750 (RS)—59
Rs. 425—700 (RS)—98
Rs. 330—560 (RS)—101

(e) The work of confirmation of staff is in process which could not be done so far due to various reasons viz absence of lien free posts etc.

Indo-Nepal Rail Connection

2194. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a technical delegation was sent by the Railway Board to Nepal recently to prepare a feasibility report for the construction of a line connecting Udaipur in Nepal with some place in India;

(b) if so, what is the terminal site suggested in the Indian territory;

(c) the length in k.m. thereof and the capital outlay involved;

(d) whether the entire cost will be borne by India or shared by Nepal—that of the construction and the rolling stock, etc.; and

(e) when the project is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). A delegation, led by the Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, visited Nepal in July, 1978 and September, 1978 to discuss bilateral cooperation. The Nepalese side has shown interest in the extension of some of the rail links inside their territory. According to the Memorandum of Understanding concluded with the Government of Nepal, it has been agreed that surveys will be carried out for:

(1) A link to the proposed Cement Plant at Udaipur in Nepal;

(2) From Dhulabari in Nepal to Calcutta Region; and

(3) Proposed paper/pulp project in Birganj/Hitauda.

It has further been agreed that priority will be given for items (1) and (2) above and that the funds required for these surveys will be provided as Grants-in-Aid. The surveys have been entrusted to Rail India Technical & Economic Services, a public sector undertaking, who will select the most suitable point of take-off in India and the alignment. No decision has so far been taken about arrangements for financing the project or the schedule of its construction.

Memorandum from Delhi Judicial Association

2195. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Judicial Association had submited a memorandum regarding the salaries, allowances and housing problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Delhi Judicial Service Association submitted a Memorandum dated 12-10-1977 to the Delhi High Court.

(b) A statement giving a gist of the demands is attached.

(c) The views of the Delhi Administration regarding the revision of scales of pay of Delhi Judicial Service Officers have been received recently. The Government is yet to take a decision in the matter. As regards other demands of the Association contained in their Memorandum dated 12-10-1977, no proposal has so far been received by the Government of India from Delhi Administration.

Statement

1. *Scales of Pay*

(i) Time scale of pay: Rs. 700—1300.

(ii) Senior Scale of pay (after 5 years): Rs. 1200—1800.

(iii) Selection grade: Rs. 1500—2000.

(iv) Time scale of pay for Additional District and Sessions Judges: Rs. 2000—2250.

(v) Selection grade for Additional District and Sessions Judges: Rs 2500—2750

(vi) District and Sessions Judges: Rs. 3000.

2. *Conveyance and other allowances and creation of Special quota for Scooters/cars.*

Every judicial officer should be granted conveyance allowance at the rate of Rs. 100 in case of maintenance of a scooter and Rs. 200 in case of maintenance of a car. Besides for judicial officers, a special quota of scooters and cars should be created and they must be allotted scooter/car within the maximum period of six months of joining the service.

3. *Housing*:

Every judicial officer should be allotted a house on joining the service and full quota of Government accommodation should be placed at the disposal of the Delhi High Court according to the cadre strength of the service.

4. *Classification of the service*:

The Delhi Judicial Service should be declared as Class-I service.

5. *Division of Delhi into five Districts*:

For the purpose of Judicial (Criminal and Civil) Administration, Delhi should be divided into five Districts with a full-fledged District and Sessions Judge at its head.

6. *Book Allowance*:

Since the Judicial Officers are required to maintain the library to keep them abreast with the latest law, some Book Allowance should be fixed for them.

7. *Dress Allowance*:

Since the Judicial Officers are also required to maintain the uniform (Black coat, necktie, white shirt and pant) some reasonable dress allowance should be fixed for them.

Reimbursement of Medical Charges

2196. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of cases of reimbursement of medical charges of the staff working in the F.T.A. Office, Western Railway at Delhi that are lying unattended since long; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay and steps taken by Government to arrange for payment of the same at an early date and also action taken to avoid such recurrence in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Price of Drugs without approval of Government

2197. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the bulk drugs where prices were declared under D.P.C.O. by foreign companies having foreign equity of more than 26 per cent;

(b) in how many cases the declared prices were increased by these companies without the approval of Government and what action was taken against these companies; and

(c) name of intermediates, sources of import and import content per Kg. in these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A

Statement indicating the prices of bulk drugs declared by the various companies including those having foreign equity of more than 26 per cent under the D.P.C.O., 1970 during the last three years was furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2278 dated 1-8-1978.

(b) In the following cases the declared prices were increased without the approval of Government:—

(i) *M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd.*—The position has been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 363 answered on 21-11-1978.

(ii) *M/s. Borax Morarji Ltd.*—This company was reported to have increased the prices of IP/BP Grades of Boric Acid, without the approval of Government between the years 1974 and 1977 in violation of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The company was allowed an increase in the prices of these two Grades of Boric Acid by the Government with effect from 5-12-77 and the question of taking suitable action against the company for the violation of the D.P.C.O. between 1974 and 1977 is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Granting of Special Casual Leave in Traffic Accounts Office, Northern Railway

2198. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff working in the Traffic Accounts Office, Northern Railway and Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi residing at Stations over Delhi-Rewari Section could not attend office from 31-7-77 and 2-9-78 to 6-9-78 due to disruption of Train services due to floods;

(b) if so, whether they have been granted special casual leave for the absence during these periods; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Instructions have already been issued authorising heads of departments to grant Special Casual Leave to those Central Government non-industrial employees, who could not attend office due to recent floods except those who were already on leave. Action to regularise the period of absence of the concerned employees is in progress.

Excess production of Drugs without proper approval

2199. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some drug manufacturing companies are making excess production without perior approval of Government;

(b) if so, the number of such companies with their names;

(c) whether any of these companies have requested Government for regularisation of their excess production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). As per information available with Government, the following drug manufacturing companies (having direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent) have been found producing certain bulk drugs in excess of their licensed/approved capacities in any of

the last 3 years (period ending 1976/1976-77):—

(1) M/s. Burroughs Wellcome

(2) M/s. May & Baker

(3) M/s. Glaxo Labs.

(4) M/s. Pfizer Ltd.

(5) M/s. Bayer (I) Ltd.

(6) M/s. Cayanamid India Ltd.

(7) M/s. Roche Products

(8) M/s. Suhrid Geigy

(9) M/s. Ciba-Geigy

(10) M/s. Wyeth Labs.

(11) M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals

(12) M/s. Sandoz (I) Ltd.

Similar information for other companies is not readily available.

However, as part of the exercise for the consolidation of licences and other exercises being currently undertaken in pursuance of Government's decision on the Hathi Committee Report, all the firms have been asked to furnish such data among others.

(c) No drug manufacturing company has specifically approached the Government for regularisation of excess production. However, from 1-1-78 to date, 9 (Nine) drug companies have submitted applications for grant of Industrial Licence for effecting Substantial Expansion in the manufacture of such items being presently manufactured by them, in excess of their licensed permissible capacities.

(d) The details of such applications are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

(in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date of application	Items applied for	Annual Capacity	
				Present	After expansion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals	27-1-78	Vitamin 'C' . . .	240	375
2	M/s Indian Process Chemicals Labs.	7-4-78	Paracetamol . . .	15	100
3	M/s. Wyeth Labs. . .	1-6-78	Prednisolone/Hydrocortisone & Esters	720 kgs	1550 kgs
4	M/s. Suneeta Labs. . .	1-6-78	Amodiaquin Hcl . .	6	30
5	M/s Hoechst . . .	14-6-78	(1) Avil Malcate . .	4	13
			(2) Furscmide . . .	1·2	10·0
			(3) Glybenclamide . .	0·2	0·8
6	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome .	16-7-78	Dapsone	10·8	28·0
7	Do. . . .	31-7-78	Diethyl Carbamazine Citrate	2·0	60·0

1	2	3	4	5	
8	M/s Glaxo . . .	7-9-78	Betamethasone . .	300 kgs (includes other corti-costeroids)	575 kgs
9	M/s Boehringer Knoll .	13-9-78	Ephedrine Hydrochloride .	18	36
10	M/s Synbiotics. . .	3-11-78	Tetracycline Hcl . .	3	80

Railway Colony Welfare and Vigilance Committee, Tambaram

2200. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Colony Welfare and Vigilance Committee, Tambaram on Southern Railway submitted a Memorandum in January, 1978 for provision of proper safety amenities in Railway Quarters;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not providing the proper amenities, etc., till date even though funds for the same are available; and

(c) will he be pleased to fix a target date to complete the works programme of amenities listed in the Memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). In January, 1978 Railway Colony Welfare and Vigilance Committee, Tambaram had submitted a representation drawing the attention of the Railway administration to a number of thefts that had taken place in the colony and had requested provision of the following:

(i) Raising of compound wall in the backyard to 8' high with glass pieces on top, replacing of wooden trellies in the rear with RCC or expanded metal and improvement to lighting in the colony etc.

(ii) Setting up of RPF outpost and a Police station in East Tambaram.

Height of compound wall has been raised to 6' wherever it was low. This is considered adequate. Provision of woodden trellies is a standard practice and its wholesale replacement with RCC etc. is not considered necessary. Repairs, wherever required, have, however, been carried out. Additional lights wherever required have also been provided.

As law and order is the responsibility of the State Government they were requested to intensify the surveillance of the area; the situation has since improved. State Government have also established a new police outpost close to Railway Colony recently.

मुगलसराय स्टेशन पर स्वर्गीय पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय की स्मृति में स्तम्भ

2201. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा लखन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड का विचार स्वर्गीय पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय की स्मृति में मुगलसराय स्टेशन पर जहां उनकी हत्या की गई थी, कोई स्मारक अथवा स्तम्भ बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) और (ख) : सामान्यत : रेल प्रशासन की यह नीति नहीं है कि रेल परिसरों में राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के सम्मान में स्मारक बनाये जायें । अपवाद केवल राष्ट्र-पिता, महात्मा गांधी के मामले में है।

Cases pending in Gujarat High Court

2202. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending cases before the Gujarat High Court as on 31st March, 1978;

(b) the details of the cases and the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether there is any provision for providing legal aid to the poor; and

(d) if so, what is the provision?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The number of pending cases and details thereof as on 31st March, 1978 are not available. A statement giving the information as on 30th June, 1978 is attached.

The major cause for delay in disposal has been an increase in institutions. The institutions increased from 11726 in 1972 to 18993 in 1977 without proportionate and timely increase in the judge strength.

(c) and (d). As per information obtained from the State Government of Gujarat on 29th July, 1977, they had constituted a State Legal Aid Committee for legal aid to poor. Legal aid and legal advice is given for instituting and defending proceedings in Civil, Criminal, Revenue, Labour and other courts or tribunals at Taluka, District and State levels in the entire State of Gujarat to:—

1. All persons having income not more than Rs. 2400 per annum and having immovable property worth not more than Rs. 5000 in value;

2. Bhangis and Scavengers;

3. Widows of Jawans;

4. Defence personnel i.e. Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen, domiciled in State of Gujarat and having annual income not exceeding Rs. 5000 from all sources.

Statement

Number of cases pending before Gujarat High Court as on 30-6-1978 and details thereof

	Details of pending cases		Total number of cases pending as on 30-6-1978
	Civil	Criminal	
Less than one year	5,844	1,569	7,413
1—2 years .	2,003	195	2,198
2—3 years .	1,642	13	1,655
3—4 years .	647	..	647
4—5 years .	311	..	311
More than 5 years	96	..	96
Total . .	10,543	1,777	12,320

भारत और सोवियत संघ द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से औषध कारखानों की स्थापना

2203. डा० रामजी सिंह :
श्री युवराज :

क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और सोवियत संघ ने तीसरे देशों में संयुक्त रूप से औषध कारखानों की स्थापना का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन देशों में ऐसे कारखाने स्थापित किए जाएंगे और भारत द्वारा कितनी राशि का पूंजी निवेश किया जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या इन कारखानों में आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी औषधियों के निर्माण के लिए प्रावधान है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन दोनों देशों द्वारा किस अनुपात में पूंजी निवेश किया जाएगा और तुलनात्मक ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) भारत और सोवियत संघ सहमत हो गए हैं कि दोनों ही तीसरे देशों में संयुक्त रूप से भेषजों के उत्पादन करने की इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए संभाव्यताओं की खोज करेंगे ।

(ङ) व्यौरों का अभी हिसाब किताब लगाया जाना है।

(च) समझौता केवल ऐलोपैथी औषधों के निर्माण के लिए है।

(छ) जब विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं की पहचान तथा जांच हो जाएगी तब इस विषय तथा इससे सम्बन्धित अन्य मामलों पर की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का निर्धारण किया जाएगा।

Companies having Managing Agency System

2204. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some companies are still having managing agency system; and

(b) if so, the names of such companies and in what form this system is prevalent?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1969 abolished the system of management of companies by Managing Agents or Secretaries and Treasurers with effect from 3rd April, 1970. Since them no companies have managing agents. However, it was noticed that some erstwhile managing agents continued to associate themselves with the management of managed companies by entering into service agreements in various forms like Secretary, Consultant or Advisor or to any other office. With a view to providing for the scrutiny and regulation of such agreements, the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1974 introduced Section 204A which provided that all agreements between the erstwhile Managing Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers or their associates entered into within 5 years of their ceasing to be so shall require approval of the Central Government, and shall be subject to such variation as, in the opinion of the Central Government, was necessary in the interest of the company. This provision has put an end to these undesirable practices of entering into such agreements.

Technology obtained by I.D.P.L. from Abroad

2205. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the antibiotic and other synthetic bulk drugs for which Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited have obtained technology from abroad, details of agreements entered into by I.D.P.L. for manufacture of each of antibiotics;

(b) production of each antibiotic, year-wise for the three years, before importing technology and after the import of technology; and

(c) whether it is a fact that although I.D.P.L. have spent precious foreign exchange for importing these strains, the imported strain has not resulted in any increase in production and that whatever increase has been achieved, it is due to expansion in investment?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Technologies for the following drugs were obtained from M/s. Techno export, Moscow (USSR), in accordance with contracts signed with them on the 28th March, 1962, for Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh and on the 13th June, 1962, for Synthetic Drugs Plan, Hyderadabad.

ANTIBIOTICS

Sodium, penicillin, Procaine penicillin, Streptomycin sulphate, Tetracycline Hydro-chloride, Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride, Nystatin, Chloro-tetracycline.

SYNTHETIC DRUGS

Phenacetin, Sulphanilamide, Sulphaguanidine, Sulphadimidine. Vitamin B1, Sodium Sulphacyl, Folic Acid, Vitamin B2. Analgin, Amidopyrine, Piperazine salts, Diethyl Carbamaxine, citrate, Nicotinamide (Niacinamade), INH, Phonobarbitone, Acetazolamide.

In the recent past IDPL have obtained technology from abroad for the production of penicillin G. Tetracycline. Erythromycin, Semi-Synthetic Penicillins, Doxycycline Hyclate and Niacinamide.

Technical know-how with strains and basic engineering details for K-Penicillin, Tetracycline and Erythromycin and technical know-how and basic enginering for Doxycycline and Semi-Synthetic Penicillins have been obtained from M/s. Farmafin of Italy for a total fee of US $1.55 million.

The technical know-how including basic engineering for the production of Niacinamide was procured from M/s. Bofer's of Sweden for a total fee of Sw Kr. 20 lakhs.

(b) The production of Antibiotics by IDPL during the last three years is shown in the attached statement. The introduction of foreign technology recently obtained, along with expansion, is under implementation.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

Production of Antibiotics at IDPL—Rishikesh during the last three years

Sl. No.	Products	Units	YEAR 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	Pot. Penicillin Saleable	MMU	4·131	23·750	8·119
2	Sodium Penicillin	,,	37·324	20·980	37·435
3	Procaine Penicillin	,,	17·552	19·392	30·699
4	Streptomycin Sulphate	,,	45·615	44·924	39·051
5	Tetracycline Hcl.	,,	68·249	76·224	70·660
6	Tetracycline base	,,	7·266	5·160	8·466
7	Oxy-tetracycline Hcl.	,,	41·051	36·539	34·717
8	Oxy-tetracycline base	,,	0·412	..	0·142
9	Griseofulvin	kgs.	135	136·15	397·60

रेलवे में सुरक्षा की स्थिति

2266. श्री बुधराम : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता पार्टी के सत्तारूढ़ होने के समय से रेल-मार्गों पर सुरक्षा की स्थिति और अधिक दयनीय हो गई है ;

(ख) अब तक लूटी गई रेल गाड़ियों का तारीख-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या रेलवे स्टेशनों, स्टेशन मास्टरों, मालगाड़ियों के गार्डों तथा श्रेणी—4 के कर्मचारियों से भी नकद रुपया लूट लिया गया था ;

(ग) अपराधियों द्वारा कुल कितनी सार्वजनिक तथा रेल—सम्पत्ति लूटी गई और कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा घायल किये गये ;

(घ) बढ़ते हुए अपराधों को रोकने के लिये रेलवे ने क्या योजना तैयार की है और इसे कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि ऐसी कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

New Railway Station on Central Railway

2207. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the representation from Goregaon Grampanchayat (Tal: Ulhasnagar, Distt. Thana, Maharashtra) requesting to build a new Railway Station on Central Railway;

(b) if so, when, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The proposal for opening of a station near Goregaon village between Badlapur and Vangani stations was examined by Central Railway but was not found financially justified as this would result in heavy recurring loss to Railways. As such, it was decided by the Railway Administration in November, 1978 not to open this station.

Fly-Over at Delhi Contonment

2208. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) if action has been initiated for the construction of a fly-over at the Delhi Cantt. Station/Pankha Road;

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be finalised; and

(c) if not, what is causing the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The proposal for replacement of the existing level crossing No. 12-B on the Jail Road near Delhi Cantt. Railway Station by a road over bridge is still under correspondence. Approval of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to the general arrangement, drawing and the sharing of cost between the Railway and the Road Authority is still to be finalised. This proposal will also require the clearance of the Cantt. authorities of Delhi area. As the proposal is yet to be cleared by the concerned authorities, the question of starting the construction does not arise.

Exploring for Oil in Coastal Areas of Orissa

2209. SHRI RAM SEWAK HAZARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil India is exploring oil in the coastal areas of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether oil is likely to be found here; and

(c) the progress made in the oil exploration?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes. An offshore of 12,000 Sq. Km. in the Bay of Bengal near the coast of Orissa and 6,860 Sq. Km. of the adjacent onshore area in Mahanadi Basin has been assigned to Oil India Limited for exploration.

(b) and (c). Oil India Limited have completed the geophysical marine survey of the offshore area and the data is being processed An aeromagnetic survey of the entire offshore and on-shore concession area has also been completed. The Company proposes to drill three wells in offshore area and the rst offshore well is expelted to be spudded in 1979. Whether oil can be found in this area will be known only after the drilling of the programmed wells.

Railway Station at Mangolpuri

2210. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a railway station opened at Mangolpuri

though the distance between Mangolpuri Station and that of Shakurbasti or Nangloi is less than 5 kilometres;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no station has been provided at Rampura on main the Rohtak—Delhi Railway line and there is a strong demand from the public;

(c) the reasons for this discrimination; and

(d) the time by which Railway Station at Rampura will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Mangolpuri halt between Shakurbasti and Nangloi stations was opened because its opening was found financially justified and operationally feasible whereas the opening of a halt station at Rampura between Shakurbasti and Dayabasti stations was neither found operationally feasible nor financially justified.

(d) Does not arise.

मनमाड—नरवाना रेल लाइन का निर्माण

2211. **श्री हरीशंकर बहाले**: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मनमाड-चाटेगांव-नरवाना रेल लाइन के निर्माण के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है और इस कार्य को कब शुरु किया जायेगा?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): धूले के रास्ते मनमाड से नरवाना तक एक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए वर्ष 1948 में एक प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण किया गया था, और यह पता लगा था कि यह परियोजना वित्तीय दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं है। मनमाड और नरवाना के बीच प्रस्तावित रेल सम्पर्क 130 कि० मी० लंबा होगा और इस पर लगभग 20 करोड़ रुपये लागत आयेगी। संसाधनों की कमी के कारण फिलहाल, इस काम के निर्माण पर विचार करना संभव नहीं होगा।

Press Release about damage of Calcutta M.T.P. by recent Floods

2212. **SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:**

SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no press release or press briefing has been made on the damage of Calcutta Metropolitan Transport Project work done to recent floods as it is not a National Project;

(b) if not, the details of the press releases date-wise;

(c) the details of the damage of work in this M.T.P. due to floods in Calcutta;

(d) criteria for describing a National Project;

(e) the details of the action taken by the Department of Publicity to secure news from Calcutta M.T.P. to publicise them from Delhi to the National Press, date-wise; and

(f) the result achieved—news paper-wise, date-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A press release was issued by the Calcutta Metropolitan Transport Project authorities on 19th October 1978 that no damage had been caused to the Project structures. This was done after the structures was inspected thoroughly after pumping out the enormous volume of flood water which had collected along the construction works. Prior to this, the news-papers which had speculated about possible damage and set back to the Project had been assured by the Project authorities that they did not expect any damage to the structures or delay in the Project schedule.

(c) to (f). Do not arise.

Overbridge Construction at Morena

2213. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that demand for construction of railway overbridge at Morena and Dabra in Morena and Gwalior Districts of Madhya Pradesh is long pending consideration with the Railway Board for long period;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider this matter for financial year 1979-80; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per extant rules, proposals for the construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of existing level crossing are to be sponsored by the State Government/local authority who are required to bear approximately 50 per cent of the cost of the bridge and the approaches thereto. State Government has to bear the entire cost in other cases.

No firm proposal has so far been received for construction of a road over-bridge at Dabra from the State Government.

As regards road overbridge at Morena, in replacement of level cross-No. 450 at km 1263/9, also, State Government has so far not come up with a firm proposal although the matter has been under correspondence with them for a number of years.

Unelectrified Stations in N.E. Region

2214. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stations (State-wise) remained to be electrified in the Country;

(b) names of stations in the N.E. Region that were electrified during the last two years (ending 31-3-1978) and names of stations yet to be electrified alongwith yearly instalments proposed; and

(c) the procedure followed by the Railways to provide such facilities on large scale and war-footing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The following number of stations remain to be electrified in different States:—

1.	Andhra Pradesh	162
2.	Assam	331
3.	Bihar	255
4.	Delhi	1
5.	Gujarat	446
6.	Goa	5
7.	Haryana	59
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8
9.	Karnataka	113
10.	Kerala	16
11.	Madhya Pradesh	244
12.	Maharashtra	219
13.	Orissa	75
14.	Punjab	54
15.	Rajasthan	334
16.	Tamil Nadu	30
17.	Tripura	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	426
19.	West Bengal	128
	Total	2909

(b) Names of stations in the N.E. Region that were electrified during the last two years (ending 31-3-1978) are given in the Annexure-I.

Names of stations yet to be electrified in the N.E. Region are being compiled and will be put on the table of the House shortly.

About 15 stations per year are likely to be electrified in the N.E. Region in the next two/three years.

(c) Following procedure is followed by the Railways in regard to electrification of Railway Stations:

(i) 24 hours continuous and reliable power supply must be available at/or in the near vicinity of the station.

(ii) Tariff and Service Connection charges should be reasonable.

(iii) At least one pair of night trains should be halting at the Station.

(iv) The Station should have commercial importance especially in regard to the number of passengers en-training/de-training from the night trains.

(v) There should be possibility of economy due to reduction in kerosene oil consumption and/ or lampmen.

Stations where electricity is available nearby or Stations which are suggested for electrification by Members of Parliament and Rail Users are considered in accordance with the above policy and are put up before the Railway Users Amenities Committee, who decide the priority and the number of Stations to be Electrified on each Railway yearly within the funds made available. Once a decision is taken the work of electrification of Railway Stations is proceeded with expeditiously.

Statement

NAMES OF STATIONS ELECTRIFIED DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS IN THE N. E. REGION (ENDING 31.3.1978)

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAYS

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Khudaganj
2. Kachhla
3. Chhitauni
4. Barrajpur
6. Harsinghpur Goba
6. Chaubepur
7. Kauria Jungle
8. Itaunja
9. Nakaha Jungle
10. Babaganj
11. Tinich
12. Rawat Ganj
13. Pahperwa
14. Chilh
15. Jalalpur Panwara
16. Mani Mau
17. Pipridih
18. Jangiganj
19. Jasoda
20. Krirahapur

BIHAR

1. Lalitgram
2. Barhara Kothi
3. Motihari Court
4. Janki Nagar
5. Bhairoganj
6. Kaparda
7. Lonna Road
8. Manjha Garh

NORTH EAST FRONTIER RAILWAY

ASSAM

1. Jogighopa
2. Vishwanath Charali
3. Kamrup Khetri
4. Nakachari
5. Nilam Bazar
6. Sarupathar
7. Patharkandi
8. Lower Halflog
9. Baraigram
10. Kanaibazar
11. Kayasthagram
12. Dullabcherra
13. Ghograpar
14. Kaithalkuchi

WEST BENGAL

1. Kalchini
2. Hamiltonganj
3. Baneswar
4. Jalpaiguri Road
5. Falakata

X-Ray Technicians

2215. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attention is paid by the Railway administration for complying with the instructions given by the Minister of State for Railways for pending the orders of upgrading and downgrading the posts of X-Ray Technicians on Firozpur and Bikaner Divisions; and

(b) if not, what action has been taken by the Railway administration against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No instructions were given by the Minister of State for Railways for pending the orders of upgrading and downgrading the posts of X-Ray Technicians of Firozpur and Bikaner Divisions.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

Issue of Identity Cards for Voters

2216. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider issuance of identity cards for all eligible voters throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE: (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). One of the proposals for electoral reform made by the Election Commission is that it is desirable to issue identity cards with photographs to electors with a view to preventing impersonation of voters at the time of polling. The proposal is under examination along with other proposals for electoral reform.

Waste Railway Land to Employees for Cultivation

2217. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Railway land lying waste are given to the staff for cultivation to boost up food production;

(b) is it also a fact that a nominal rent was originally proposed to boost up this scheme:

(c) what was the amount per acre fixed earlier in 1960's and at present with reason for the enormous increase or decrease in the rent and what is the rent charged by the State Government per acre of land;

(d) is it a fact that all the Railway staff of all grades are not given this facility and discrimination is made on the basis of grades and position the staff hold;

(e) the steps being taken to make this a popular scheme by lowering the rent at pre-1960 level on the North and North-Eastern Railway in particular and also removing the discrimination and restrictions imposed by local administrations; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (e). Surplus railway land, which is not immediately required for railway purposes, is licensed both to the railway employees and outsiders for cultivation purposes. Prior to June, 1967, railway land was given free of charge to the adjoining land owners in between the stations and to the railway employees within the station

limits. From 1967 onwards, in consideration of various factors, it was left to the discretion of individual Zonal Railways to fix suitable licence fee per acre taking into consideration the location, fertility, availability of irrigation facilities and the number of crops raised from the railway land to be licensed. Rents fixed or realised by the State Governments for the adjoining land have no bearing on the licence fee levied on the railway land. As per the policy laid down in May, 1976, railway land is licensed both to the outsiders and the low paid class III and IV railway employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and other landless poor. The scheme is very popular and is implemented solely to safeguard the interests of weaker sections of Society. As such the question of changing the existing policy does not arise.

Transfer of R.P.F. Class IV, III, II, Officials

2218. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the rule and procedure in existence for transferring Class IV, Class III and II officials belonging to Railway Protection Force of Southern Railway;

(b) how many such category of staff have been transferred on the basis of the above rules and procedures and if so, the details such as names, period of service before and after the transfer since 1975; and

(c) how many Gazetted Officers in R.P.F. of Southern Railway are working and if so, how many such officers have been transferred under the above Rules and the details as required in (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Accordingly to extant orders, no member of the Force shall be retained in the same station for a period of more than four years. If it becomes necessary to transfer a person due to adverse report or any other reason before the expiry of his four years stay at that station, the specific orders of the Chief Security Officer should be obtained in respect of Class III staff and of Security Officer in respect of Class IV staff. If it is considered necessary in administrative interests to continue a member of the Force for a longer period than four years also, the specific orders of the Chief Security Officers should be obtained. This extension should, in any case, not exceed one year ordinarily.

The Assistant Security Officers (except Fire and Prosecution) who have completed three years stay at a particular station, should also be transferred out. If for any special reason, an Asstt. Security Officer is required to stay for a longer period (not more than four years) at a particular station, the Chief Security Officer concerned should bring it to the notice of the Inspector General/Railway protection Force and then obtain the sanction of the General Manager.

Special Intelligence, Crime Intelligence Prosecution, Fire Service (Class III & IV) personnel and Police officers on deputation are to be transferred after a period of 5 years.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha on its receipt immediately.

Trains stopped due to Non-Supply or Inferiority of Coal

2219. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains region-wise with names and numbers of the same (trains) the running of which was stopped due to either to non-availability or non-supply or inferiority of coal to the concerned Railways during the last three years

including the present year till 31st October, 1978;

(b) whether at any time during the last three years the coal-supplying authority refused to supply coal on the ground of non-availability of coal in the stocks; and

(c) whether at any time any railway engine had been damaged and failed to work because of use of bad coal mixed with stone, dust and of inferior quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) No. The steam coal supplies were not, however, adequate to meet the full requirements of Railways.

(c) Yes.

Release of Raw Materials as per Licensed capacity to Drug Firms

2220. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 212 dated 18th July, 1978 regarding production of oxytetracycline by M/s. Pfizer and state:

(a) whether release of canalised raw materials "to the extent of releases made during 1976-77 or as per entitlement based on licensed capacities whichever was higher" mentioned in the reply amounts to violations of Industries (D and R) Act;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to withdraw this order/provision; if not, reasons thereof; and

(c) how many firms have been given release of raw materials in excess of licensed capacities during last three years—names of companies, items for which releases were given and under which provisions of I (D&R) Act?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The parameters laid down by Ministry of PC&F for release of canalised raw materials to DGTD units as outlined in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 212 dated the 18th July, 1978 fall within the framework of Import Trade Control Policy of Govt. laid down from year to year. In 1976-77, as also in 1977-78 the ITC policies provided that DGTD units would get imported raw materials and components by way of claiming replenishment of imported raw materials/components consumed by them during previous two years, whichever was advantageous to them.

It should be added in this connection that as regards distribution of canalised raw materials in regard to DGTD units for October 1978—March 1979, the following guidelines have been prescribed:—

(i) Where the formulation-wise capacities are indicated in the industrial approval, 50 par cent of the entitlement as per such licensed capacities.

(ii) Where the licensed capacities are not well defined formulation-wise 50 per cent of the allocations of relevant bulk drugs made in their favour during 1976-77.

In the case of drug formulations, there are many manufacturing units where there is no definite formulation-wise licensed/authorised capacity for the following reasons:—

(i) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals manufacturers were issued Registration Certificates under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act 1951 when the Act came into force in 1952. In such certificates, the names of the scheduled industry i.e. "Drugs and Pharmaceuticals"

was indicated and neither items nor capacity was mentioned.

(ii) In the registration letters issued by the DGTD for many units which do not require licence under the industrial policy, specific capacities were not mentioned in many cases, though it was indicated that a capacity will be fixed after production is established.

(iii) By a notification of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals issued on May 27, 1969 the manufacturing units licensed for the production of the bulk drugs were permitted to make formulation of such bulk drugs, provided this did not involve import of any raw materials or equipment.

(iv) Since the enforcement of Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act 1951, several permission/no objection letters had been issued to the manufacturers subject to the conditions that no additional plant and machinery will be installed, no new trade-mark will be used and no additional import of raw materials would be required. In most of these cases, no capacities have been specified.

However, action has been initiated as per paragraphs 37 & 38 of the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29.3.1978 containing Govt. decisions on the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry, for issuing a consolidated licence to all DGTD units wherein capacities for formulations based on a particular bulk drug are to be indicated in terms of quantum of that bulk drug. Once this is done, the release of canalised bulk drug would automatically get linked to the entitlements of various DGTD units as per licensed capacities.

Composition of Railway Board

2231. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Railway Board as it existed in 1962, 1963, and 1972 together with the portfolios of each member of the Board; and

(b) the names of the General Managers of Northern Railway in 1962, 1963 and 1972 alongwith the names of Divisional Superintendents of Delhi Division during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Railway Board, as at present constituted, consists of (1) The Chairman (2) The Financial Commissioner for Railways and (3) Three Members holding the portfolios of Staff, Traffic, Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. The Chairman, Railway Board, also functions as a Member of one of the portfolios.

During 1962, the Chairman, Railway Board, also functioned as Member, Engineering upto August, 1962. Thereafter and during 1963, he performed the duties of Member, Staff. During 1972, the Chairman held the portfolio of Member, Engineering.

(b) A statement giving the names of General Managers who were posted on the Northern Railway in 1962, 1963 and 1972 alongwith the names of officers holding the post of Divisional Superintendent, Delhi Division, during the same period, is attached.

Statement

1962	
General Manager, Northern Railway	1. Shri P.H. Sarma
	2. Shri G. P. Bhalla
Divisional Superintendent, Delhi Division	1. Shri G. B. Singh
1963	
General Manager, Northern Railway	1. Shri G. P. Bhalla
	2. Shri Harbans Singh

Divisional Superintendent, Delhi Division	1. Shri G. B. Singh

1978

General Manager, Nothern Railway	1. Shri C. S. Parmeswaran
Divisional Superintendent, Delhi Division	1. Shri M. S. Gujral

Test for Asstt. Accounts Officers Posts

2222. SHRI S. K. SARDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) reasons for not declaring panel for promotion to Class II Asstt. Accounts Officers' posts in Accounts Department, Western Railway for which written test and *viva voce* were held in April, 1978 and September, 1978, respectively;

(b) when panel is to be notified and promotions against upgraded posts of A.S.Os. effected;

(c) whether *ad hoc* promotion of five junior Section Officers during 1976-77 not on panel has been according to any rule;

(d) if above was in order, why relevant rule was not advised to Section Officers of Ajmer in reply to their representations dated 23rd July, 1977 and 13th September, 1977 made to F.A. & C.A.O. and General Manager, Western Railway and to Railway Board questioning validity of those promotions furnishing a copy of relevant rule; and

(e) whether any other representation against selection has been received by G.M. and decision taken by him thereon and why ad *hoc* promotion against existing vacancies have been deferred pending declaration of panel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Since a number of representations have been received from staff and Unions against the selection held on Western Railway for promotion to Class II Accounts Officers' posts, it has not been possible to declare the panel.

(b) It is assumed that this part of the question refers also to the Assistant Accounts Officers' panel as in part (a) above. The Assistant Accounts Officers' panel in question will be finalised as soon as the representations from staff and Unions have been examined. Promotions against the posts of Assistant Accounts Officers will be ordered thereafter.

(c) and (d). Five Section Officers who had qualified in the selection held in 1977, but were not empanelled for want of vacancies, were promoted as Assistant Accounts Officers on *ad hoc* basis in accordance with the procedure then in force; the representations made against the said *ad hoc* promotions were not tenable.

(e) Yes, as stated in reply to part (a) above, representations were received. No *ad hoc* promotions were made as the regular panel of Assistant Accounts Officers was expected to be finalised shortly. However, since there is likely to be delay in finalisation of the selection which will be processed after an examination of the various representations, has been finalised, *ad hoc* promotions as Assistant Accounts Officer are now being made.

Construction of Overbridge/Sub-way Leading to Vijay Nagar Colony

2223. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposal from Ghaziabad Development Authority for construction of overbridge/sub-way for vehicular traffic across the Railway lines towards Vijay Nagar Colony;

(b) if so, details thereof and reaction of Railway Administration to this proposal;

(c) if no such proposal has been received whether the Railways have

their own proposal to construct such overbridge/ sub-way to overcome the difficulties of Railway employees and other people living across the lines towards Vijay Nagar Colony; and

(d) if so, the details of the Scheme and by which time the work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). As per extant rules, proposals for the construction of road over/under-bridges in replacement of the existing level crossings are to be sponsored by the State Government/local authority who are required to bear their share of cost. Broadly, the cost is shared on 50:50 basis between the State Government/local authority and the Railways in such cases. For the new road over/under-bridges, not in replacement of the existing level crossings, the entire cost is to be borne by the State Government/local authority. No proposal has been received as yet from either the State Government or Ghaziabad Development Authority for construction of Overbridge/Sub-way across Railway line near Vijay Nagar Colony.

Conference of Chief Electoral Officers at Ootacamund

2224. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Election Commissioner held a Conference of Chief Electoral Officers at Ootacamund towards the end of October, 1978 and if so, the decision arrived at the Conference;

(b) the reasons for selecting Ootacamund as venue instead of Delhi in contravention of directive of the Ministry of Finance to hold all Conferences in the Capital;

(c) the total expenditure incurred; and

(d) the number of officers who visited Ootacamund alongwith families and the number of officers who were treated as State guests?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir. A conference of Chief Electoral Officers of all States/ Union Territories was held in Ootacamund from 24th to 26th October, 1978. A statement showing the important recommendations which emerged at its deliberations is attached.

(b) The Government of Tamil Nadu undertook to host the Conference and suggested Ootacamund as the venue of the Conference. The State Government's suggestion was accepted by the Election Commission.

(c) The total expenditure incurred by the Election Commission is Rs. 12079-90 P.

(d) Two officers of the Election Commission visited Ootacamund alongwith their families. The Chief Election Commissioner and the Deputy Election Commissioner were treated as State Guests by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Statement

Statement showing important recommendations made by the Conference of Chief Electoral Officers held at Ootacamund from 24—28 October, 1978

1. The Electoral rolls of all constituencies all over the country should be revised intensively during the year 1981 with 1-10-1981 as the qualifying date together with a supplementary roll for registering the names of all electors who would attain the qualifying age on 1-1-1982.

2. The Electoral rolls of all constituencies in Gujarat should be intensively revised with 1.1.1980 as the qualifying date in order to bring the rolls uptodate sufficiently before the next general election to the Gujarat Legislative Assembly, due to be held in May 1980.

3. A small Committee consisting of some Chief Electoral Officers may be appointed to collect data from all States/Union Territories regarding the Administrative arrangements made for attending to election work and to make recommendations as to how best the revision of rolls and other election matters should be attended to. The Committee would also recommend a model machinery for this work at the District level and below the District level. The composition of the committee and its terms of reference were left to be decided by the Chief Election Commissioner.

4. The electoral rolls might hereafter be cyclostyled instead of printing them, in all places where it is difficult to arrange for printing them.

5. The Election Commission may examine whether a last date might be prescribed either by Law or by executive instructions beyond which no application for the inclusion of names in the electoral rolls should be entertained.

6. The Election Commission should have power to review the orders passed by the Chief Electoral Officers on appeals made to them regarding inclusion of names in electoral rolls.

7. The system of appointment of senior officers of State Government as observers of the Election Commission at the time general/bye-elections introduced a few months ago was found to have had a salutary effect. It was recommended that this system should be continued with such changes as may be necessary to make it more useful and effective.

8. A Standing Committee consisting of representatives of political parties and other contesting candidates should be constituted under each Returning Officer with a view to effectively implementing the code of conduct drawn up by the Election Commission.

9. All Chief Electoral Officers should carefully estimate their requirements of ballot boxes for the next general elections so that supply of additional requirements of boxes may be arranged well before the next election.

10. The action initiated by the Election Commission to explore the possibility of introducing a better quality of paper with water mark for the purpose of printing ballot papers was welcomed. It was felt that the paper should be manufactured by one single source instead of by different mills as at present, in order to ensure uniformity of colour, quality etc.

11. Para 9 of the Eelection Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968 may be suitably amended to remove the restriction as to the allotment of symbols reserved for State Parties in one State to Registered Parties in another State.

12. The acknowledgement portion of form of nominations (Form 2A to 2E appended to the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961) may be suitably amended to mention the place, date and time at which the Returning Officer will take up the question of allotment of symbols to contesting candidates.

13. In view of the fact that the number of voters attached to a polling station has gradually been reduced, it should not be necessary to prescribe more than the statutory minimum of 8 hours of poll except in exceptional cases where 9 hours may be prescribed. In elections where members of the Legislative Assemblies are voters, the hours of poll may be restricted to 4 or 5 at the most.

14. The seal of Election Commission should be affixed on packets containing election papers for elections to the Rajya Sabha and to the Legislative Councils by members of assembly.

15. The procedure of applying indelible ink mark on the left fore-finger of voters should be introduced for elections from Graduates and Teachers constituencies of Legislative Councils also.

16. Rules may be amended for preserving election papers for only 6 months instead of one year as at present with a view to avoiding congestion in treasuring etc.

पश्चिम रेलवे स्टेशनों पर चाय के स्टालों का पुनः आवंटन किया जाना

2225. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य के पश्चिम रेलवे के स्टेशनों पर चाय स्टालों, जिनके बारे में आपात काल के दौरान ठेके दिये गये थे, के पुनः आवंटन का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ख) ग्रांट रोड, बादर आदि पर दिये गये ठेके, इस प्रयोजन के लिये नये आवेदन पत्रों को विधिवत मंगा कर, कब तक पुनः संशोधित कर दिये जायेंगे ;

(ग) आपात काल के दौरान की गई गलतियों को अब तक न सुधारने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या इस बारे में विभाग शिथिलता दिखा रहा है अथवा अधिकारी जानबूझकर शिथिलता दिखा रहे हैं ; और

(ङ) इन सभी मामलों में कार्यवाही कब तक पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ङ). आपात स्थिति के दौरान पश्चिम रेलवे पर महाराष्ट्र राज्य में चाय के स्टाल के ठेकों के आवंटन के सम्बन्ध में सतर्कता जांच पूरी कर ली गयी है और मंत्रालय द्वारा विनिश्चय किया गया है कि यदि उनका कार्य संतोषजनक है तो इन ठेकों को उनकी वर्तमान अवधि समाप्त होने तक चालू रखने की स्वीकृति दे देनी चाहिए क्योंकि रेल प्रशासन के साथ विशिष्ट अवधियों के लिए उनका समझौता हुआ है। इसके बाद, वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार नये आवेदन पत्र मांगे जायेंगे और सामान्य प्रक्रिया अपनाने के उपरांत ठेकों का गुणावगुण के आधार पर आवंटन किया जावेगा।

इस मंत्रालय द्वारा आपात स्थिति में बादर स्टेशन पर कोई भी खान पान/चोमचे का ठेका आवंटित नहीं किया गया था।

बूंदी और कोटा के बीच रेलवे लाइन

2226. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बूंदी को कोटा और चित्तौड़गढ़ और अजमेर को बड़ी लाइन से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, बूंदी का सम्पर्क कोटा और चित्तौड़गढ़ से कायम करने के लिए एक रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के संबंध में 1979-80 में एक नया सर्वेक्षण शुरु करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

State Capitals not Connected by Rail

2227. **SHRI KIRTI BIKRAM DEB BURMAN**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of State Capitals not connected with rest of the country through rail-links and whether Agartala is one of them;

(b) whether the main reason for denying the rail link facility to the Capital of Tripura is its economic non-viability, which is in itself attributable to the backwardness of the State the main cause of which again is the lack of transport facility itself;

(c)) whether Government have set out any dead line by which the remotest State Capital in the country would be linked with rail facility; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) and (b).

S. No.	Name of State Capitals not connected by rail with the rest of the country	State	Remarks
			It is proposed to seek the Parliament's approval to take up the construction of the following railway lines which will reduce the road distance from the rail head to the respective Capitals.
1	Imphal . . .	Manipur	Silchar-Jiribam MG (50·36 Kms.)
2	Shillong . . .	Meghalaya	Gauhati-Burnihat BG (28·21 Kms.)
3	Kohima . . .	Nagaland	
4	Agartala . . .	Tripura	Dharamanagar-Kumarghat MG (33·50 Kms.)
5	Gangtok . . .	Sikkim	
6	Srinagar . . .	Jammu & Kashmir	

(c) and (d). The funds available for construction of new lines are inadequate even to progress satisfactorily the new lines already approved. It will therefore be difficult to consider construction of new railway lines to connect the capitals of these States at present.

Double line between Ernakulam and Trivandrum

2228. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introuce double line between Ernakulam and Trivandrum; and

(b) total expenditure anticipated and when it is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

सहायक पार्सल क्लर्कों के पद

2229. श्री [illegible]: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1976 में इलाहाबाद मंडल में अनुसूचित जाति के कोटे के तहत भरी गई अनुसूचित जाति के सहायक पार्सल क्लर्कों की [illegible] 3340 L.S.—7

श्रेणी के सहायक पार्सल क्लर्कों के पदों पर पदोन्नत किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और कुल कितने कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नत किया गया था ;

(ग) दो वर्षों से सहायक पार्सल क्लर्क के पद पर कार्य कर रहे इन कर्मचारियों को पदांक 341/ई/आर०सी०आई०ई०सी०—6 दिनांक 15 जून, 1978 के द्वारा पदों से हटाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार अनुसूचित जाति के कोटे के अन्तर्गत इन हटाये गये कर्मचारियों को पुन : उनके पदों पर नियुक्त करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन कर्मचारियों को पुन : कब पदोन्नत किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं ।

(ग) (घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Working of Bird and Company

2230. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the working of the Bird and Company Limited which has shown a loss of rupees one crore for the year ending 31st March; 78.

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have since fixed the responsibility for the unsatisfactory state of affairs on the Board of Directors and Shri J. G. Kumaramangalam; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st March, 1978 reveal a loss of Rs. 113.44 lakhs.

(b) The reasons for the loss are stated to be acute shortage of working capital, impact of abnormal debits amounting to Rs. 55 lakhs approximately representing minimum bonus paid/payable for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78, book debts and other receivables relating to earlier years written off or provided for in the current year, loss on account of load shedding etc. Because of the feeling of uncertainty in the company, large number of experienced technical persons have left the company.

(c) and (d). The matter is under examination.

हरिजनों को पास आदि के स्टालों का आवंटन

2231. श्री एच० एस० पी० स्वामी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जनता सरकार के सत्ता में आने के बाद अब तक हरिजनों तथा शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को पास, चाय, फल आदि के कितने स्टाल आवंटित किये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव शंकर) : जनता सरकार बनने से अब तक, पूर्व रेलवे पर केवल हरिजनों को चाय आदि की बिक्री के लिए चार बुकिंग ठेके आवंटित किये गये हैं।

Proposal to End Proxy Voting in Elections

2232. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Legislative steps taken by Government to end minor and proxy voting in elections; and

(b) whether the Election Commission had proposed a draft legislation in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No legislative steps have been taken by Government to end voting at elections by persons below the minimum age of voting. As regards voting by proxy, the electoral law does not provide for such a contingency. However, if the reference is to the problem of impersonation at elections, the same is punishable under section 171F read with section 171D of the IPC and it is a cognizable offence under the relevant entry in the First Schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

(b) The Election Commission has made the following proposals for checking voting at elections by persons who are below the minimum age of voting:—

(1) Presiding Officers of polling stations may be empowered by law to check voting by persons who are apparently less than the minimum voting age.

(2) Voting by persons below the minimum voting age should be made an electoral offence.

As regards prevention of impersonation at voting, the Election Commission has suggested that the act of impersonation at an election may be made an electoral offence under the Representation of the People Act, 1951

and the conviction for that offence should disqualify the person concerned for being, and for being chosen, as a member of Parliament or State Legislature as also for voting at elections to those Houses under sections 8 and 11A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

The suggestion of the Election Commission are under consideration along with other proposals for comprehensive reform of electoral law.

जयपुर लाइन पर यात्रियों को हो रही कठिनाइयां

2233. श्री राम कंवार बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे की दृष्टि से जयपुर का बहुत महत्व है क्योंकि यह एक पर्यटक स्थल है तथा राज्य की राजधानी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जयपुर से सीधे बम्बई जाने वाले यात्रियों को हो रही कठिनाइयां दूर करने के लिये रेल प्रशासन द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जयपुर मीटर लाइन पर स्थित है और वहां से बम्बई आने-जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए, सवाई माधोपुर या अहमदाबाद में गाड़ी बदलकर मेल लेने वाली सुविधाजनक (गाड़ियां) पहले से ही उपलब्ध हैं। बड़ी लाइनों की गाड़ियों में बम्बई जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए, सवाई माधोपुर में शायिकाओं का समुचित कोटा भी निर्धारित कर दिया गया है।

S.C. and S.T. Candidates in Engineering Services Examination

2234. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates qualified in written papers in the Engineering Services Examinations during the last two years, but dropped in the interviews for personality test;

(b) whether in recruitment even to I.A.S., I.P.S. and other Central Services, Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates are not rejected in personality test if they pass in written test; and

(c) if so, why personality test is considered more important than technical knowledge for these technical jobs, at least in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates keeping in view their weak economic conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A statement indicating the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who qualified on the results of the Written part of the Engineering Services Examinations held in 1976 and 1977 and the number out of those candidates who were recommended for appointment is attached.

(b) and (c). Interview for personality test is meant to assess the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, power of practical application and integrity of character, and is a part of the examination. The Union Public Service Commission have clarified that as in the case of I.A.S., I.P.S. and Central Services Examination, there are no minimum qualifying marks for the personality test for the Engineering Services Examination also. The order of merit of the candidates who finally qualify is determined on the basis of the aggregate marks obtained by them in the written examination and in the personality test. The number of candidates called for the purpose of interview is two to three times the number of vacancies and, therefore, the candidates who get higher marks are selected to the extent of available vacancies and others, even if they qualify, cannot be offered jobs because of lack of vacancies.

The maximum marks for the written examination were 900 and 1200 in the Engineering Services Examinations of 1976 and 1977 respectively while

the corresponding maximum marks for the personality test were 200 in each of these examinations. It would, thus, be seen that the personality test is not given more importance than the technical knowledge.

Statement

Year of the Examination	No. of candidates qualified for interview		No. of candidates recommended for appointment	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
1976	69	5	46	2
1977	105	13	61	6

Chemical Factories

2235. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of chemical factories existing in our country; and

(b) the chemicals produced?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Apart from the chemicals factories operating under the Industries (D&R) Act a large number of chemical factories are registered with D.G.T.D. and many such factories exist in the small scale sector as well. Hence, information is not available on the exact number of chemical factories in the country. There are, however, about 275 major chemical companies in the knowledge of this Ministry manufacturing chemicals in the country.

(b) A list of the major chemicals being produced by the chemical factories is enclosed.

List of Major Chemicals being manufactured in the Country

Organic Chemicals

1. Phenol
2. Aniline
3. Maleic Anhydride
4. Methanol
5. Formaldehydride
6. Acetic Anhydride
7. Acetic Acid
8. Acetone
9. Nitro Benzene
10. Beta Naphthol
11. Cresols
12. Citric Acid
13. Bon Acid
14. Sorbitol
15. Acetylene Black
16. Plasticizers
17. Dyes & Dye Intermediates
18. Alcohol.

Inorganic Chemicals

1. Caustic Soda
2. Soda Ash
3. Calcium Carbide
4. Sulphuric Acid
5. Carbon Black
6. Titanium Dioxide
7. Aluminium Flouride
8. Synthetic Cryolite
9. Bromine
10. Calcium Carbonate
    (a) Phosphorus White
    (b) Phosphorous Red
11. Liquid Chlorine
12. Nitric Acid
13. Potassium Chlorine
14. Sodium Trigoly Phosphate

15. Stable Bleaching Powder.
16. Sodium Hydro-sulphite.

Pesticides

1. BHC
2. DDT
3. M. Parathion/M. Systox/Fenttrothion
4. Malathion
5. Dimethoate
6. Phosphamidon/DDVP
7. Carbaryl
8. Endosulfan
9. Quinalphos
10. Phenthoate
11. Copproxychloride
12. Organo-mercurials
13. Thiocarbamates
14. Dithiocarbamates
15. Nickel Chloride
16. Al. Phosphide
17. Rodenticides
18. EDB/MD
19. 2, 4-D
20. Nitrofen/Propanil
21. Cycocel/NAA/Ethepon.

Fake Gas Cylinders

2236. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of fake gas cylinders were found in various bottling plants of the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) if so, what was the plant-wise number of these fake cylinders; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to check the malpractice which is a danger to life and property of the people?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to(c) The Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) had detected a total number of 643 fake (spurious) gas cylinders for their various bottling plants. Out of this, approximately 321 such gas cylinders have been detected at Shakurbasti (Delhi), 87 in Haldia Refinery (West Bengal) and 235 in Gujarat Refinery bottling plants.

It has not been possible for the Indian Oil Corporation so far to establish the source of supply of the above fake gas cylinders. As such, no action could be taken against the companies/persons who are instrumental in inducting such gas cylinders in circulation. Cylinders, as they are received in bottling plants, are usually inspected prior to filling. Any cylinder which is of a doubtful nature is set aside and is subjected to further examination and test. Such cylinders are segregated and scrapped. Apart from this, at times, if fake (spurious) gas cylinders are not detected by any chance at the initial visual inspection, the same is detected at the time of filling as such cylinders start leaking due to internal pressure and are again segregated/scrapped. To avoid such scrapped cylinders from coming into circulation, all cylinders are pressed flat or cut into multiple pieces before disposal as scrap. Instructions have also been issued by the Chief Controller of Explosive to the cylinder manufacturers and Indian Standards Institution that all gas cylinders which are semi-processed or rejected during inspection should be properly deshaped so that no cylinder could be made out of such scrapped pieces.

Construction of Tinnevely-Nagercoil Line

2237. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the construction of the Tinnevely-Nagercoil line;

(b) what are the reasons for the delay for completion of the line;

(c) by what date the line would be completed;

(d) whether the survey for conversion of the railway line from Tinnevely to Tuticorin to broad gauge has been completed; and

(e) if not, the latest progress of the survey and by when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Tirunelveli-Nagercoil line is part of Trivandrum-Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari new railway line project. The upto date progress of this project is 63 per cent.

(b) Limited availability of resources has been the cause for the delay in completion of the project.

(c) The target date for completion of the first phase from Trivandrum to Kanyakumari, is March, 1979 and that for the complete project, 1979-80.

(d) and (e). The Survey for a parallel BG line from Tirunelveli to Tuticorin has been completed and the survey report is under preparation by the Railway Administration.

New Drug Pricing Policy

2238. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several drug companies have assailed new drug pricing policy of Government; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Memoranda has been received from various associations of drug manufacturers as well as a few individual manufacturers stating that the new pricing policy would adversely effect them. Immediately, the new pricing policy was announced, the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers, have had discussions with the Drug Industry representatives who have been asked to work out, in specific terms, the impact of the new pricing policy. While, some of the manufacturers have sent some data giving their projections, in brief terms, of the impact of new pricing policy on their profitability, a large number of companies have not yet furnished the requisite data in detail. Any assessment as to the adverse effect, if any, of the new pricing policy on the individual manufacturers, would be possible only after complete data are available from the manufacturers and such data have been scrutinised in consultation with the B.I.C.P.

Railway Lines in Bihar

2239. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the railway lines which will be completed by 1981; and

(b) the details of the lines for which the construction work will be started up to January, 1979 in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Gauge conversion of Barabanki-Smastipur line is expected to be completed by 1980 and that of Barouni-Katihar by 1981.

(b) No new project is proposed to be taken up by January 1979.

Railway Workshops in Southern Railway

2240. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the Railway workshops functioning at present in Southern Railway and number of workers engaged in each of this;

(b) whether Railway Board has decided to set up a new workshop in Southern Zone; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to be set up in Kerala in view of the

fact that Kerala does not have any of it at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RALWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The number of Railway Workshops and the number of workers engaged in each of them are as under:—

Name of Workshop	Number of workers engaged
1. Perambur (Carriage & Wagon)	5515
2. Perambur (Loco)	4546
3. Golden Rock	7134
4. Mysore	2815
5. Podanur (Signal & Telecommunication)	1465
6. Perambur (Signal & Telecommunication)	162
7. Arkonam (Engineering)	2557
8. Tamabaram (Electrical)	427

(b) and (c). Proposal for setting up a new Broad Gauge Carriage Repair Workshop for the Southern Region to meet the requirement of Southern and South-Central Railways is under consideration. A Study-cum-Survey Team of Railway Officers has been set up to examine the various aspects of the proposed Workshop including its location. The report of the Study Team is under examination by the Railway. No decision has yet been taken about the location of the proposed Workshop.

Introduction of Classless long distance Trains

2241. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many 'Classless Long Distance Trains' have been introduced after the installation of Janata Government at the Centre;

(b) the names of such trains and the distance covered by them; and

(c) facts about the facilities provided to the passengers travelling in such trains and the difference in the fare with ordinary or Delux 3 tier berths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The following long distance trains consisting of only Second Class accommodation have been introduced so far:—

Train No. and discription	Distance in kms.
1. 91/92 Tatanagar-Muzaffarpur Express (Triweekly)	558
2. 29/30 Tirupati-Hyderabad Rayalseema Exp.	733
3. 59/60 Bombay VT-Howrah Gitanjali Express (4 days in week)	1968
4. 145/146 Madras-Ahmedabad Navjivan Exp. (Weekly)	1952
5. 173/174 Howrah-Jammu Tawi Himagiri Exp. (Biweekly)	1967
6. 19/20 Bhubaneshwar-Secunderabad Konarak Exp. (Daily)	1144
7. 101/102 Secunderabad-Bombay Minar Exp. (Daily)	799
8. 135/136 Madras Egmore-Madurai Vaigai Exp. (six days in a week)	492
9. 69/70 Kacheguda-Ajmer Exp. (Biweekly)	1926
10. 45/46 Ahmedbad-Bhavnagar/ Porbandar/Gandhigram Express.	
Ahmadabad-Portablar	476
Dhola-Bhavnagar.	49

(c) In trains like Gitanjali Express and Navjivan Express, facilities like cushioned berths, drinking water, racks for food trays, linen and lending library etc. have been provided. While there is no difference in the basic fares, a supplementary charge of Re. 1

per passenger is levied in respect of Grtanjali, Himagiri, Konterak, Minar and Vaigai Expresses, which have been classified as Superfast trains. Air Conditioned Delux trains running between New Delhi and Madras and New Delhi and Howrah are also subject to levy of supplementary charge.

Demand for Higher Oil Royalty by Assam Government

2242. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Assam have recently demanded higher oil Royalty;

(b) if so, the grounds advanced by the Assam Government in justification of their other claims; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Assam have requested for a higher royalty based on full posted price of equivalent Middle Eastern crude and need for additional resources for development plans of the State.

(c) It has been decided that the existing rate of Royalty on crude oil & casing head condensate would continue till it is reviewed in 1980.

Violation of M.R.T.P. Provisions by M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited

2243. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has come across any violation of the M.R.T.P. provisions by M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited by way of insisting on consumers to buy spare parts from them alone;

(b) is it a fact that the Company insists that all repairs be entrusted to them;

(c) is it in contravention of the M.R.T.P. provisions; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. P. C. CHUNDER): (a) to (d). An enquiry under Section 10(a) (iv) read with Section 37 of the MRTP Act was instituted by the MRTP Commission against Messrs. Indian Oxygen Ltd. on 6th August 1976 for allegedly indulging into the following restrictive trade practices:—

(i) Insistence on selling a set of accessories with each gas cyclinder, irrespective of customer's requirements, and

(ii) Inordinate delay in extending repair facilities to the gas equipments thus indirectly compelling the customers to go in for new equipment accompanied with the accessories etc.

In the aforesaid enquiry, the Commission made an order on 4th September, 1978 stating that on the basis of certain statements made and certain assurances given by the Company; supported by an affidavit, the Commission was satisfied that sufficient steps had been taken by the Company to ensure that the alleged trade practices were no longer prejudicial to the public interest, and that no order need be made either under the said provisions under which the enquiry was instituted or in respect of the alleged trade practices.

A complaint has been received by the MRTP Commission against Messrs. Indian Oxygen Ltd. in October, 1978 containing inter-alia allegations about the following trade practices being indulged into by the said company:—

(i) Spare parts are not sold to consumers and/or to their own distributors. Charges four to six times

higher than market rates are included for spare parts in repair bills.

(ii) The company insist that all repairs be entrusted to them only. Four or six times of market rates is charged for repairs.

This complaint is under investigation by the MRTP Commission. A similar compaint has also been received recently by the Government.

Production and demand of filament yarn

2244. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:
SHRI P. KANNAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity for production of filament yarn in the country and the actual production;

(b) the production of filament yarn by public sector units and the anticipated output during the next five years; and

(c) the demand for filament yarn in the country and the extent to which it is met by import during last two years and is proposed to be met by import during next five years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The present capacities for the production of polyester filament yarn and nylon filament yarn are about 8000 tonnes and 25,000 tonnes respectively against which the actual production during 1978 (January-September) was 4087 tonnes and 13459 tonnes respectively.

(b) M/s. Petrofils Cooperative Limited, a unit in cooperative sector with substantial investment from Central Government has gone into production recently and has produced 1240 tonnes of polyester filament yarn during 1978 (January to September). The unit is designed to produce around 3500 tonnes per annum.

(c) The required information as per Report of the Working Group on Petrochemical (Sub-Group on Synthetic Fibres dated 15-7-1978) is given below:

Figures in tonnes

	Consumption (approx)		Production		Imports (approx)	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Polyester Filament Yarn .	3336	6230	2600	3730	736	2500
Nylon Filament Yarn . .	15967	16834	15667	16334	300	500

It is difficult at this stage to quantify the likely imports of these yarn to meet the damand, during the next five years.

मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेल गाड़ियों में सुविधाओं का कम होना

2245. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महत्वपूर्ण मेल/एक्सप्रेस ट्रेनगाड़ियों में बिजली पंखे और बाथ रूम की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था न होने के कारण यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है ;

(ख) क्या उसका कारण बैटरियों अथवा डायनामो में खराबी अथवा रेलवे स्टाफ की अक्षमता और अकर्मण्यता तथा लापरवाही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यात्रियों को पूरी सुविधाएं देने और सुधार करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यक्रम करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सवारी डिब्बों के लिए पंखों, बत्तियों और स्नानघरों की जितनी सुविधाएं निर्धारित की हुई हैं, उन पूरी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था सवारी डिब्बों में की हुई है । हां, चोरी के कारण, कभी-कभी कमियां पैदा हो जाती हैं, किन्तु ये कमियां अगले गाड़ी परीक्षा स्थल पर दूर कर दी जाती हैं । इस प्रयोजन के लिए कड़ा पर्यवेक्षण रखा जा रहा है और चालू पुर्जों के पर्याप्त स्टाक रखे जाते हैं ।

Proposal from Chief Election Commissioner on Electoral Reforms

2246. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has recently made some proposals for electoral reforms and to make elections cleaner;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CRANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b) No spectfic proposal for electoral reform has been received recently from the Chief Election Commissioner. The Election Commission has, how ever, made a number of proposals for electoral reform. A statement containing the details of the proposals is laid on the Table of the House]*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2972/78.]

(c) The proposals are being examined along with other proposals for electoral reforms.

Railway Traffic between Ahmedabad and Baroda

2247. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of daily commuters travel between Ahmedabad and Baroda as also between Baroda and Surat on Western Railway;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start a few additional fast shuttle trains on these lines between the said two points or stations;

(c) if so, when and how; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) For the convenience of passengers including commuters travelling between Ahmedabad and Vadodara and between Vadodara and Surat, a total of 23 and 19 pairs of train services respectively including sectional services are available at present.

(b) to (d). Introduction of additional trains of Ahmedabad-Vadodara-Surat section is not operationally feasible at present for want of line capacity enroute and of requisite terminal facilities.

संयुक्त अरब अमीरात द्वारा कच्चे तेल की सप्लाई

2248. श्री डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय :
श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :
श्री मनोरंजन भक्त।

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनकी अरब अमीरात की हाल की यात्रा के दौरान इस प्रकार का समझौता किया गया था कि संयुक्त अरब अमीरात भारत को अधिक कच्चे तेल की सप्लाई करेगा ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि संयुक्त अरब अमीरात और भारत द्वारा संयुक्त क्षेत्र में एक उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर भी उनकी हाल की यात्रा के दौरान विचार किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) संयुक्त अरब अमीरात द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में भारत को कितना कच्चा तेल सप्लाई किया गया ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रशेखर मधुकर मालवीय) : (क) इस दौरे के दौरान

वर्ष 1979 में संयुक्त अरब अमीरात द्वारा 1.5 मिलियन मी० टन कच्चा तेल सप्लाई करने हेतु एक करार किया गया था । इस संबंध में इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन तथा अबूधाबी नेशनल आयल कम्पनी के बीच अब औपचारिक ठेके कर लिये गये हैं । यह करार वर्ष 1978 में संयुक्त अरब अमीरात से लगभग 1 मिलियन मी० टन कच्चे तेल का आयात करने की तुलना में किया गया है ।

(ङ) और (ग) अबुधाबी में लगाई जाने वाली प्रस्तावित उर्वरक परियोजना में संयुक्त अरब अमीरात के साथ भारत के सहयोग से संबंधित मामले पर भी इस दौरे के दौरान चर्चा की गयी थी । इस परियोजना में दोनों ओर से अपनी अपनी रुचि दिखायी गयी । भारत ने इस परियोजना से उर्वरक खरीदने के लिए पारस्परिक लाभकारी दीर्घकालीन विपणन प्रबन्ध करने हेतु अपनी इच्छा को दोहराया । यह निर्णय किया गया था कि इससे सम्बन्धित ब्यौरों का तत्काल अध्ययन किया जाये ।

(च) संयुक्त अरब अमीरात से पिछले तीन वर्षों में आयातित कच्चे तेल की मात्रा नीचे दी गयी है :

1975 . .	10,01,217 मि० टन
1976 . .	9,49,501 मि० टन
1977 . .	9,46,510 मि० टन

राजस्थान में एक उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना

2249 श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार राजस्थान में राकफास्फेट पाइराइट तथा जिप्सम पर आधारित एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने की एक योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) राजस्थान में राकफास्फेट तथा जिप्सम के कितने निक्षेप उपलब्ध हैं और उसके आधार पर कितनी क्षमता वाले उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित किए जा सकते हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र में बड़े पैमाने का उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । फिर भी यह जांच करने के लिए कि राजस्थान में उपलब्ध खनिज भण्डारों पर आधारित (राजस्थान में) उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना आर्थिक और तकनीकी दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य है या नहीं, लागत और दूसरे अध्ययन किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि राजस्थान राज्य में लगभग 74 मिलियन मी० टन राक-फास्फेट 115 से 120 मिलियन मी० टन पाइराइट्स और 1000 मिलियन मी० टन जिप्सम के भण्डार उपलब्ध हैं ।

बिहार में रेलवे डिवीजनल अधिकारी

2250. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में पांच रेलवे डिवीजनल कार्यालय हैं;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, आसाम तथा बंगाल में प्रत्येक मामले में दो तीन डिवीजनल कार्यालयों के अतिरिक्त क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय भी हैं;

(ग) क्या रेलवे को बिहार से काफी राजस्व प्राप्त होता है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार के हाजीपुर में एक क्षेत्रीय रेल कार्यालय खोलने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लिंग नारायण) (क) जी नहीं, हाल में सोनपुर में एक नये मंडल के गठन के साथ बिहार में, आजकल छः रेल मंडल कार्यालय हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं, भारतीय रेलों पर आंचलिक प्रणाली बहुत पहले समाप्त की जा चुकी है और इसलिये भारतीय रेलों पर कोई आंचलिक कार्यालय नहीं हैं । लेकिन, कुल मिलाकर नौ रेलवे क्षेत्र हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश, असम और पश्चिम बंगाल में स्थित क्षेत्रीय और मंडलीय रेलवे कार्यालय इस प्रकार हैं :—

राज्य	क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	मंडलीय कार्यालय
उत्तर प्रदेश	1	8
असम	1	2
पश्चिम बंगाल	2	6

(ग) राजस्व के बारे में सूचना राज्य-वार नहीं बल्कि रेलवे-वार संकलित की जाती है ।

(घ) जी नहीं । बिहार के हाजीपुर स्थान में किसी क्षेत्रीय अथवा मंडलीय कार्यालय के खोलने का परिचालनिक तथा प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोणों से कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

Conversion of Parbhani-Adilabad line

2251. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any proposal from the Government of

Maharashtra for conversion to broad gauge Parbhani-Mukhed-Adilabad line and connecting it with Ghugus by constructing new line of 45 miles with view to effect huge savings from the existing expenditure in the transport of coal, etc.; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter and when is the proposed track likely to be laid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Survey for gauge conversion of Parbhani-Mukhed-Adilabad line to B.G. and its extension upto Ghugus has been carried out at the cost of the Maharashtra State Government and the survey reports are under examination. A decision on the construction of the project will be taken as soon as the examination is completed, subject to availability of funds. The decision would also depend upon the source of supply of coal which may be finally approved.

मुगलसराय रेलवे यार्ड में रेल लाइन का विस्तार

2252. श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मुगलसराय रेलवे यार्ड में रेल लाइन के विस्तार के लिये योजना का कोई प्रारूप सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): मुगलसराय में डाउन यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन और उसके बंशीकरण का कार्य प्रगति पर है । अन्य कोई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Length of Railway Line in proportion to Population

2258. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise length of the Railway line in proportion to their population;

(b) whether it is a fact that this proportion is less in Kerala compared to other States;

(c) if so, what are the new lines under Government's consideration for construction; and

(d) what are the reasons for delay in its commencement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). A survey for the construction of Alleppey-Ernakulam BG line in Kerala State has been completed. The proposal is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Statement

The details of route kilometres per lakh of population in each State as on 31-3-1977 (the latest period available) are as under:—

State	Route kilometres per lakh of population
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	9·72
2. Assam	12·77
3. Bihar	8·74
4. Gujarat	18·33
5. Haryana	12·30
6. Himachal Pradesh	6·90
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1·48
8. Karnataka	8·96
9. Kerala	3.64
10. Madhya Pradesh	11·89
11. Maharashtra	9·11
12. Manipur	..
13. Meghalaya	..
14. Nagaland	1·67
15. Orissa	7·84
16. Punjab	14·03
17. Rajasthan	18·96

1	2
18. Sikkim	..
19. Tamil Nadu . . .	8·17
20. Tripura	0·68
21. Uttar Pradesh . . .	8·94
22. West Bengal . . .	7·42

(ङ) क्या सुरक्षार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के खनिज युक्त क्षेत्रों में रेल सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का है ताकि वहां के आर्थिक विकास के लिये इन प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का विदोहन किया जा सके; और

(च) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर यह कार्य किन-किन स्थानों पर किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सलीम मोहम्मद) : (क) और (ख). बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में आदि. वासी क्षेत्रों का विकास करने तथा उनमें खनिज और जंगल के संसाधनों का परिदोहन करने के लिये रेल की सुविधाएं बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से हाल में ही निम्नलिखित रेल लाइनों के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया है :—

मध्य प्रदेश में रेल सुविधाएं

2254. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

1 मिरचधुरी-अयन्त नयी बड़ी लाइन (आंशिक रूप में मध्य प्रदेश में)	इस लाइन का निर्माण प्रगति पर है। लाइन को मार्च 1980 तक पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है।
2. रांची-लोहारडांगा-कोरबा (आंशिक रूप से मध्य प्रदेश में)	सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है लेकिन संसाधनों की कमी तथा सीमित यातायात की सम्भावनाओं के कारण लाइन का निर्माण कार्य शुरू नहीं किया जा सका।
3. धाली-राम्रा-अगदलपुर	इस लाइन का निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने का प्रश्न निधि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।
4. बरवाडीह से चिरिमिरी तक नयी रेल लाइन का सर्वेक्षण	बरवाडीह से करौंनी तक (154 कि०मी०) लाइन के निर्माण के लिए सर्वेक्षण शीघ्र ही शुरू किया जा रहा है।
5. ललितपुर सिंगरौली बरास्ता खजुराहो, सतना और रीवा (आंशिक रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में)	सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर है।

Status of permission letters issued to Drug Firms

2255. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of Permission letters issued from 1958 to 1966, name of drug firms, items, quantities, if mentioned, production of each item during last three years, price approval and under what authority these letters/approvals were issued;

(b) details as above of the firms who do not hold Registration letters but are issued Permission letters;

(c) whether any notification was issued for grant of permission letters under I(D&R) Act or any other provision; and

(d) if not, whether they can be considered as legal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a), (c) and (d). Consequent to introduction of I(D&R) Act in 1951, firms which were in existence before the Act came into force were entitled to Registration under the Act for their existing range of production as well as such items where the parties had taken effective steps to manufacture them.

Various Companies approached the Government from time to time subsequently, seeking authorisation for the manufacture of articles which could be produced by them without adding to their existing plant and machinery. The Licensing Committee at their meeting held on 23rd November, 1953 examined this issue vis-a-vis the impli-

cations of the term "new article" and held that a broad view of the definition of "new article" was reasonable and should be taken. The Committee felt that where no new Trade Mark or new Patent was involved and the product was covered within the ambit of the same item in Schedule I of the I(D&R) Act, 1951 for which the concerned company held a Registration/ Industrial approval, then such product would not be a "new article" and there should be no objection to the company manufacturing it.

Based on this decision, and with a view to enabling companies already holding valid authorisation to fully utilise the existing machinery, without adding to either royalty burden or plant and machinery or seeking any additional concessions for import of raw materials in relaxation of the general import policy, Permission Letters were issued to the companies.

These Letters were in the nature of a clarification as to the meaning of "new article" and elaborated the authorisations for manufacture available to the party, namely, Registration Certificates and Licences, thereby explaining to them that they were authorised to manufacture these additional items without a separate licence, provided the following 4 main conditions were satisfied:—

(i) No additional plant and machinery would be required for the purpose;

(ii) No royalty would be payable;

(iii) The products would be marketed under trade marks already in use and no new patent was involved.

(iv) No special concession in regard to the import of basic raw materials and ingredient would be made in relaxation of the general import policy in force from time to time.

The details of Permission of Letters are furnished in Annexure II of Chapter V of the Hathi Committee Report, which has already been laid on the Table of the House on 8th May, 1975.

The legal opinion so far is that Permission Letters are valid authorisations of Government.

(b) The requisite information has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1300 answered on 20th November, 1978.

Looting of Shambhawa Station

2256. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether dacoits looted Shambhawa Railway Station on Banda-Kanpur section of the Northern Railways on the night of 30th October, 1978; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to arrest the dacoits and the further positive steps propose to take for the safety of the stations and the staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, there was a case of robbery on the night of 30th October, 1978 at Shambhua which is a flag station on Banda—Kanpur section of the Central Railway.

(b) Civil Police Bidnoo, Kanpur (U.P.) have registered a case under section 392 I.P.C. which is under investigation. All out efforts are being made to trace the culprits. Police have intensified patrolling in the area and have taken adequate preventive measures for the safety of the station and the staff.

First Class Bogies provided in Kutab-Narmada Express

2257. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three full Ist Class bogies have been provided in Kutub-Narmada Express;

(b) on how many days in October, 1978, less number of bogies was provided and why; and

(c) whether this "bogie cut" would not be resorted to in future in Kutub Narmada Express?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Due to shortage of coaches, the full complement of 3 1st Class coaches could not be provided on 149 Dn Jabalpur-Hazrat Nizamuddin Kutab Express on 14 days during October, 1978. However, only on 5 days during this month from Jabalpur the demand was more than the accommodation available. Every effort is being made to restore the full complement of coaches.

FERA applications of Drug Companies

2258. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases decisions on FERA applications of drug companies which were taken were held in abeyance and the reasons for doing the same in each case;

(b) what is the present position of these cases and what prevents Government in taking decisions in all the cases including those mentioned in (a) above; and

(c) what is the loss in foreign exchange due to non-implementation/non-action on the FERA proposals?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Since the question whether FERA Guidelines should apply to the drug manufacturing firms or not was under consideration, pending a decision on the recommendation of the Hathi Committee Report, it was decided to keep all the FERA cases pending in the interim including those 7 (seven) where Government of India had taken a decision.

All the FERA cases are now being examined in the light of the New Drug Policy. Reserve Bank of India have already issued directives to foreign companies who are engaged only in the manufacture of formulations to reduce their foreign equity to the level of 40 per cent, within a period of one year.

For the purpose of identifying foreign companies engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs not involving High Technology, Government have appointed a High Level Committee. A Proforma, drawn up by the Committee for eliciting information/data on technology and other issues relevant to the exercise needed for such identification, has already been sent to the concerned foreign companies. The information/data received so far will be processed for consideration by the Committee and thereafter, a decision on all FERA cases, for which Reserve Bank of India, in pursuance of New Drug Policy, have already called for necessary data from the concerned foreign companies, would be taken.

(c) No study has been made in this behalf. However, the New Drug Policy has evolved a more specific definition of Appendix-I activity and companies having only formulation activity and/or only low technology bulk drugs are to be treated as engaged in non-Appendix I activity (for FERA purposes) and would be required to reduce their foreign equity. For others also, production of formulations only up to 5 times the value of the production of bulk drugs is to be taken as Appendix-I activity.

Shortage of Railway Tickets at Rajlu Garhi

2259. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of railway tickets at Rajlu Garhi Station in Sonepat District to different stations;

(b) if so, the reasons for such shortage and the estimate of loss incurred by railways as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to remedy the situation at Rajlu Garhi and other stations where there may be ticket shortages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes; for Ganaur, Narela and Panipat stations.

(b) Due to non-receipt of tickets despatched by the Ticket Printing Press, Lucknow, there has recently been shortage of printed card tickets at Rajlu Garhi Halt. No loss of earnings has been incurred by the Railway, as arrangements were made for issuing tickets by the Halt Contractor upto stations short of Ganaur, Narela and Panipat and thereafter fresh tickets by these stations upto the final destinations or extension of these tickets through the train guards.

(c) While special staff was deputed to trace the tickets already despatched by the Printing Press, an urgent indent for tickets was placed and supply is expected shortly. To avoid non-availability of printed card tickets at stations, the Railway Administrations have been asked to ensure that the procedure laid down for indenting of tickets is scrupulously followed and to take immediate steps to ensure availability of further supplies without loss of time.

Posts of Conductor Guard in Southern Railway

2260. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the conductor guard is in all Railways except in Southern Railway;

(b) if so, the reason for non-creation of the post conductor guard in Southern Railway; and

(c) whether the Railway Ministry will create the conductor guard post in Southern Railway and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Conductors are provided on important Mail and Express trains for looking after 1st Class and AC passengers where there are a number of such coaches. There are Conductors now on 103 such trains of which 5 trains connect Madras. It is however correct that the Conductors on these trains are borne on the cadre of other Railways and there is no such post at present on the Southern Railway itself.

(b) Each Railway has developed its own arrangements for attending to passengers.

(c) Southern Railway have initiated action for creation of posts of Conductors for manning Upper Class coaches.

Companies promoted by Large Industrial Houses

2261. SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new companies and subsidiaries have been promoted by large industrial houses registered under Section 2 of the M.R.T.P. Act and multi-nationals during each of the last three years ending in October, 1978;

(b) what is the designation of each such Company or subsidiary and which are the large industrial houses and multi-nationals that have promoted each of them; and

(c) whether Government will take steps to prevent monopolies from floating new companies?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to Section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act which provides for registration of companies under the Act. On this basis information is available regarding the names of new companies incorporated under the Com-

panies Act, 1956 during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 which appear to have been promoted by large industrial houses (including several multi-national companies) registered under Section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act 1969. The details are shown in Statement—I. Particulars of proposals approved under Section 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act. 1969 during the same period for setting up new undertakings through new companies are shown in Statement—II.

(c) The M.R.T.P. Act is not aimed at preventing the large industrial houses from promoting new companies, but is designed to regulate their expansion in various ways. Section 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 provides that all proposals for the establishment of new undertakings, which when established would get interconnected with large industrial houses, require the prior approval of the Central Government. These proposals are examined in the light of the current Industrial Licensing Policy and the considerations laid down under Section 28 of the M.R.T.P. Act and approvals are granted only after giving a hearing to objectors, if there are any and ensuring that the scheme of finance is not likely to lead to concentration of economic power to the common detriment and is not likely to be prejudicial to the public interest.

Statement

Names of new companies incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 which appear to have been promoted by Large Industrial Houses

Sl. No,	Name of the Company	Remarks on promoters/first directors/large industrial houses
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Ajay Handicrafts & Garments Pvt Ltd.	Registered by Smt. Kanta Labroo and Shri B. M. Labroo, who are respectively Managing Director and a Director of the United Breweries Ltd group.
2	Expocraft (P) Ltd.	
3.	E. I. D. Parry (India) Ltd. . . .	Promoted by EID Parry Ltd (U.K.) for taking over the Indian assets of EID Parry Ltd.
4.	E. I. D. Parry (International) Pv. Ltd .	Not less than one third of the first directors are on the management of EID Parry (India) Ltd.
5.	Volrho Ltd	Promoted by Voltas Ltd with 26 per cent equity participation.
6.	Bhadrachalam Paper Boards Ltd . .	Promoted by ITC. Ltd. with about 30% equity participation and in collaboration with A. P. Government.
7	Nagarjuna Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd .	Promoted by Shaw Wallace & Co Ltd. with 25% equity participation and in collaboration with A. P. Government with 26%.
8	Andhra Asbestos Corpn. Ltd. . . .	A joint venture of state Government with Karam Chand Thapar Bros (Coal Sales) Ltd. with 50:50 equity participation.
9	Mangalam Cement Ltd.	Promoted by Shri B. K. Birla and Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd. & 5 others.

1	2	3
10.	Modi Carpets Ltd.	Promoted by Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.
11.	Bhadohi Woollen Mills Ltd.	A joint venture of U.P. Export Corpn. Ltd. and British India Corpn. Ltd. with an equity participation of 26% and 25% respectively.
12.	Ellora Investment Co. (P) Ltd.	Appear to have been promoted by the Thackersey group
13.	Chinmaya Investment Pvt. Ltd.	
14.	Devanshi Investment Pvt. Ltd.	
15.	Hansi Detergents & Chemicals Ltd.	
16.	Chandrali Investment Pvt. Ltd.	
17	Paura Investments Pvt. Ltd.	
18.	Greaves International Ltd.	Subsidiary of Greaves Cotton Co. Ltd.
19.	Prime Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	Shri T. R. Kilachand & Smt. N. T. Kilachand of Kilachand group.
20	Primerose Estates & Investment Pvt. Ltd.	S/Shri R A. Kilachand & A. A. Kilachand of Kilachand group.
21.	Pembril Fluridrive Pvt. Ltd.	Three of the first four directors of the company are respectively the wives of the managing director, joint managing director and director and executive of Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd.
22.	Karnatak Explosives Ltd.	The first directors were S/Shri V. D. Chowgule, Y. D. Chowgule and A. V. Chowgule of the Chowgule house.
23.	Tata Burroughs Ltd.	Promoted by Tata Sons (P) Ltd.
24.	Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Ltd.	Subsidiary of Elscope Pvt. Ltd. in Sarabhai group.
25.	Agriman Project Engg. & Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.	The first directors were S/Shri D. N. Mehta & R. M. Khatau who appear to be associated with Khatau group.
26.	Suramya Investment & Finance Co. Pvt. Ltd.	The first directors were Shri N. R. Kamani & Smt. N. N. Kamani who appear to be associated with the Kamani group.
27.	Bihar Caustic & Chemicals Ltd.	Promoted jointly by Bihar State Industrial Development Corpn. (26%) Hindustan Aluminium Corpn. Ltd. (10%) and Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. (10%).

Statement—II

Brief particulars of proposals approved under Section 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act during 1975, 1976 and 1977 for setting up new undertakings through new companies.

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant.	Group	Name of the proposed company
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Chowgule & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Chowgule	Mandovi Pellets Ltd
2.	Century Spg. Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Birla	Century Electronics Ltd.
3.	*Garware Nylons Ltd.	Garware	Garware Shipping Corpn. Ltd.
4.	Cable Corpn. of India Ltd.	Khatau	Brindaban Abrasives Ltd.
5.	Shri Kiran C. Khatau (for mfg. Kraft & wrapping paper)	Khatau	Not available.
6.	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	Mahindra & Mahindra	Mahindra Overseas Ltd.
7.	Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd. (for mfg. readymade garments)	Modi	Not available.
8.	Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd. (for mfg. Terry Towels)	Modi	Not available.
9.	V. S. Dempo & Co. (P) Ltd.	V. S. Dempo	Dempo Dairy Industries Ltd.
10.	Mr. T. S. Srinivasan (Chairman M/s. Sundaram Clayton Ltd.) (mfg. of ball roller & Tapered bearings)	T.V.S. Iyenger	Not available.
11.	Raunaq and Co. (P) Ltd. (for acquisition of two second hand ships of about 26,000 DWT each)	Raunaq Singh	Not available.
12.	Tata Sons Ltd. (for mfg. computors & peri-pherals)	Tata	Not available.
13.	Tata Sons Ltd.	Tata	Tata Burroughs Ltd. (Also included in Statement I)
14.	Simpson & Co. Ltd.	Simpson	Motor Castings Ltd.
15.	Karamchand Thapar & Bros. (Coal Sales) Ltd. (for mining of asbestos bearing ore)	Thapa	Andhra Asbestos Corpn. Ltd.
16.	Ballarpur Industries Ltd.	Thapar	Meghalaya Papers Ltd.
17.	Modipon Ltd. (for mfg. Soyabean Oil etc.)	Modi	Not available.

NOTE : *Garware Nylons Ltd. had applied for approval under section 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 even though it was not registered under Section 26 as a large industrial house.

Bogies attached to Chhattishgarh Express from Raipur

2262. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3219 on the 8th August, 1978 regarding changing bogies of Chhattisgarh Express and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bogies are attached with Chhattishgarh Express from Raipur to Visakhapatnam;

(b) the journey time taken by Chhattishgarh Express between Nizamuddin and Bilaspur;

(c) whether it is a fact that no dining car is attached with this train, if so, the reasons; and

(d) whether keeping in view the long time taken by the train to reach Bilaspur from Chhattishgarh it is now proposed to attach dining car with this train, if so, the details and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) 137/138 Hazrat Nizamuddin-Bilaspur Chhatisgarh Express covers the journey from Bilaspur to Hazrat Nizamuddin in 28 hours and 40 minutes and 29 hours and 5 minutes in the other direction.

(c) and (d). Yes. No dining car is available at present. Besides, a dining car will have to be in lieu of a passenger coach which is not considered desirable.

Mathura Refinery

2263. SHRI K. A. RAJU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of the setting up of Refinery at Mathura; and

(b) the amount spent so far in setting up the complex, and the further anticipated outlay?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The overall physical progress in the construction of the Mathura Refinery upto 31st October, 1978 is about 49 per cent.

(b) The total estimated cost of the Mathura Refinery is Rs. 192.32 crores. Out of this an amount of Rs. 94.56 crores has already been spent till 31st October, 1978.

बाढ़ के कारण बंद की गई रेलगाड़ियां

2264. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल, हरियाणा, पंजाब तथा संघ क्षेत्र दिल्ली में हाल में आई बाढ़ के कारण रेल मार्ग आदि के बुरी तरह क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाने के फलस्वरूप बहुत सी रेलगाड़ियां बंद करनी पड़ी थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जुलाई-अक्तूबर, 1978 के बीच बंद की गयी यात्री तथा माल-गाड़ियों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक गाड़ी कितने समय तक बंद रही;

(ग) 31 अक्तूबर, 1978 तक जो गाड़ियां फिर से चालू नहीं की जा सकीं उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) बंद की गयी सभी गाड़ियां कब तक फिर से चालू कर दी जायेंगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) से (घ): सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Refusal to disclose Technology used by Drug Firms

2265. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several multinational drug companies have refused to disclose to Government the full details of the technology engaged by them to manufacture their products; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No,

Sir. Information is awaited only from 2 (two) companies in respect of the bulk drugs manufactured by them.

(b) Does not arise.

Studies on punctuality on Railways

2266. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent studies have shown decrease in the efficiency of the railways, particularly in punctuality; and

(b) if so, the reasons which have been pin-pointed and the steps taken to reverse the trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There has been a slight decline in the punctuality of trains on some Railways during the period July, to October, 1978 as compared to the corresponding period of previous year.

(b) Punctuality performance of trains was affected adversely due to widespread incidents of alarm chain pulling, disconnection of hose-pipes, miscreant activities heavy rains, floods and breaches, public/staff agitations, minor accidents, loco losses/failures, signal failures etc.

With a view to effect improvement punctuality drive has been instituted on all the Railways and the running of trains is being watched closely at all levels. Avoidable detentions are taken up immediately and remedial/punitive action taken to improve the running of trains. Liaison is also being maintained with the concerned State Governments to check the incidence of alarm chain pulling and disconnection of hose pipes by miscreants. The General Managers of the Zonal Railways also discussed this problem at their meeting in New Delhi on 23rd to 25th November, 1978.

बम्बई हाई से प्राप्त गैस

2267. श्री उशसेन : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1978 तक बम्बई हाई से कितनी मात्रा में गैस प्राप्त हुई ;

(ख) क्या जिला मुख्यालयों पर गैस की एजेंसियां देने की व्यवस्था कर ली गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) दिनांक 31 मार्च, 1978 तक बम्बई हाई से संबद्ध गैस का कुल लगभग 277 मि० घन मीटर उत्पादन हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग . तेल कम्पनियों के पास देश में कुकिंग गैस की बिक्री के लिए वितरकों का बहुत बड़ा कार्य है। क्योंकि कुकिंग गैस की मांग, शोधनशालाओं के वर्तमान उत्पादन पर आधारित इसकी उपलब्धता से कहीं अधिक है इसलिए बड़े पैमाने पर नये गैस कनेक्शन देना सम्भव नहीं है ।

देश में वर्ष 1980 से नरल पैट्रोलियम गैस (खाना पकाने की गैस) की उपलब्धता में बड़े पैमाने पर प्रत्याशित वृद्धि होने से उन क्षेत्रों में जहां इसका विपणन नहीं किया गया है, निम्नलिखित के आधार पर विपणन करना सम्भव हो सकेगा :—

(1) प्रत्याशित उपभोक्ता क्षमता ;

(2) सप्लाई के साधन से मार्केट की दूरी ;

(3) सुरक्षित / सुलभ परिवहन की उपलब्धता;

(4) वितरण उपकरणों का अधिकतम उपयोग; और

(5) कार्य संचालनों की व्यवहार्यता ।

Committee appointed on Mini Train Project in Delhi Zoo

2268. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of the Railway Board appointed to make inquiry into the "Mini train projects in Delhi Zoo" has completed its study; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee have arrived at the conclusions that the work was executed in a hurry ignoring certain rules and procedures regarding deposit works. To avoid recurrence of such instances, the Committee have recommended that all concerned be advised not to deviate from well laid procedures, not to hesitate to point out to the higher authorities the right procedure for spending public money and to be bold in doing so irrespective of the consequences. Action is being taken accordingly.

Railway Development Conference

2269. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:
SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proceedings of the Railway Development Conference organised by the Madura-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce at Madurai on the 10th September, 1978 have been brought to the notice of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken on (i) conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge between Tiruchirapalli and Tuticorin *via* Dindigal and Madurai and (ii) construction of new broad gauge line between Karur and Dindigal on the Southern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) A survey for construction of a new line from Karur to Madurai via Dindigul and gauge conversion of the existing metre gauge line from Madurai to Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu was carried out in 1967-68. The project was founded to be unremunerative. However, a reappraisal of the scheme taking into account the latest developments is proposed to be undertaken shortly.

मथुरा के बजाय सवाई माधोपुर में तेल शोधक कारखाने की स्थापना

2270. श्री मीठालाल पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि शोध कार्य में लगे अनेक वैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार मथुरा में तेल शोधक कारखाने की स्थापना से, जो कि निर्माणाधीन है, यमुना-गंगा के पानी को दूषित होने और ताजमहल को क्षति पहुंचने की निश्चित सम्भावना है और यदि हां, तो क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इस तेल शोधक कारखाने की स्थापना पर पुनर्विचार करेगी और इसे राजस्थान में सवाई माधोपुर में, जो कि इसके पहले चुना गया था, स्थापित करेगी जो कि सभी पहलुओं से उपयुक्त स्थान होने के साथ साथ पाइप लाइनें बिछाने पर होने वाले व्यय में भारी कटौती करेगी ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा): जी, हां, मथुरा रिफायनरी के प्रतिकूल पर्यावरण प्रभाव की सम्भावना के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न हल्कों में उठाई आशंकाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत सरकार ने जुलाई, 1974 में परियोजना प्राधिकारियों को शोधनशाला के अधिकतम प्रदूषण प्रभाव सम्बन्धी उपाय करने के लिए सलाह देने तथा पैट्रोलियम मंत्रालय को अन्य सहायक तथा डाउन स्टीन उद्योगों के प्रदूषण के पहलुओं पर सलाह देने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति की नियुक्ति की है। समिति की रिपोर्ट जिसे दिनांक 14-8-78 को संसद् के दोनों सदनों में रखा गया था, इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन है। मथुरा से शोधनशाला को स्थानान्तरित करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

गैस कनेक्शनों के लिए जमा कराई गई जमानत की राशि पर ब्याज

2271. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गैस कनेक्शन लेने के समय जमानत के रूप में कुछ राशि जमा करनी पड़ती है और उस राशि पर कोई ब्याज नहीं दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह राशि उसके द्वारा मनोनीत गैस उपभोक्ताओं के किसी सम्बन्धी को भी अन्तरित नहीं की जा सकती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) इस प्रकार जमा कराई गई राशि का, राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है और केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा यह राशि किस प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग में लाई जाती है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार जमा कराई गई राशि पर ब्याज देने के मामले पर विचार करने की स्थिति में है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) . वर्तमान प्रथा के अनुसार, सामान्य रूप से गैस के कनक्शन हस्तान्तरणीय हैं। गैस कनैक्शन को एक नाम से दूसरे नाम में हस्तान्तरित करने के लिए तेल कम्पनियों के पास कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। फिर भी, विशेष परिस्थितियों में, जिनमें मृत्यु आदि का मामला शामिल हो, गैस कनैक्शन प्राप्त मूल व्यक्ति के निकट के सम्बन्धी के अनुरोध पर जब कभी भी गैस कनैक्शन हस्तारंतरित करना होता है, तो तेल कम्पनियों के आग्रह पर गैस के वितरक पहले पहल मूल व्यक्ति के नाम में एक टर्मिनेशन वाउचर तैयार करते हैं और तब उक्त टर्मिनेशन वाउचर के स्थान पर (बदले हुए नाम से) एक नया गैस कनैक्शन जारी करते हैं। ऐसे मामलों में गैस सिलेण्डर और दाब रेग्यूलेटर के लिए प्रतिभूति जमा धनराशि उस समय प्रचलित दरों से वसूली जाती है।

(घ) प्रश्न के (ङ) भाग के उत्तर में दिये गये कारणों से प्रतिभूति जमा धनराशि तेल कम्पनियां द्वारा अपने पास रखी जाती है। केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकारें इस राशि को नहीं लेतीं। राज्यवार ब्यौरे इस समय तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ङ) सिलेण्डरों में गैस को पुनः भरने और कुशल स्तर पर सुविधाओं के संचालन और उनको बनाये रखने के लिए प्रतिभूति जमा धनराशि का प्रयोग किया जाता है क्योंकि इनके रख-रखाव का ध्यान रखने तथा इन्हें लाने-ले-जाने आदि में लगने वाले समय के लिए प्रत्येक उपभोक्ता के लिए एक से अधिक सिलेण्डर की जरूरत पड़ती है। उपभोक्ताओं से इनके लिए किसी प्रकार का किराया वसूल नहीं किया जाता है और प्रतिभूति जमा धनराशि के लिए उन्हें किसी प्रकार का ब्याज देय नहीं है।

Dismantled Non-restoration of Railway Lines

2272. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Railway lines which have not been restored after they were dismantled during the pre-Independence days, zone-wise;

(b) whether there is any plan for their restoration;

(c) if so, the likely time by which each of them is planned to be restored; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). 26 Railway lines were dismantled during the last World War and out of these 26 lines, the following railway lines have not been restored so far:—

S. No.	Name of line	Railway	Gauge	Length in miles.
1.	Durwha-Pusad	Central	NG	44
2.	Cinnamara-Titabar	N. F.	MG	7·½
3.	Gosaigaon-Kakilamukh	,,	MG	5
4.	Moranhat-Khowang	,,	MG	5·½
5.	Behramghat Burhwal	Northern	BG	5
6.	Burhwal-Barabanki	,,	BG	8
7.	Madhoganj-Auhadpur	,,	BG	17
8.	Cocanada-Kotipalli	S. G.	BG	27
9.	Morappur-Hosur	Southern	NG	73
10.	Tirpattur-Krishnagiri	,,	NG	25
11.	Raipur Forest Tramway	S.E.	NG	69

It has been decided not to restore the above dismantled lines, as alternative means of transport exist in most of these areas and hence their restoration has not been considered justified.

Setting up of Phosphatic Fertilizers Project at Paradip

2273. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a Rs. 65 crore phosphatic fertilizers project at Paradip; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to set up a phosphatic fertilizer project at Paradeep during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. The proposal envisages the setting up of 300,000 tonnes per annum capacity of P^2O_5 in the form of complex fertilizers.

Programme for Conversion of M.G. into B.G. in Tamil Nadu

2274. SHRI V. S. ELANCHEZHIAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the plans and programmes for the conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge;

(b) the position in Tamil Nadu and the extent to which the schedules have been kept up; and

(c) the extent of slippages in the schedules in Tamil Nadu and the steps proposed for more vigorous implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Fourteen projects involving conversion of 3880 Kms. of track estimated to cost Rs. 423 crores are at present in hand. Projects to be included in the 6th Plan have not been finalised so far.

(b) and (c). Planning of gauge conversion projects is not done Statewise but on all India basis taking into account the requirements of traffic. It is, however, stated that a re-appraisal of the traffic prospects and updating of the cost of the railway project for a new line from Karur to Madurai *via* Dindigul, and conversion of Madurai-Tirunelveli/Tuticorin MG line falling in Tamil Nadu is proposed to be carried out taking into account the latest developments.

Another survey has been completed for providing a BG line to Tuticorin by extending the new BG line which is under construction, beyond Tirunelveli, and the survey report is awaited.

News-Item regarding Looting of a Train at Gunthal Station

2275. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item published on 13th October, 1978, saying that 12 armed men looted a train at Gunthal railway station on Moradabad—Chandausi-Aligarh branch line; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check these anti-social elements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) On 10-10-1978 at about 0.10 hrs. about 8 to 10 criminals armed with countrymade pistols entered ASM's office at Railway Station Gumthal in Chandausi-Moradabad section of Moradabad Division of Northern Railway and looted Railway cash Rs. 160.90, wrist watches and personal belongings of the Station Staff on duty They also locked the station staff on duty inside the Station Master's room and proceeded towards Railway quarters where they looted the personal belongings of Cabinman and To-

ken porter. They also robbed a wrist watch, one pair of goggles and cash Rs. 10/- of the Guard of 560 Down goods train which was standing at the outer signal of Gunthal Railway Station for want of signal. Government Railway Police Moradabad registered crime No. 343 dated 10-10-78 under Section 395/397 IPC. Two criminals have already been arrested by the GRP with recovery of stolen property worth Rs. 1350/-.

(b) The responsibility of crime prevention and maintenance of law and order lies with the Government Railway Police functioning under the State Governments. Incidents of crime against Railway Staff at the wayside stations are brought to the notice of the State Police authorities for taking effective preventive measures.

Police have intensified patrolling in the area and have taken preventive measures to ensure safety of station staff. An armed-guard has also been posted at Gunthal station.

Coal Loading

2276. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the complaints regarding collusion of the railway staff in delaying the loading of coal from pitheads to outstations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the staff of BCCL is also a party to it; and

(c) what steps have been taken to monitor the despatch of coal at regular intervals and to punish those who have been found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) No such information is available with the Railways.

(c) There is a regular arrangement for monitoring the loading and movement of coal at the Divisional level.

Railway Line Conversion Programme in Gujarat

2277. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the programme chalked out for the conversion of narrow and metre gauge lines into broad gauge on various railways during the remaining period of financial year 1978-79;

(b) the particulars in this respect for the State of Gujarat; and

(c) the efforts to be made to ensure the adherence of the schedule in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There are 14 approved gauge conversion projects on various Railways which appear in the Budget for 1978-79. The projects involve gauge conversion of 3880 Km. of metre gauge track and are estimated to cost Rs. 423 crores.

(b) Particulars of projects in Gujarat State:

(i) Conversion of Viramgam-Okha/Porbander (including Kanalus-Sika and Jamnagar-Bedi) MG to BG.

(ii) Construction of BG line from Nadiad to Modasa (including conversion from NG to BG from Nadiad to Kapadvanj and a new line connection from Kapadvanj to Modasa).

(iii) Conversion of Delhi-Sabarmati MG to BG (Partly in Gujarat).

(c) It is proposed to complete the first phase of the gauge conversion from Viramgam to Kanalus by 1980 and the entire Viramgam-Okha-Porbander conversion project by 1982. The outlay for this project during

1978-79 has also been stepped up to expedite the work. Work on Nadiad-Kapadvanj gauge conversion project has been just started while the gauge conversion of Delhi-Sabarmati line is yet to be taken up. Due to shortage of resources it has been decided to concentrate and complete some of the schemes instead of starting all the gauge conversion projects at the same time. rCj

Guidelines Evolved by Election Commission regarding Registration of Parties

2278. SHRI K. PRADHAN:
SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Election Commission has decided to evolve a new guidelines under which a party seeking registration should secure a prescribed percentage of votes at a general election; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard and what will be the process of elimination of symbols?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Para 3(4) of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968 prescribes the particulars which have to be furnished by an association or body of individuals seeking registration with the Election Commission as a political party. One of the particulars which such an association is required to furnish is the relationship which the association has with the electors and the popular support it enjoys, and tangible proof, if any, of such relationship and support. As applications made for registration as political parties generally do not furnish this vital information, the Election Commission invariably brings to the notice of such applicants that an applicant party should show to the satisfaction of the Election Commission that it is a duly constituted and functioning party with a constitution describing its aims and objects, with an organisational structure, with arrangements for enrolling members, with provisions for regular funds for carrying on its work, etc. and that it has some standing with the electors and enjoys a measure of popular support. As doubts still appeared to persist as to the nature of proof which the Election Commission would consider as satisfactory for a party to claim that it has such popular support, the Commission has evolved a new guideline that a party seeking registration with the Election Commission should have secured atleast one per cent of the valid votes cast in a general election in that State to the House of the People, or, as the case may be, to the Legislative Assembly of that State. The Election Commission is also considering the question of applying the same yardstick to the continued registration of political parties which have already been registered by it.

Running of Double Decker Coaches

2279. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the zones in which double decker coaches are in use in the Railways and the period for which they have been in use; and

(b) what are the findings in regard to the financial utility of such transport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Double Decker coaches are running on 309/310 Bombay-Pune-Sinhagad Express on the Central Railway since 12-4-78.

(b) Each double decker coach provides accommodation to 148 persons as against 90 in the conventional type

of coach. Besides providing more accommodation the earning potential of a dobule decker coach from Bombay to Pune is Rs. 590 more than the conventional type of coach.

Damage to Underground Railway Project in Calcutta by Recent Flood

2280. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what damage, if any, was caused to the construction work in the schedules of the project are concutta by the recent floods in that city; and

(b) whether any modifications in the design, estimated costs and time schedules of the project are contemplated as a result of this experience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No damage of any signficance was caused to the construction work of the underground railway project in Calcutta during the recent floods.

(b) Note has been taken of the latest flood levels which will be catered for at the entrance/exit points to the underground structure to prevent flooding. This will not affect the design, estimated costs or the time schedule of the project.

Working of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

2282. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a thorough probe has been made into the irregular and scandalous working of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, a monopoly Synthetic Rubber Producing Unit in Bareilly (U.P.);

(b) if so, what action Government are proposing to take against this company which is responsible for cheating shareholders, Government and the public; and

(c) why Government have so far not removed the existing Chairman of this company and placed a Government nominee as Chairman in view of serious charges of squandering of money, manipulations and scandals in this company?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). An investigation into the affairs of M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Limited has been ordered under the provisions of Section 237(b) of the Companies Act, 1956 and the same is in progress. Action, if any, as referred to in parts (b) and (c) of the question can be taken only after the investigation report is received and examined.

Demand for Naptha and Paraffin Wax

2283. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is increasing demand for naptha and paraffin wax by industries including small scale units;

(b) if so, what is the gap between the production and demand in each of the above items; and

(c) whether Government have imported Naptha and paraffin wax to meet the shortage and the high prices of the raw materials?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The total anticipated production of naphtha during the year 1978-79 is 2.44 million tonnes as against which the demand is estimated to be around 2.68 million tonnes.

The gap between the supply and demand viz. 0.24 million tonnes is being met by imports.

A market survey report prepared on behalf of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited in June 1976 had established the demand for paraffin wax in the country at 56,000 tonnes during 1978-79. As compared to this, the production of paraffin wax during the year in the country is expected to be about 42,000 tonnes. To meet the shortage, paraffin wax is being imported.

Alleged misconduct of Railway Officials

2284. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the misconduct of the Railway officials towards the public has increased during the September and October, 1978;

(b) if so, whether on 30th September, 1978 correspondent of *Times of India* was beaten along with the family members in the New Delhi Railway station;

(c) whether both the incidents were reported to the Railway Minister who had promised to take action;

(d) whether on 3rd of October, another Government official was badly treated; and

(e) if so, the details of the incident and action taken by him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). No, on 27-9-78 there was some dispute between a railway employee and one Press correspondent at Delhi-Sarai Rohilla station.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). An incident took place at New Delhi station between Shri A. B. Parsai, Under Secretary, Ministry of Finance, and the Booking Clerk on duty at Platform Ticket Counter No. 28 on 2-10-78. Shri Parsai had alleged that he was man-handled by the Booking Clerk on duty and as a result he sustained injury. A fact finding enquiry was conducted by the Railway into the incident and the allegation of man-handling could not be substantiated.

Theft of Coal at Kiul Railway Yard

2285. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that theft of coal at Kiul Railway Yard is rampant, as reported in 'Searchlight' of October 21, 1978;

(b) if so, steps taken to check the theft of coal; and

(c) the amount of loss suffered by Railways by these thefts and pilferages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Exploitation of oil and gas in Andamans and Nicobar Islands

2286. SHRI MANORAJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made recently to exploit oil and gas reserves in the Union Territory of Andamans and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the results achieved therefrom and what are the estimated potential oil gas reserves there?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)

So far no exploratory well has been drilled in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and no oil and gas reserves have been proved in the area.

(b) Does not arise.

Revival of old line

2287. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals pending before the Railway Ministry for opening new lines and reviving old lines discontinued due to natural calamities in Bihar;

(b) the steps taken to open them up to date;

(c) the reasons for not implementing them; and

(d) the time lag, if any, to undertake them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). The following railway lines in Bihar which were damaged by floods have not been restored so far—

S.No.	Name of line	Reasons for not restoring the rail link.
1.	Nirmali-Saraigarh (Bhaptaihi)	An engineering-cum-traffic survey was sanctioned in 1973 to investigate the possibility of restoring the MG rail link between Nirmali and Saraigarh which did not recommend the project. A fresh survey was ordered in 1974 and restoration of the old link and the alternative of providing MG rail link from Nirmali to Bhimnagar, which in turn was proposed to be connected to Lalitgram, have been investigated. The reports have been received in 1977. Both these alternatives involve construction of a costly bridge across the river Kosi. It has not been possible to take up the project on account of the limited availability of resources.
2.	Pratapganj-Bhimnagar	
3.	Chitauni-Bagaha (partly in U.P.)	The project has been approved for construction but the construction work has not been taken up so far on account of shortage of resources. It may also become necessary to change the location of the bridge on account of the shift in the course of the river.

Construction of a new BG line from Sakri to Hasanpur has been approved but the construction work has not been taken up so far on account of shortage of resources.

Survey for the following new lines have been carried out recently—

		Length in Kms.	Cost of construction. (Rs. in crores
1.	Mandarhill-Dumka	64	7·7
2.	Dumka-Baidyanathdham	63	6·96
3.	Dumka-Madhupur	59	6·51
4.	Giridih-Hazaribagh Road.	56	8·62
5.	Hazaribagh Road-Hazaribagh Town	78	12·7
6.	Hazaribagh Town-Ranchi Road.	40	6·18
7.	Dumka-Sainthia	56	5·51
8.	Dumka-Rampur Hat.	54	5·18
9.	Korba-Ranchi	381	68·68
10.	Gua-Tatiba via Barajamda	15	4·0

Surveys for the following lines are in progress:

1. Gaya to Rajgir

2. Ranchi Road to Giridih via Koderma

3. Baravadih to Karonji

4. Baidyanath Dham to Manderhill.

The question of construction of these lines will depend upon the availability of resources.

Committee to collect information in respect of manufacturing operations by foreign drug firms

2288. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a high-power Committee to collect requisite information from all the foreign drug companies about their manufacturing operations to establish high technology parameters;

(b) if so, the details regarding the progress of this Committee and when its report is likely to be submitted; and

(c) whether there has been any increase in the prices of drugs during 1976-77 and 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Government have appointed a High Level Committee for the purpose of identifying foreign companies engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs not involving high technology. A Proforma, drawn up by the Committee for eliciting information relevant to the exercise needed for such identification, has already been sent to the concerned foreign companies. Except for 2 Companies, who have been reminded, all the remaining have furnished the information. The information/data received so far will be processed for consideration by the Committee.

(c) The movement of wholesale Price Index for drugs and medicines is as follows, from which it would be seen that, in contrast to the increase that took place in 1976-77, the prices of drugs have remained steady in 1977-78.

Year	Wholesale price index for drugs and medicines (1970-71=100 taken as base)	Percentage increase/decrease
1975-76	118·7	
1976-77	133·9	+13% over 1975-76
1977-78	136·3	+1·8 % over 1976-77
April-Sept., 78	136·2	Price held at 1977-78 level.

Supply of imported inputs to drug and pharmaceutical units

2289. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAIN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have prepared a scheme for timely supply of vital imported inputs to drugs and pharmaceutical units to enable them to increase their exports;

(b) if so, what are the main points of the scheme;

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation was also consulted; and

(d) if so, to what extent the scheme has proved successful?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). In consultation with the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. (a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation), the following guidelines were formulated and issued by the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers on 5th October, 1978 in the matter of release of canalised bulk drugs against export orders:—

(a) The Export Division of CPC should provide assistance to all exporters of drugs and pharmaceuticals who seek such assistance, provided such exporters make available to CPC their own REP/advance import licences;

(b) In order to meet the requirements of the exporters of drugs and pharmaceuticals, the Export Division of the CPC will take from the Import Division of CPC on loan, such quantity of any bulk drug as is needed for meeting the requirements of exporters, referred to in (a) above. The material will be physically replaced by the Export Division as soon as possible. Under such an arrangement, there would be no need to price the supply so far as the import Division is concerned and the Export Division's normal pricing policy regarding supply of imported raw materials to exporters would apply to their supply of canalised raw materials also.

(c) As an alternative to 'loan arrangement' referred to above, the import Division of CPC may supply the canalised raw material to the Export Division at a price calculated on the basis of CCI & E's formula, on the understanding that the Export Division takes a debit, as necessary, in the event of CCI&E's formula prices of the replacement material is higher than this price. This alternative will, however, be reported to only in special circumstances by mutual agreement between the Import and Export Divisions.

(d) The Guidelines have been issued only recently. CPC are working out the required modalities for their implementation. In the circumstances, the question whether the scheme has proved successful or not, does not arise.

Bankura-Megia Railway Line

2290. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to expedite the matter after completion of the survey of Bankura-Megia Railway line in West Bengal; and

(b) whether the said matter was referred to the State Government of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b) A Techno-Economic Railway Survey Team appointed at the instance and cost of the Government of West Bengal has carried out a detailed survey for the rail link from Bankura to Raniganj via Mejhia. The survey was completed in Sept. 77. The survey report was sent to the Government of West Bengal in December, 1977. A proposal was received from the Government of West Bengal in Sept. 1978 for inclusion of this project in the Sixth Plan. The proposed line will be 43 Kms. in length and is estimated to cost Rs. 7.36 crores for the first phase of the rail link from Bankura to Mejhia and Rs. 4.91 crores for the second phase of the rail link from Mejhia to Raniganj. The total cost of project would be Rs. 12.27 crores. It is not proposed to consider construction of the line at present in the absence of any plans regarding development of the Mejhia coal reserves and definite linkage thereof.

Schemes submitted by State/Union Territories for free legal aid to poor

2291. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the schemes for providing free legal aid to the poor submitted by some State/Union Territories during the last two years have not been cleared by the Planning Committee and his Ministry; and

(b) the number of States which have approached for Central assistance for the implementation of their scheme for free legal aid to the poor during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Provisions were made in the Fifth Plan for legal aid assistance for scheduled castes/tribes in the State Plans of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karanataka. Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory Plan of Pondicherry. There was no case during the last two years (1976-77 and 1977-78) when the proposals of any State Government regarding free legal aid was not cleared by the Planning Commission. As regards the financial assistance from the Centre, it may be pointed out that the scheme of legal assistance, like other State Plan schemes, forms a part of block grant provided to the State according to the Gadgil Formula. Hence, the question of States approaching the Centre for financial assistance for implementing free legal aid scheme does not arise under Backward Classes sector.

Electrification of Circular Railway

2292. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a proposal envisaging electrification of the existing "Parikrama Rail Service" (Circular Railway) and development of allied infra-structure to reduce pressure on the bus system and for improving commuter facilities has been reviewed recently at a high level by the authorities concerned;

(b) if so, furnish details of the decisions taken regarding final clearance of the salient features of the projects proposed for final clearance; and

(c) how soon the project is likely to be cleared and at what level it is pending consideration and steps taken for its early clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The scheme under consideration is for provision of electrified rail commuter services along the Ring Railway line with spurs to Shakurbasti and Tughlakabad at a cost of Rs. 22.65 crores. The proposal envisages the running of 6 Car EMU trains, with 6 trains operating in each direction during the morning and evening peak hours in the heaviest loaded section of the Ring. The journey time for a complete circle of the Ring will be 60 minutes as compared to about 90 minutes with the present service. The carrying capacity of each train will be nearly 2000 passengers. The project will take three years for completion from the date it is sanctioned.

It was decided in an inter-Ministry meeting held in the Planning Commission in August 1978, that this proposal may be considered at the time of 1979-80 Annual Plan discussions for Railways.

मंचनाबेड़ से बोधन तक रेल लाइन

2293. श्री केशव राव सोमले : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा विभाग में मंचनाबेड़ से बोधन और नांदेड़ से लातूर या उसके निकट तक एक नई रेल लाइन बनाने की मांग की केन्द्रीय सरकार से सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) क्या इस लाइन के लिए रेल विकास निधि में से कुछ धनराशि नियत करने का विचार है; और

(ग) पहले चरण में नांदेड़ से कंधार, बरास्ता कलांबर शुगर फैक्ट्री तक काम आरम्भ करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है जिससे इस उपेक्षित क्षेत्र की मांग को पूरा किया जा सके ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) इन रेलवे-लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए जनता से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) फिलहाल प्रस्तावित रेल लाइनों का निर्माण करने से सम्बन्धित कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है और न ही इन लाइनों के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। पहले से ही भारी वचनबद्धता को देखते हुए और संसाधनों की स्थिति के अत्यधिक विकट होने के कारण, फिलहाल, इन नई लाइनों की परियोजनाओं पर काम शुरू करना कठिन होगा।

Selection of Hindi Officers

2294. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2220 on the 1st August, 1976 regarding visit by Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Allahabad and state if the test for the selection of Hindi Officers held in January, 1977 at Agra was not cancelled, the number of candidates selected from among those who appeared for the test?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): Presumably the reference is to recruitment of Hindi Superintendents for which an advertisement was issued and a written test held. This is a grade within the channel of promotion of serving staff and recruitment can be made only to those vacancies which cannot be filled by promotion. The promotion tests held by the Railways have resulted in all general vacancies being filled by suitable staff and only some reserved vacancies are left. For such vacancies the selection has yet to be made by the Railway Service Commission from the candidates who appeared for the written test.

Appointment of Liaison Officers

2295. SHRI B. C. KAMBLET: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Liaison Officers are appointed in each of the departments in your Ministry, relating to representation in services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per Government Brochure, Chapter 15, and since when each of them appointed and the status of each of them;

(b) what are the reports of each of these Liaison Officers under Para 15.4 of the said Brochure during the last three years, submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary etc. and what action was directed by the latter and whether said action as directed was taken and with what result; and

(c) will the Government lay on the Table of the House the copies of the said reports, direction and the action taken as per (b) above; if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Railway Lines in North-Eastern States

2296. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister during his recent tour to the North Eastern States has stated that a comprehensive programme for Railway lines for that region is to be included during the 6th Plan;

(b) whether Government propose to bring out a similar comprehensive programme for spreading railway lines for Himachal Pradesh during the 6th Plan;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what is the railway programme for Himachal Pradesh during the 6th Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The Planning Commission have already appointed a National Transport Policy Committee to suggest policy to be followed in selecting new railway schemes, allocation of resources for their construction and the financial arrangements for protecting the Railways against losses on unremunerative lines in backward areas of the country. It will be possible to consider the proposals for construction of new railway lines in Himachal Pradesh after the report of the said Committee is received and a decision on it is taken by the Government.

Sales Officers in Regional Office of Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division)

2297. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sales Officers in each Regional Office of Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division) and how many Sales Officers have been promoted to higher rank during the last eight years in each Region with the number of years of service in the same post at the time of promotion; and

(b) the number of persons promoted or upgraded from the post of Divisional Managers to the level of General Managers during the last eight years in each Region of Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division)?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) As on 29-11-1978, the number of Sales Officer in various Regions and the Head Office of the Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division) was as under:

(i) Northern Region	.	49
(ii) Eastern Region	.	70
(iii) Southern Region	.	47
(iv) Western Region	.	52
(v) Head Office	.	02
TOTAL	.	220

In all 86 Sales Officers were promoted to the next grade after 1-4-1970 as detailed below:

Number of Officers promoted	Number of completed years of service in the same post at the time of promotion
03	03
02	05
14	06
08	07
10	08
19	09
11	10
13	11
04	12
01	13
01	14
86	

(b) No Divisional Manager has been promoted or upgraded to the level of General Manager during the last eight years.

समस्तीपुर—दरभंगा लाइन का बदला जाना

2298. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समस्तीपुर—दरभंगा लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव की मंजूरी दी गई थी, और उस काम के अब तक पूरा न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या समस्तीपुर तक बड़ी लाइन बन जाने के कारण दरभंगा से आने वाले यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। समस्तीपुर—दरभंगा मीटर लाइन के आमान परिवर्तन का काम 1974-75 के बजट में शामिल किया गया था और यह एक अनुमोदित काम है। इस लाइन के आमान परिवर्तन से सम्बन्धित अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण एवं पुनर्मूल्यांकन की रिपोर्ट अक्तूबर, 1977 में प्राप्त हुई थी। इस परियोजना पर 8.73 करोड़ रुपए लागत आने का अनुमान है। संसाधनों की अत्यधिक तंगी होने के कारण 1978-79 के दौरान इस काम के लिए नाममात्र की व्यवस्था की गई है। दरभंगा से आने वाले यात्रियों को होने वाली असुविधा से रेल मंत्रालय परिचित है। वर्तमान योजना के अनुसार आमान परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी 14 स्कीमों में से ऐसी कुछ स्कीमों पर, जिन पर काफी काम हो चुका है, ध्यान केन्द्रित रखने और जिन स्कीमों पर अभी काम शुरू होना है, उन्हें शुरू करने से पहले स्कीमों को पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Rail Link between Nangal Dam and Pong Dam

2299. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the late Minister of Railways, Shri L. N. Mishra, had inaugurated construction of a rail link between Nangal Dam and Pong Dam; and

(b) if so, whether construction work has been started on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Due to severe constraint of financial resources and heavy comitments already made it has not been possible to undertake the construction of this line so far. It will, however, be possible to consider this project after the report of the National Transport Policy Committee, is received and a decision is taken by the Government about the policy to be followed regarding the construction of uneconomic railway lines in backward areas of the country.

Junior Doctors of Northern Railway

2300. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that junior doctors of the Northern Railway Central Hospital had submitted their charter of demands to the Railway Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far by Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The Interns and House Surgeons who are not regular employees of the Railways, but are undergoing training in the Central Hospital of Northern Railway, submitted a charter of ten demands to the Railway Ministry. Decision on all the demands has been taken, except in regard to their demand for payment of remuneration to Interns and enhancement of remuneration to House Surgeons. Action in this regard is under process in consultation with the State Governments who are responsible for payment of remuneration to Interns.

Wani-Chanaka Railway Line

2301. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned Wani-Chanaka Railway line in Vidarbha; and

(b) what is the progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) 17 per cent.

Press Report regarding Exercise in Controlling Monopolistic Trends

2302. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to press reports appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 16th September, 1978 to the effect that the Government's exercise in controlling the so-called monopolistic trends in the economy has succeeded merely in creating a high-cost economy, shortages, restraint on expansion, etc.; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government with regard to the various issues raised in the press reports?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Company Affairs is concerned with the implementation of the provisions of the MRTP, Act, which is intended, *inter-alia*, to prevent concentration of economic power to the common detriment. Proposals for substantial expansion and establishment of new undertakings are examined in the light of the criteria laid down in Section 28 of the said Act and the current Industrial Licensing Policy. While considering these proposals, regard is invariably given to the projected domestic requirements, efficient and economic production, export potential and import substitution. Even dominant undertakings are allowed to expand their production of goods urgently required by the country, if other parties are either not coming forward or are in setting up their production units. It is also to be noted that the MRTP Act itself permits growth in certain circumstances without the undertaking having to obtain prior approval of the Government (e.g. where the expansion in terms of accretion to the value of assets and production is less than 25 per cent or where the expansion is exempt under section 21(4) of the MRTP Act.)

The Statement on Industrial Policy laid before the Parliament on the 23rd December, 1977 clarifies the Government's policy towards expansion of large houses, price stability, wider dispersal of industries in rural areas and expansion of the role of public sector so as to act as a stabilising force for maintaining essential supplies for the consumer.

There is no evidence to link the implementation of the MRTP Act with sickness in industry, creation of a high-cost economy or having an adverse effect on industrial production. Between 1970-71, when MRTP Act was brought into force, and 1977-78, industrial output grew at an annual compounded rate of growth of 5 per cent. The growth in 1976-77 was 9.5 per cent. During the first six months of the current financial year 1978-79, the rate of growth in industrial production is estimated to be of the order of 8 per cent. It is also not correct to suggest that the implementation of the provisions of the said Act has resulted in creation of shortages in cement, paper and steel. Since the inception of the Act, 24 out of 27 proposals received for the manufacture of cement were approved. Similarly, out of 14 proposals received for the manufacture of paper, 10 were approved. So far as steel is concerned, it is reserved for development in the public sector.

Construction of Bridge over Brahmaputra

2303. SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) since the Railways have undertaken to build the Brahmaputra Bridge across the river at Tezpur-Silghat point and complete it in four years, whether Government propose to extend the railway line up to the northern approach of the bridge so that building materials could be delivered at site;

(b) the approximate cost of laying the extension now along with construction of the bridge and later after five years when the bridge will have been completed; and

(c) what are other constraints and difficulties in laying this extension along the north bank approach road to the bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) It is proposed to construct only a road bridge across the Brahmaputra near Bhomoraguri and Railways will only be an agency for construction of the bridge. It may not be necessary to construct a railway siding upto the northern approach of the bridge for transport of construction materials.

(b) The cost of laying a railway siding upto the bridge site would be about Rs. 3.6 crores, if laid now or five years later, based on the same level of prices.

(c) It is not proposed to construct the siding on account of its high cost and limited traffic prospects. The major transport problem of movement of construction materials will be on the South Bank, where a guide bund is to be constructed. The entire matter has to be studied in detail before any decision is taken.

Impacts of floods on movement of foodgrains by Railways

2304. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that movement of foodgrains by the Indian Railways was hampered in some parts of the country due to recent floods; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Due to extensive floods and breaches in Northern Sector in September, 1978 and in the Eastern Sector in September and October, 1978, the loading of foodgrains was affected to a certain extent. During September and October of the current year, a total of 1,07,644 wagons were loaded with foodgrains as compared to 1,23,044 wagons during the corresponding months of the last year.

Rail Links in Satna, Rewa, Shahdol

2305. SHRI NARENDRA SINH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exploitation of huge deposit of limestone in Satna, Rewa, Shahdol and Siddi Districts of Madhya Pradesh is being hampered due to non-availability of rail links in the area; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to link these areas by railways in near future and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The line from Singrauli to Katni which was completed a few years ago is already serving some of these areas. A traffic survey was also carried out in 1973 for 127 Kms. long railway line from Satna to Beohari via Rewa. A reappraisal for construction of a short link from Satna to Rewa on the basis of data available in 1973 survey report was also made.

These revealed that the proposed rail link was not expected to attract sufficient traffic to justify its immediate construction. Keeping in view the persistent demand for construction of new lines in this area, a survey for a new broad gauge rail link from Lalitpur to Singrauli via Khajuraho, Satna and Rewa was included in the Railway Budget for 1978-79. The survey for 455 Kms. long line will take about two years to be completed. It will be possible to take a decision about the construction of this line after the survey report becomes available.

Vacancies of Judges in High Courts

2306. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the vacancies of judges in all the High Courts have been filled;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether appointment of additional judges has had any impact on the volume of work and arrears in these courts?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Only 34 vacancies remain to be filled. Proposals in respect of some of them were received only recently while proposals in respect of others have yet to be received.

(c) Yes, Sir.

गाड़ियों में लूट को रोकथाम के लिए सशस्त्र गार्ड

2307 श्री रामलाल राही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाड़ियों में हुई अत्याधिक डकैतियों चोरियों और हत्याओं के कारण गत वर्ष प्रत्येक गाड़ी में सशस्त्र गार्ड की व्यवस्था करने का आश्वासन दिया गया था तो क्या प्रत्येक गाड़ी में सशस्त्र गार्ड की व्यवस्था है, यदि नहीं, तो प्रत्येक गाड़ी में सशस्त्र गार्ड की व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई, 1978 से अब तक जिन गाड़ियों में डकैती, लूट और चोरी की घटनाएं हुई हैं उन सभी में सशस्त्र पुलिस ड्यूटी पर थी, यदि हां, तो ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या कोई उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Murders, Dacoities and Robberies in Trains

2308. CHAUDHARY BALBIR SINGH:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that murders, dacoities, looting and robberies on running trains and also at night have not decreased this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many such incidents have occurred on different places on railways since April 1977 to October 1978 and the details of each of the same;

(d) what steps taken against culprits; and

(e) the concrete steps proposed to be taken to avoid such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Decision to stop supply of raw materials to drug firms

2309. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances in which Government have decided to stop supply of raw materials to alien drug companies; and

(b) the extent to which such a decision has affected small scale units who have been doing contract work for these companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The circumstances in which Government decided to stop supply of imported/canalised raw material to four foreign companies viz. M/s Ethnor Ltd., M/s Indian Schering Ltd., M/s Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd. and M/s C. E. Fulford have been indicated in replies to the following Lok Sabha Questions:—

(i) Unstarred Question No. 9747 answered on 9-5-78.

(ii) Unstarred Question No. 337 answered on 21-11-78.

In the cases of M/s Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd. and M/s C. E. Fulford the above-mentioned action was taken on account of their indulging in production of medicines on loan licence arrangements with other units. Impact of this action on small scale units doing loan licence work for these two companies has not been assessed.

वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान रेलवे को होने वाला प्रत्याशित लाभ

2310. श्री राजवंशी :
श्री पी० कालन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 के अन्त तक रेलवे को कितना शुद्ध लाभ होने की सम्भावना है और बजट अनुमान क्या थे ;

(ख) बजट अनुमानों की तुलना में पुनरीक्षित बजट के अनुसार शुद्ध लाभ कम रह गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) हाल ही की बाढ़ के कारण रेलवे को कुल कितनी हानि हुई है और उसका, मदवार, ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) 1978-79 का बजट पेश करते समय 65.43 करोड़ रुपए के अधिशेष का अनुमान लगाया गया था यद्यपि पहले सात महीनों के वित्तीय परिणाम मुख्यतः माल यातायात में कमी के कारण बजट के अनुपात में नहीं है, इसलिए वर्ष के अन्त में रेलों की वित्तीय स्थिति के बारे में अभी निश्चित रूप से कुछ कहना संभव नहीं है। चालू वर्ष के लिए संशोधित अनुमान जनवरी, 1979 में तैयार किये जाएंगे। उस समय अधिक सुस्पष्ट तस्वीर सामने आयेगी जब कि 1979-80 के बजट अनुमान भी संसद के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किये जायेंगे।

(ग) अक्तूबर, 1978 के अन्त में आमदनी के अन्तर्गत बजट अनुपात की तुलना में लगभग 66.23 करोड़ रुपये की गिरावट आई थी। यह गिरावट मुख्यतः माल यातायात के अन्तर्गत आई जिसके कई कारण थे जो रेलों के नियंत्रण से परे थे। इनमें ये कारण भी शामिल हैं जैसे मुलाई कारखाने, इस्पात संयंत्रों का कार्य-निष्पादन अच्छा न होना, विशाखापत्तनम से निर्यात किये जाने वाले लोह अयस्क की ढुलाई में गिरावट, सिंगरेनी कोयला खदानों में हड़ताल, बंगाल-बिहार के कोयला क्षेत्रों में सामान्य से कम लदान, भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा उतराई की तंगी का सामना करना, बम्बई और कलकत्ता पत्तनों पर कार्य-निष्पादन अच्छा न होना, उत्तरी क्षेत्र में आम की फसल का न होना और हाल ही में बाढ़, आदि के कारण गाड़ियां रद्द होना आदि।

(घ) 1-9-1978 से 31-10-1978 तक की अवधि में हाल की बाढ़ के कारण रेलों को लगभग 30 करोड़ रुपये की कुल हानि हुई जिसमें 10 करोड़ रुपये की वास्तविक हानि और यातायात से होने वाली आमदनी में गिरावट के कारण 20 करोड़ रुपये की हानि शामिल है।

Restoration of rail branches caused by recent floods

2311. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) why the restoration work of a few breaches, caused by the recent floods could not be taken up on a war-footing to link up Murshidabad with rest of the world; and

(b) when the work of restoration will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Krishannagar-Lalgola section of Eastern Railway on which Murshidabad is situated was restored to traffic on 5-11-78.

As a result of heavy flood in Bhagirathi river, long stretch of railway track was breached and bridge No. 56 was washed away, resulting in suspension of traffic.

The restoration work was taken up immediately in full swing. There were however certain factors which hampered the progress. The local villagers besides making cuts in the railway embankment to drain away water towards downstream of the Railway embankment, also sought refuge on the railway lines during the floods. The entire area being flooded, no local earth, for filling up the breaches, was available. Coal ashes and boulders had to be rushed from long distances to fill up breaches. At one of the locations filling the breaches was found difficult due to heavy flow of water and for spanning this gap, special span of 150 ft. light girder had to be brought from the North-east Frontier Railway. Despite continuous rains and other difficulties the restoration work was carried on round the clock.

गोरखपुर प्लांट का उत्पादन

2312. श्री राजकेसर सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 13 नवम्बर, 1978 के नेशनल हेरेल्ड में "इन्स गोरखपुर प्लांट सफर्स फ्राम" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) बिजली के संकट के कारण गत वर्ष और चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस कारखाने में उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई है; और

(ग) इस कारखाने के लिए पर्याप्त बिजली की व्यवस्था करने और इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी के कारण उत्पादन में कमी निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	पोटेशिक यूरिया (मी० टन) के सम्बन्ध में उत्पादन में कमी
1977-78	17840
1978-79 (नवम्बर, 1978 तक)	4900

(ग) पावर प्लांट संयंत्र में नाजुक उपकरणों तथा मशीनरी के पर्याप्त तथा अबाध्य रूप से बिजली की सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 25 मेगावाट वाला एक कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट स्थापित किया जा रहा है । सरकार तथा संयंत्र के प्राधिकारी उत्पादन निष्पादन पर कड़ी निगरानी रखते हैं और जब कभी आवश्यक हो, औपचारिक कार्यवाही करते हैं ताकि उत्पादन क्षमता के अनुसार सुनिश्चित हो ।

गजरौला से कुछ गाड़ियों का रद्द किया जाना

2313. श्री महीलाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गजरौला से बिजनौर, मुजीबाबाद तथा चांदपुर जाने वाली 1 जी० एल० तथा 4 जी० ए० एम० यात्री गाड़ियां चार मास पूर्व रद्द कर दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या इस क्षेत्र के सभी वर्गों के निवासियों ने उक्त गाड़ियों के रद्द किये जाने के विरुद्ध अभ्यावेदन पेश किया है तथा इस के फलस्वरूप होने वाली कठिनाइयों का उल्लेख किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन गाड़ियों को पुनः चलाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) रेलों और उद्योगों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए भाप कोयले के उत्पादन और संचलन में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोयला उत्पादक प्राधिकरणों तथा ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के साथ निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जा रहा है । ज्योंही कोयले की स्थिति में सुधार होगा, इन गाड़ियों को फिर से चला दिया जायेगा ।

चिकित्सा पद्धति की लागत में वृद्धि

2314. श्री बुधराम : क्या केमीकिल्स, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : —

(क) क्या वर्तमान चिकित्सा पद्धति बहुत मंहगी है ;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान चिकित्सा पद्धति के दिन प्रति दिन मंहगा होने तथा वर्तमान औषधों के उचित मूल्य निर्धारित करने के प्रभाव में कम आय वाले लोग इस पद्धति का लाभ उठा पाने में असमर्थ हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में कब तक ऐसे प्रबन्ध कर दिए जाएंगे कि इस निर्धन देश के जनिकों को लाभ पहुंच सके और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

केमीकिल्स, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग) : एलोपैथिक औषधों के मूल्य कानूनी रूप से औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1970 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत नियंत्रित किए जाते हैं। इस आदेश में नए फार्मूलेशनों, नए पैकेजों के मूल्य निर्धारित करने और वर्तमान फार्मूलेशनों/पैकेजों के मूल्यों में संशोधन करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। प्रति-वर्ष 50 लाख रुपये से कम फार्मूलेशनों की बिक्री करने वाले लघु उद्योग एककों को औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1970 के प्रावधानों से छूट दी गई है। औषधों और भेषजों के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक में निम्नलिखित परिवर्तन से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि देश में औषधों की मल्यों को स्थिर करने के उपाय अपनाए गए हैं --

वर्ष	औषधों और दवाइयों के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (70-71-100 के आधार पर	प्रतिशत वृद्धि
1	2	3
1975-76	118.7	
1976-77	133.99	(+) 13 प्रतिशत 75-76 पर
1977-78	136.3	(+) 1.8 प्रतिशत 76-77 पर
अप्रैल-सितम्बर 1978	136.2	मूल्य 77-78 के स्तर पर स्थिर रहे।

एलोपैथिक पद्धति के अलावा देश में आयुर्वेदिक (सिद्ध सहित), यूनानी(टिब्ब) और होम्योपैथिक पद्धति भी देश में प्रचलित हैं। इन पद्धतियों की सम्बन्धित लागत प्रभावों की कोई यथनात्मक अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, वर्ष 1976 में भारत में प्रचलित मूल्यों और कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विकसित देशों और जैसे जापान, फ्रांस पश्चिम जर्मनी, यू० एस० ए०, कनाडा, आदि में प्रचलित मल्यों की तुलना करने का प्रयास किया गया था। इस अध्ययन से यह निष्कर्ष निकला है कि एलोपैथिक दवाईयों के मूल्य अन्य पद्धति के समान दवाइयां के मूल्य की तुलना में अधिक हित कर हैं।

उत्तरदायित्वों के अनुरूप वेतनमान

2315. श्री सुखन चन्द्र कश्यप : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में उच्च दायित्वों के अनुरूप ही ऊंचे वेतनमान भी दिए गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 700 से 900 रु० तक वेतनमान वाले उप मुख्य नियंत्रकों तथा 550 से 750 रु० तक वेतन वाले स्टेशन मास्टरों की सेलेक्शन श्रेणी-II के बराबर माना गया है ;

(ग) क्या मंत्री महोदय के साथ एक साक्षात्कार में यह प्रायः तय हो गया था कि उनकी ऊंचे वेतन मानों में प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी तथा केवल इसी आधार पर चयन किया जायेगा और इसके बावजूद उन व्यक्तियों को तदर्थ आधार पर पदोन्नत कर दिया गया है और उन में से एक भी उप मुख्य नियंत्रक को अवसर नहीं मिला है, तथा उसी वेतन-मान में उनसे कनिष्ट व्यक्तियों को पदोन्नत कर दिया गया है, और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस स्थिति में भविष्य में हमें सुयोग्य नियंत्रक प्राप्त हो सकेंगे जब कि एक ओर तो नियंत्रण कर्मचारियों को प्रबन्धन की आंख तथा कान समझा जाता है तथा दूसरी ओर उनके साथ ऐसा अन्याय किया जा रहा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). सामान्यतः पदों से सम्बद्ध कर्तव्यों एवं दायित्वों, किये जाने वाले कार्य की कठिनता एवं जटिलता, किये जाने वाले कार्यभार की मात्रा और निर्धारित योग्यताओं को ध्यान में रख कर संशोधित वेतनमान दिये गये हैं।

आयोग ने यह मत व्यक्त किया है कि नियंत्रकों के संवर्ग में भरती एवं अवधारण सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयां हैं, उदाहरण के तौर पर गार्ड इस संवर्ग में इसलिए आने से हिचकिचाते हैं क्योंकि गार्ड के रूप में वे जितना वेतन भर्ते में पाते हैं, वह रनिंग भत्ते की दरों में उच्चवर्ती [पुनरीक्षण के कारण अपेक्षाकृत अधिक होगा। उपर्युक्त कारकों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए आयोग ने नियंत्रकों के संवर्ग में सामान्य प्रतिस्थापन वेतनमान की अपेक्षा एक स्तर ऊंचे वेतनमान की सिफारिश की है। इस प्रकार मुख्य नियंत्रकों को उनके 450-575 रुपए पूर्व-संशोधित (प्राधिकृत) वेतनमान के लिए 840-1040/ 1200 रुपए का संशोधित वेतनमान आवंटित किया था और उप मुख्य नियंत्रकों को उनके 370-475 रुपये के पूर्व संशोधित वेतनमान के बदले 700-900 रुपये का संशोधित वेतनमान आवंटित किया था। 450-575 रुपए के लिए सामान्य प्रतिस्थापन वेतनमान 700-900 रुपये और 370-475 रुपये के लिए 550-750 रुपए है?

हर एक विभाग में श्रेणी-II के पदों को सामान्य पद माना जाता है, और वे पद पदोन्नति के लिए विभिन्न धाराओं में श्रेणी-III के कर्मचारियों के लिए खुले हैं। उदाहरणतः नियंत्रण वर्ग में नियंत्रक और उप मुख्य नियंत्रक, स्टेशन मास्टरों के वर्ग में स्टेशन अधीक्षक, स्टेशन मास्टर और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर आदि तथा अन्य वर्गों में गार्ड मास्टर, यातायात। परिवहन निरीक्षक आदि और जो विभिन्न धाराओं में लगे हैं, वे सभी यातायात परिवहन एवं वाणिज्यिक विभाग—श्रेणी-II के पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए विचार के पात्र हैं। 1-1-1973 से लागू वेतनमानों के संशोधन से पूर्व इन विभिन्न धाराओं में उच्चतम ग्रेड के लिए सर्वोच्च वेतनमान 450-575 रुपये था, इसी तरह दूसरा उच्चतम ग्रेड 370-475 रुपये का था।]

एक ऐसा न्यायसंगत सूत्र खोजने के उद्देश्य से जिससे यह सुनिश्चित हो जाय कि एक विभाग में श्रेणी-III की विभिन्न धाराओं से श्रेणी-II की सेवा में पदोन्नति के अवसरों पर वेतनमानों में परिवर्तन से कोई असर न पड़े, यह विनिश्चय किया गया था कि मुख्य नियंत्रकों और उप मुख्य नियंत्रकों, जिन्हें सामान्य प्रतिस्थापन वेतनमानों की अपेक्षा उच्चतर संशोधित वेतनमान दिए गए थे, जैसा कि ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर में कहा गया है, को पदोन्नति के वैसे ही अवसर प्राप्त होने चाहिए जैसे कि इन पूर्व संशोधित वेतनमानों में अन्य कर्मचारियों और जिन्हें सामान्य प्रतिस्थापन वेतनमान दिये गये हैं के साथ साथ उन्हें 450-570 रुपये और 370-475 रुपये के पूर्व संशोधित वेतनमानों में प्राप्त थे।

(ग) बैठक में किया गया विनिश्चय यह था कि एक ही विभाग में पदोन्नति के लिए विभिन्न धाराओं के कर्मचारियों की समेकित वरिष्ठता निर्धारित करने के तरीके के प्रश्न की सावधानीपूर्वक जांच की जाएगी। यह भी विनिश्चय किया गया था कि इस दौरान यातायात परिवहन एवं वाणिज्यिक विभाग में श्रेणी-II के पदों के लिए प्रवरण को रोके रखा जाएगा।

(घ) इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि नियंत्रण कर्मचारियों को बेहतर प्रतिस्थापन वेतनमान आवंटित किये गये हैं, प्रशासन को इस बारे में कोई आशंका नहीं है कि भविष्य में कार्यकुशल नियंत्रकों के पाने में कोई कठिनाई होगी।

New Contract acquired by FEDO (FACT)

2316. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Engineering and Design Organisation (Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited) acquired any new contract during the last two years;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps taken to give assistance to strengthen the FEDO?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The contracts secured by FEDO during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 included:—

(1) Formic Acid Plant for Kerala Acids & Chemicals Ltd.

(2) Ammonium Chloride Plant for M/s. Kothari (Madras) Ltd.

(3) Water Gas Purification Plant for Hindustan Lever Ltd.

(4) Improvement to Sulphuric Acid Plant of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.

(5) Improvement Works to Chalakkudy Potteries.

(6) Malathian Project, DDT Plant and the Endosulfan project of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

(7) Phosphoric Acid Plant for Hindustan Lever Ltd.

(8) Improvement to Penicillin, Ampicillin and Streptomycin plants of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

(9) Revamping of the Sulphuric Acid Plant of Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

(10) Ammonium Chloride Plant of Bihar Caustics & Chemicals Ltd.

(11) Cooling Tower for the Mathura Refinery Project of the Indian Oil Corporation.

(c) It has been the constant endeavour of the Govt. to utilise the capabilities acquired by the various public sector consultancy organisations like Fertilizer (Planning & Development) India Ltd., (FPDIL), FACT Engineering and Design Organisation (FEDO) and Engineers India Ltd. (E.I.L.), to the maximum extent possible, in the setting up of additional fertilizer capacity in the country, consistent with the requirements of the new projects, the process technology adopted and the feed-stock used.

Delhi-Kishanganj Health Unit

2317. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that patent/important medicines are controlled and prescribed by the A.D.M.O. Incharge of the Northern Railway Delhi-Kishanganj Health Unit; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and action taken for equal distribution of medicines for prescription by all the Doctors in that Unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b).All the doctors in the Delhi-Kishanganj Health Unit are authorised to prescribe all medicines. The A.D.M.O. Incharge is, however, expected to exercise control as is the case in all Health Units to prevent over-prescription and prescription of fancy medicines where medicines with equal or better therapeutic value are available and stocked.

Quarters for Staff of Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi

2318. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds have been allotted to the Northern Railway for construction of 24 Units of quarters for the staff of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the place where the staff quarters are being constructed, and when the quarters are likely to be handed over to the Western Railway for further allotment to the staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Quarters are being constructed at Delhi in Punjabi Bagh area and are expected to be completed by about end of 1979. After completion these will be handed over to Western Railway for allotment to staff.

Yearly Test of Class IV Employees

2319. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are extant instructions that the Test of the Class IV employees for the promotion to Class III should be held every year;

(b) if so, the reasons for not holding test every year by the Senior Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi; and

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). According to the extant instructions, which are considered quite adequate, tests for promotion of Class IV to Class III are required to be held every year. However, due to non-availability of

vacancies, the tests were not held every year in the office of Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi.

Jagannath Bridge near Raniganj

2320. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that existing Jaganath bridge near Raniganj Rail Station is in a deplorable condition and needs immediate reconstruction; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to shift the location and reconstruct it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The existing bridge is in a satisfactory condition and would be able to carry the traffic for which it was originally designed for years to come.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Fly-overs on Eastern and Western Sides of Asansol Railway Station

2321. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from local M.L.A. requesting for the construction of two fly-overs one near Dhadka and another near Kasai Mohalla approach on the Eastern and Western side of Asansol Rail Station in view of the congestion and deplorable conditions of the Railway Tunnels near Dhadka and Kasai Mohalla; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Fly-over on G.T. Road near Asansol

2322. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned construction of a fly-over on G.T. Road near Kalipahari in Eastern Railway near Asansol; and

(b) if so, when the work will start and how long it will take to complete the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Proposal to include this work in the Railways Works Programme for 1979-80 is under active consideration at present.

Letter from Chief Minister, Punjab regarding Railways

2323. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a letter from the Chief Minister of Punjab about some problems of the State of Punjab concerning his Ministry; and

(b) what are the contents of the letter and the steps taken or being taken by Government to fulfil the demands raised by the Chief Minister of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Various suggestions made by the Chief Minister of Punjab and the action taken on the issues raised by him are indicated below :—

Suggestion	Remarks
1. Doubling of Delhi-Fazilka Railway line *via* Ferozepur	Doubling of a line is a costly proposition and is resorted to only as a last measure. On the Delhi-Fazilka route, the Railways have already taken steps to increase the line capacity which is considered adequate.
2. Construction of Chandigarh-Ludhiana Rail Link.	Final location (Engineering) survey for the construction of Jagadhari-Chandigarh-Ludhiana rail link of 1971-73 revealed that Ludhiana-Chandigarh portion of the project (94·90 Kms.) would cost Rs. 19·76 crores (at 1971-72 price level-present cost would be higher) and yield a return of only 0.21% in the first year and 0·25% in the 6th year. Due to severe constraint of financial resources and heavy commitments already made, it has not been possible to undertake the construction of this rail link so far. It will, however, be possible to consider this project for construction after the report of the National Transport Policy Committee appointed by the Government, is received and a decision is taken by the Government regarding the policy to be followed for construction of uneconomic new railway lines in the country. In the mean time the Railway Ministry has proposed to the Planning Commission the inclusion of Chandigarh Morinda section of the line in the Annual Plan for 1979-80.
3. Provision of more Mail/Express trains on Delhi-Fazilka line.	The existing train services on this route are considered adequate to meet the needs of the present traffic. Apart from lack of traffic justification, it is not operationally feasible to introduce any additional trains on this route due to strained line capacity and lack of terminal facilities.
4. Bhatinda-Delhi Fast train	With the extension of 23/24 Bombay Central-Delhi Janta Express to and from Ferozepur from 26-1-78, an additional fast service has been provided between Delhi and Bhatinda.

Posts of Chief Estimators

2324. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the letter No. P/L/KUR dated 19th November, 1976 of the General Manager, South Eastern Railway and state:

(a) why a uniform procedure is not maintained regarding the posts of Chief Estimators in the Divisions of South Eastern Railway in Civil Engineering Department;

(b) why in some divisions, posts of Chief Estimators are operated and in some divisions, posts of Office Superintendent (Drawing) are operated;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to adopt a uniform procedure in this regard; and

(d) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Posts of Chief

Estimators in the scale Rs. 700—900 in the Civil Engineering Department are created according to workload which varies from Division to Division.

(b) to (d). Post of Superintendent Drawing Office in the scale Rs. 700—900 were to be provided on all the Divisions by matching surrender. While such posts have been created in four Divisions, in the remaining three Divisions these could not be created due to representations from the staff against the matching surrender.

Proposal from Election Commission to incur Election Expenditure for Candidates

2325. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI SARAT KAR:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
CHAUDHRY BALBIR SINGH:
SHRI CHHITU BHAI GAMIT:
SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
SHRI YUVRAJ:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Election Commission has proposed to the Government that Election Commission may incur the expenditure of the candidate for election purposes;

(b) if so, whether a specific proposal has been put before Government by the Election Commission;

(c) if so, what are the details of the same; and

(d) whether this will help the candidate and also discourage the black money to be used in the elections?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Election Commission has not made any proposal to the effect that it may incur the election expenses of the candidates. It has, however, recommended that a part of such expenses of candidates and political parties should be borne by the Government. The Commission has made the following suggestions in this behalf:—

(1) Each recognised National and State Party may be supplied, free of cost, 3 copies of electoral rolls for each constituency. Each independent candidate should be supplied with 2 copies of the roll at the time of election, free of charge.

(2) All contesting candidates should be supplied with white printing paper at Government expense to enable them to print the unofficial identity slips for distribution to voters.

(3) Booths may be set up at Government expense, near the pooling stations for the use of the candidates for distribution of identity slips to voters.

(4) The election agents of candidates set up by political parties may be given some daily allowance.

(5) Government should print at their cost some posters of a suitable size for each recognised political party.

The number of copies of the posters may be decided in consultation with political parties.

(b) The suggestion, if implemented, are likely to reduce the election expenses of candidates and political parties and the influence of money power in elections, to some extent.

Decision to grant licences to foreign Drug Firms

2326. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to re-open the applications for the grant of licences to the foreign drug manufacturing companies;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether these drugs will be imported by them in the form of formulations or manufactured in India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite details of pending Industrial Licence applications of foreign companies, having direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 318 answered on 21-11-78.

(c) It has already been stated in the New Drug Policy, that no foreign company shall be granted any Industrial Licence for the manufacture of formulations unless they are linked with the manufacture of high technology bulk drugs from the basic stage.

..Resolution passed by All India Railway Accounts Employees' .. Association

2327. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Resolution passed by the All India Railway Accounts Employees' Association under the covering letter dated 19th June, 1978 from Shri Viswa Natha Menon, M.P., duly acknowledged by the Railway Minister *vide* his letter No. MP/645/A/78 dated 27th June, 1978; and

(b) if so, the demands of the Accounts Staff and steps taken to finalise each demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN: (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Demands made by the Indian Railway Accounts Employees' Association and position in respect thereof:

Demands	Position in respect thereof
1	2
1. Staff in Accounts Department continue to work in the same scale for years together. A formula should be evolved so that Accounts staff who are working in one scale for ten years should get the next higher grade immediately.	It is difficult to evolve a formula under which promotions to Govt. employees could be ensured after every ten years, as promotions to next higher grades are dependent on availability of higher grade post and suitability of the staff due for such promotions. However, the question of affording relief to the staff stagnating at the maximum of pay scale is under consideration of the National Council set up under the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery.

1	2
2. The benefit of 4 advance increments to the Accounts staff at the time of promotion from Clerk Gr. II to Clerk Gr. I which has been stopped after the implementation of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission should be restored.	The scheme for grant of advance increments to the UDCs in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and Clerks Grade I on the Railways was discontinued as a result of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. The question of restoration of the scheme has been taken up by the staff side in the National Council under the Joint Consultative Machinery and the final outcome of discussions is still awaited.
3. The benefit of one advance increment to the employees who did not take part in May '74 strike as also emploment to their children should be extended to those who took part in the strike.	These demands have been considered andit has been decided that they cannot be accepted.
4. Class IV employees who are entitled for passes in 2 years after reitrement should be allowed the benefit of complementary passes every year.	The question of liberalisation of the scale of post-retirement complementary passes to retired Class IV staff has been revicwed but no further liberalisation is considered justified.
5. Benefit of free suburban ticket should be allowed to all staff uniformally and not only to the employees in the Hqs. office of Zonal Railways.	Free residential card passes are allowed-on some sections where they were in vogue prior to 14-12-53. The extent instruction do not make any difference in regard to their entitlement to the staff of the Headquarters of the Zonal Offices and others.
6. Staff representations should be dealt with quickly.	All possible measures are taken to expedite the disposal of the representations received from the staff.

Demonstrations at Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway

2328. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of demonstration held at the Gate of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway at Delhi from 1st September, 1978 to 31st October, 1978: and

(b) if so, the demands of the staff and steps taken by Government to finalise each demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Eight.

(b) The demands made by the staff are contained in the statement attached. In accordance with Government's policy, the staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and such action as considered necessary is taken. The demands of all categories of staff are considered and solved through various tiers of the collective bargaining machinery—the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery and also in the informal discussions with unrecognised bodies.

Statement

The demands made by the staff of Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, were as follows:—

(1) Wastage of Rs. 2.5 lakhs in repairs to F.T.A. Office building.

(ii) Repayment of C.D.S. deposits to the staff of F.T.A. Office affected by floods in Delhi area.

(iii) Special casual leave for F.T.A. Office staff remaining absent due to floods.

(iv) Cancellation of transfer orders of staff of F.T.A. Office.

(v) Shortage of staff.

(vi) Posting of staff in Base Kitchen at New Delhi.

F.A. & C.A.O.'s Office, Western Railway

2329. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state total number of hamals working in the F.A. & C.A.O's Office of the Western Railway at Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): There is no separate cadre of Hamals in the office of the F.A. & C.A.O. Western Railway, Bombay. The combined sanctioned cadre of Peons/Hamals/Khalasis etc in the scale of Rs. 196—232 (RS) is 78.

Wireless Operators

2330. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Wireless Operators who remained stagnated in all Indian Railways in the prescribed scales and authorised scales;

(b) the total number of Wireless Operators who are stagnated in revised scales since 1975 on all India Railway; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove stagnation in scales of pay of Wireless Operators on all India Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Telecommunication on Maintainers (Trainees)

2331. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of posts set aside, percentage for direct recruitment from open market; for filling up the categories of Telecommunication Maintainers (Trainees), Wireless Instrument Mechanics and Electrical Signal Maintainers on Southern Railway;

(b) the total number of vacancies in each category in each Division unit available for direct recruitment from open market; and

(c) the reason for not filling up the vacancies for several years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). There is provision for filling up 50 per cent of the vacancies in the category of Telecom Maintainers, Wireless Mechanics and Electrical Signal Maintainers in scale Rs. 260—400 by direct recruitment. As these are artisan categories direct recruitment is resorted to only after trade testing and promoting all eligible staff in lower grades. In Mysore Division of Southern Railway 5 vacancies of Telecom Maintainers, 2 vacancies of Wireless Mechanics and 2 of Electrical Signal Maintainers have arisen recently which have been earmarked for direct recruitment. One vacancy of Telecom Maintainer and the two vacancies of wireless Machanics have been filled by recruitment. Action is being taken to fill the remaining vacancies.

Alleged Malpractices by Directors of M/s. Power Tools and Appliances Company

2332. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the alleged malpractices of Managing Director and other Directors of M/s. Power, Tools and Appliance Company Ltd., Calcutta;

(b) whether Government have conducted any enquiry into the matter;

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether the Government are aware that the management of the said company is trying to destroy evidences and records to prevent impartial enquiries; and

(f) if so, steps taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The allegations are being examined with a view to deciding the further course of action to be taken by this Department.

(e) and (f). Some complaints have been received that the management of the company is destroying evidence which may prove their corrupt practices. These will be taken into account in deciding the further course of action mentioned above.

Introduction of New Trains

2333. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have introduced any new trains during the months of March to May, 1978 for movement of passengers; and

(b) if so, how many new trains have been introduced so far and how many more are likely to be introduced during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). 31 new trains were introduced on different sections during the period 1st March to 31st May, 1978.

Conference of All India Ticket Checking Staff

2334. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government or the Railway Administration have received the copies of the resolution passed in the All India Ticket Checking Staff Conference held at Howrah (Bengal) on 28th, 29th June, 1978;

(b) if so, what action have Government or Railway Administration taken in regard to the same;

(c) what are the demands made in the resolution; and

(d) if no action taken so far, the reasons of delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2973/78.]

Representation from Coach Attendants

2335. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Divisional Superintendent of Central Railway, Bombay has received representations dated 4-10-76 and 25-6-77 from the Car Attendants or First Class Coach Attendants;

(b) if so, what action has been taken and when;

(c) whether the concerned have been intimated of the action taken;

(d) if no action has so far been taken, the reasons of delay; and

(e) when it shall be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Discussion with Representatives of union by Management of Bharat Petroleum Corporation

2336. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2277 on the 1st August, 1978 regarding representation by All-India Petro-Chemical Labour Union, Bombay and state:

(a) whether the Management of Bharat Petroleum Corporation have concluded the discussion with the representatives of union, if so, when;

(b) what are decisions arrived at; and

(c) what are the issues still under dispute how and when they are likely to be solved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representation for a Reserved Bogie in Deccan Queen Train

2337. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government or Railway authorities have received written representations dated 14th August, 1977 and thereafter from a number of Pune-Bombay passengers regarding keeping "reserved" one more bogie for the second class season-ticket holders to the up and down Deccan Queen Train;

(b) if so, what action Government or Railway authorities have taken in that regard; and

(c) if no action has so far been taken, the reasons of delay and when that will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) While no representation dated 14-8-1977 has been received, a number of requests have been received from Pune-Bombay passengers for augmenting the accommodation on this train.

(b) and (c). This train, at present runs with a load of 12 coaches and is scheduled to run to special timings. It is not operationally feasible to augment the load of this train without increase in the running time.

One second class out of four second class coaches, has been set apart for II Class season ticket holders. It is not feasible to set apart more accommodation for second class season ticket holders as the reserved coaches on this train, which is a fully reserved train, are fully occupied.

पूर्व, पश्चिम और दक्षिण उपनगरीय रेलवे के किराये में वृद्धि

2338. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व, पश्चिम और दक्षिण उपनगरीय रेलवे का किराया बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इसमें कितनी वृद्धि की जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपनगरीय रेलवे को चलाने में सरकार को घाटा उठाना पड़ता है, यदि हां, तो यह घाटा कितना और उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल में अभूत पूर्व बाढ़ को देखते हुए 400 करोड़ रुपये व्यय वाली मेट्रो रेलवे योजना को स्थगित कर दिया है; और

(घ) क्या इतनी राशि के व्यय के परिणाम स्वरूप अन्य स्थानों पर रेलवे लाइन के बिछने के कार्य में बाधा नहीं पड़ेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) जी हां। पिछले तीन वर्षों में उपनगरीय गाड़ियों पर हानि के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

वर्ष	जोड़
1974-75	23.02
1975-76	23.08
1976-77	24.92

1976-77 में, 73.5 प्रतिशत उपनगरीय यात्राएं सीजन टिकटों पर अथवा अन्यथा पूरे किराये से कम दर पर की गयीं। दूसरे दर्जे के सीजन टिकटधारी द्वारा दिया गया किराया 7 से 16 कहरी यात्राओं के बराबर होता है, यद्यपि वे कम से कम 50 यात्राएं कर लेता है।

(ग) जी नहीं। यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि इस परियोजना की वर्तमान अनुमानित लागत 250 करोड़ रुपये है, न कि 400 करोड़ रुपये।

(घ) जी नहीं। जहां तक नई लाइनों और अमान परिवर्तन परियोजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, धनराशि का आवंटन योजना आयोग द्वारा अलग से किया जाता है।

Revenue from Goods Traffic in Delhi Division

2339. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Railway stations which show an income of over Rs. 20 lakhs per month from goods traffic in Delhi Division of Northern Railway;

(b) whether arrangements for the protection of these goods including godown facilities exist at these stations;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which such facilities would be provided; and

(d) the average figures of monthly income in the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 for each one of the stations in part (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Nationalisation of Smith Kline & French(I) Ltd.

2340. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the reasons for not nationalising the Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd., Bangalore, whose anti-national and anti-labour activities are causing grave concern?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Nationlisation has to be based on policy considerations of a general or special nature. Being a company engaged in the manufacture of drug formulations, M/s. Smith Kline & French (1) Ltd. have, however, been issued a directive by the Reserve Bank of India, in pursuance of the New Drug Policy, to reduce the foreign equity to 40 per cent.

Anti-National Activities of M/s. Smith Kline & French(I) Ltd., Bangalore

2341. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the anti-national activities of the Smith Kline and French(I) Ltd., Bangalore, who are regularly sending semi-processed micro-biological culture in Lyophils to their parent company in U.S.A. without the sanctions of Government of India;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken against them;

(c) whether Government have conducted any enquiry and while conducting enquiry have they met with workers and union leaders; and

(d) if no enquiry done, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). A complaint to this effect has been received by this Ministry, which is being enquired into.

रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा नियमों में संशोधन

2342. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा नियमों में नवम्बर, 1963 में संशोधन किया गया था और संशोधित रूप में नियमों को 1 अक्तूबर, 1962 से कार्य रूप दे दिया गया था और यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि संशोधित नियमों के भूतलक्षी प्रभाव के कारण किसी के हित को हानि नहीं पहुंचने दी जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या संशोधित नियमों को 1 अक्तूबर, 1962 से लागू किये जाने के कारण उपनिदेशकों के पद पर पदोन्नति के पात्र व्यक्तियों की एक सूची तैयार की गई थी और कुछ पदोन्नत अनुभाग अधिकारियों को कुछ सीधे भर्ती किये गये अनुभाग अधिकारियों से वरिष्ट अधिकारी दिखाया गया था जब कि सीधे भर्ती किये गये ये अनुभाग अधिकारी वर्ष 1969 में जारी की गई वरिष्टता सूची के अनुसार इनसे वरिष्ठ थे और रेल बोर्ड सचिवालय नियम 14(2) की व्यवस्था के अनुसार 1 अक्तूबर, 1962 को इन्हें स्थायी माना गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार प्रभावित हुए अनुभाग अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है और प्रश्न के भाग (क) में दिये गये आश्वासन के उपरान्त भी ऐसा क्यों होने दिया गया और इन अधिकारियों के प्रति हुए अन्याय को मिटाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा नियम, 1969, कार्मिक विभाग द्वारा बनाये गये केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा नियमों के अनुरूप बनाये गये थे। इन नियमों के सम्बन्ध में जारी एक संशोधन के द्वारा केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा में सम्बन्धित अधिकारी ग्रेड I (अवर सचिव) पर पदोन्नति के पात्र बना दिये गये थे। इसके फलस्वरूप यह जरूरी हो गया कि इसी प्रकार का संशोधन रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा नियम, 1969 में किया जाय जिससे उसी प्रकार का लाभ रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा के अधिकारियों को सुलभ कराया जा सके। यह संशोधन 24-11-73 को, न कि नवम्बर, 1963 को जारी किया गया और यह संशोधन सरकारी गजट में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू हुआ। इस संशोधन के साथ एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन इस उद्देश्य से जारी किया गया था कि पात्र अनुभाग अधिकारियों के साथ-साथ रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा ग्रेड-I में पदोन्नति के लिए निर्धारित कुल अनुमत सेवा की गणना करते समय रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा के अब तक के ग्रेड-I में 1-10-1962 से उन्होंने जो सेवा की उसे भी शामिल किया जाय। व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन में दिया गया आश्वासन रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा के ग्रेड-I में पदोन्नति के लिए प्रत्येक पात्र अधिकारी के अधिकार को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए था। कथित संशोधन में रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय नियम, 1969 के लिए "निश्चित दिन" जो कि "11-10-1969" है, में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ था।

(ख) रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय नियम, 1969 के नियम 14 (2) के प्रावधानों में "निश्चित दिन" जो कि 11-10-1969 है, का उल्लेख है। "1-10-1962" की तारीख का "निश्चित दिन" से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। प्रवरण के प्रयोजनों के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा (ग्रेड-I में पदोन्नति) विनियम, 1973 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार पात्रता की एक मिली-जुली सूची बनाई गई थी। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि वरिष्ठता का प्रश्न पात्रता सूची से बिल्कुल भिन्न है। इस सूची में कुछ पदोन्नति प्राप्त अनुभाग अधिकारियों को सीधे भरती किये गये कुछ अनुभाग अधिकारियों की तुलना में केवल इस कारण ऊंची स्थिति दी गई थी कि वे 1-10-1962 से पहले अनुभाग अधिकारियों के रूप में स्थायी किये जा चुके थे और इस कारण से नहीं कि "निश्चित दिन" में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ था। इसलिए पश्चातवर्ती अधिकारियों को किसी प्रकार का कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा क्योंकि प्रवरण के लिए उनके अधिकार पूरी तरह सुरक्षित रखे गये थे। हालांकि उनके अन्तिम प्रवरण को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के एक सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में एक विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना था।

(ग) ऊपर (क) और (ख) के उत्तरों को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पश्चिम रेलवे में चाय के स्टालों के ठेके

2343. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में रेलटे स्टेशनों पर चाय के स्टालों के ठेके देने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया जाता है ;

(ख) आपात स्थिति के दौरान इस रेलवे में क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया ;

(ग) क्या किसी ठेके के मामले में रेलवे बोर्ड की तत्कालीन नीति का उल्लंघन किया गया था ;

(च) पश्चिम रेलवे में महाराष्ट्र में आपात स्थिति के दौरान कितने ठेके मंत्री के आदेश से अथवा रेलवे बोर्ड के आदेश से दिये गये; और

(छ) उन ठेकों को नियमित रूप से पुनः आवंटित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (छ). खान-पान/बेडिंग ठेकों के लिए, प्रेस अधिसूचनाओं द्वारा आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित किये जाते हैं और रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सुस्पष्ट स्थानों में सूचनायें प्रदर्शित कर दी जाती हैं। इसके पश्चात् प्रवर वेतन और उनके अधिक वेतनमान के 3 या इससे अधिक अधिकारियों की जांच समिति द्वारा आवेदन-पत्रों की जांच की जाती है (1-8-78 से पूर्व दो अधिकारियों की ही समिति होती थी)। आवेदकों की उपयुक्तता, अनुभव, वित्तीय स्थिति आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जांच समिति गुण-दोष के आधार पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी को उपयुक्त आवेदकों की सिफारिश करती है जो जांच समिति की सिफारिश को ध्यान में रखते हुए सर्वाधिक योग्य एवं उपयुक्त व्यक्ति को ठेका प्रदान करता है। पश्चिम रेलवे द्वारा आपातकाल के दौरान उपर्युक्त प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई थी।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पश्चिम रेलवे द्वारा वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार अन्धेरी और ग्रांट रोड स्टेशनों पर क्रमशः दो और एक चाय स्टाल ठेकों के लिए आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित किये गये थे लेकिन जांच समिति की कार्यवाहियों की जांच और निर्णय मंत्रालय में किया गया था और ठेके तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री द्वारा प्रदान किये गये थे। यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि अन्धेरी और ग्रांट रोड स्टेशनों चाय-स्टाल के ठेकेदारों को, जिनका कार्य संतोषजनक है और जिनका रेलवे के साथ एक खास अवधि के लिए करार हुआ था, उनके वर्तमान कार्यकाल की समाप्ति तक जारी रहने दिया जाय और उसके बाद वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार नये आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित किये जाएं और सामान्य प्रक्रिया के अनुसार ठेके दिये जायें।

Loss Suffered by M/s. National Rayon Corporation due to Irregularities

2344. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sub-committee of the Directors of M/s. National Rayon Corporation Ltd. at Mohane in Maharashtra have in their recent report to Government have indicated the estimates of losses suffered by the Company on account of certain irregularities;

(b) if so, the details of these irregularities; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Sub-Committee has submitted a report mentioning details of irregularities relating to credit sales which appears to be a fraudulent nature, dues of certain mills which are disputed, under pricing/ante-dating of sales, unauthorised brokerage on yarn sales, over payment for purchases, donations made in excess of legal limits, and unauthorised payments made to or unauthorised expenditure incurred by or on behalf of a former Director.

(c) With regard to the irregularities relating to credit sales of textile yarn Shri S. M. Kapadia, the ex-Chairman of the company and one of the associates were arrested in pursuance of the First Information Report filed with the Bombay Police. Later Shri S. N. Kapadia was released on bail and police investigations are still going on.

As for the dues of certain mills which are disputed, necessary legal action has been initiated by the Company. Legal opinion has also been sought by the Company for initiating legal action with regard to irregularities pertaining to under pricing/ante-dating of sales, unauthorised brokerage on yarn and over payment for purchases.

Suits have been filed against four trusts—Pokarmal Berlia Memorial Trust, Bombay, Manjula Chunilal Himmatlal Shah Trust, Bombay, Pranlal Chunilal Mehta Trust, Bombay and Sitadevi Berlia Charitable Trust, Bombay and concerned directors for recovering illegal donations paid to the Trusts by the previous management. Suits against Santokha Durlabhji Trust, Jaipur, is being filed at Jaipur.

As regards unauthorised payments and expenditure, the company has filed First Information Report with the SHO Police Station, New Delhi against Shri R. S. Chowdhary, ex-Resident Director of the company. It has also been decided by the Company to file a suit against Shri R. S. Chowdhary for recovery of the remuneration and other expenses incurred by him.

Financial Position of M/s. National Rayon Corporation Ltd. at Mohane

2345. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial position of M/s. National Rayon Corporation Limited at Mohane in Maharashtra has not improved in spite of Government appointing Board of Directors which assumed management in July, 1977; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to recover the losses incurred by the previous management of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. After the Government appointed Directors assumed management, the financial position of the company had improved perceptibly as it made a gross profit of Rs. 148 lakhs during the period August 1977 to December 1977 as against Rs. 63 lakhs for the first 7 months of the accounting year 1977. The company has made a gross profit of Rs. 165 lakhs during the first half of 1978.

(b) The Government have received a report from the company indicating estimates of losses suffered on account of irregularities relating to credit sales of textile yarn which appeared to be a fraudulent nature, dues of certain mills which were disputed, underpricing/antedating of sales, unauthorised brokerage on yarn sales and overpayment of purchases, unauthorised payments made to or unauthorised expenditure incurred by or on behalf of a former Director. These have been examined and the following actions have been initiated:

(i) With regard to the irregularities relating to credit sales of textile yarn Shri S. N. Kapadia, the ex-Chairman of the company and one of the associates were arrested in pursuance of the First Information Report filed with Bombay Police. Shri S. N. Kapadia was later released on bail and police investigations are still going on.

(ii) As for the dues of certain mills which are disputed, necessary legal action have been initiated.

(iii) Legal opinion has been sought by the company for initiating legal action with regard to the irregularities pertaining to underpricing/ante dating of sales, unauthorised brokerage on yarn sales and over payment for purchases.

(iv) Suits have been filed against four trusts—Pokarmal Berlia Memorial Trust, Bombay, Manjula Chunilal Himmatlal Shah Trust, Bombay, Pranlal Chunnilal Mehta Trust, Bombay, and Sitadevi Barlia Charitable Trust, Bombay and concerned directors for recovering illegal donations paid to the Trusts by the previous management. Suits against Santokha Durlabhji Trust, Jaipur, is being filed at Jaipur.

(v) As regards unauthorised payments and expenditure, the company has held First Information Report with the SHO Police Station, New Delhi against Shri R S. Chowdhary, ex-Resident Director of the company. It has also been decided by the company to file a suit against Shri R. S. Chowdhary for recovery of the remuneration and other expenses incurred by him.

जलपान गृह के ठेके देना

2346. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री जलपान गृहों तथा स्टालों आदि के ठेके देने के बारे में 1 अगस्त, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2283 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे मामलों में समय समय पर आकस्मिक पड़ताल करने के कोई स्थायी प्रबन्ध किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त संगठन का नाम क्या है और इसका संचालन कहां से होता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). 1-8-1978 से लागू संशोधित नियमों के अनुसार, जांच समिति में प्रवर वेतनमान और उससे अधिक वेतनमान के कम से कम 3 अधिकारी होंगे (इससे पूर्व समिति में सहायक अधिकारी और यहां तक कि दो अधिकारी होते थे) रेलवे में एक परिवार के सदस्यों द्वारा खानपान ठेके लेने के लिए अधिकतम सीमा के सम्बन्ध में सुस्पष्ट निर्देश जारी किये जा चुके हैं। इस आशय के निर्देश भी जारी किये गये हैं कि यदि मौजदा ठेकेदारों के रिश्तेदारों को, जो अनुमेय रिश्ते के अन्तर्गत आते हैं जैसे पिता, मां, भाई, पुत्र, पुत्री, दामाद, चाचा, भतीजा और चचेरा भाई, खान-पान/विक्रय ठेके देने पर विचार किया जाता है तो मुख्य वाणिज्य अधीक्षक का व्यक्तिगत अनुमोदन प्राप्त किया जाना चाहिए जिसे अपने आपको इस बात से संतुष्ट हो जाना चाहिए कि इसका कोई दुरुपयोग नहीं है और आवेदकों को निकटतम परिवार के सदस्यों के नाम में ठेके प्राप्त करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है और इसको उपपट्टे पर देने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

यदि ठेका प्रदान करने की अनियमितताओं के विशिष्ट मामले प्रशासन के नोटिस में आते हैं तो अपेक्षित होने पर, क्षेत्रीय रेलवे और रेलवे बोर्ड के सतर्कता संगठनों द्वारा उनकी विस्तृत जांच और पूरी छानबीन की जाती है।

अनेक मामलों में सामान्यतः असफल आवेदकों से कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। ऐसे अभ्यावेदनों की जांच करने में अतिरिक्त जांच करने का काम स्वतः बढ़ जाता है।

Appointments to Secretarial Job in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

2347. SHRI MANOHAR LAL:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that females appointed for the secretarial job are given preference over male candidates in the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay;

(b) whether for the same job, men are designated as Confidential Stenographers and women are designated as Secretaries; and

(c) the consideration which weighed with the Management of the Company for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The erstwhile foreign oil company viz. Burmah-Shell had the system in their Marketing Division wherein secretarial work was handled by two categories of employees, namely, Lady Secretaries in the Management Cadre working with senior most managers and confidential stenographers in the clerical categories working with middle level departmental managers.

After takeover by the Government, M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation have decided to give equal opportunity to both men and women to fill vacancies in Secretarial posts in the Management Cadre.

Persons killed in accident caused by Howrah-Delhi Express at Sadisopur Station

2348. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:
SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 11 Up Howrah-Delhi Express ploughed into a large group of people trying to cross the track at the Sadisopur Railway Station between Danapur and Arrah near Patna on the 1st September, 1978;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured and compensation paid to them; and

(c) whether an enquiry into the causes of accident has been ordered

and completed and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b) Some passengers intending to watch 388 Down Buxar-Arrah-Patna Sahib pasenger train standing on the Down platform line at Sadisopur station tried to cross the Up main line hurriedly in the face of approaching 11 up Howrah-Delhi Express and got run over. As a result 5 persons were killed, one person sustained grievous injuries and two others escaped with trivial injuries. A sum of Rs 5,750/- has been paid as ex-gratia relief. No compensation is admissible to the victims/their dependents under Indian Railways Act, 1890 in this case. However, claims when filed with the Civil Courts will be dealt with as per decision of the Court.

(c) Yes. For this accident none else but the passengers themselves were responsible as they tried to cross the track in the face of an approaching train.

अंग्रेजी में उत्तर देना

2350. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन द्वारा पूर्वी रेलवे में फरवरी, 1978 में पी०डब्ल्यू०आई० और आई०ओ०डब्ल्यू० के पदों के लिए ली गई परीक्षा में परीक्षार्थियों को प्रश्नपत्रों का उत्तर अनिवार्य रूप से अंग्रेजी में देना था; और

(ख) क्या परीक्षार्थियों को प्रश्न पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में देने का विकल्प नहीं दिया गया था; यदि हां, तो क्या जिन व्यक्तियों को अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान नहीं है उनको रेलवे में नौकरी प्राप्त करने का कोई अवसर नहीं है जबकि हिन्दी का कुछ भी ज्ञान न रखने वाले व्यक्ति रेलवे में नौकरी पाने के पात्र हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवनारायण) : (क) और (ख). रेल सेवा आयोगों द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाओं में, एक चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार हिन्दी अपनायी जा रही है । इलाहाबाद, मुजफ्फरपुर और बम्बई स्थित आयोग गैर-तकनीकी कोटियों के लिए भर्ती में उम्मीदवारों को हिन्दी में लिखने का विकल्प देते हैं । दूसरे आयोग इस प्रकार का विकल्प देने की इस स्थिति में नहीं हैं । इसके अलावा, इस मामले में प्रवरण इंजीनियरी डिप्लोमाधारियों में से था जो अपनी डिप्लोमा परीक्षा अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से देते हैं । उन्हें रेल सेवा आयोग द्वारा आसान अंग्रेजी में बनाये गये तकनीकी पत्रों का उत्तर देने में कठिनाई नहीं आनी चाहिए । इनके बारे में तकनीकी विषय की जानकारी की जांच की जाती है, न कि अंग्रेजी के ज्ञान की । जब तक तकनीकी शिक्षा पूरी तरह हिन्दी के माध्यम से नहीं दी जाती, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में भी अपरिहार्य है ।

Setting up of Bacterial Fertilizer Plants

2351. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain big business houses have proposed to set up bacterial fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such houses and other details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that the entry of big industrial houses into this field has spread a wave of apprehension among the existing small scale producers; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BARUGUNA): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expansion of Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company

2352. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have made a proposal for approval of the expansion project of the Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company and to decide the agency for setting up gas cracker in Gujarat;

(b) if so, Government's decisions thereon; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to decide the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company has sent a proposal for the expansion of their fertilizer plant. The company has been asked to submit a detailed feasibility report. Further examination of the proposal will take place after the receipt of the said feasibility report.

Separately, based on the availability of the natural and associated gas from the Bombay High Structure, Government of Gujarat have applied for an Industrial Licence for setting up an integrated complex comprising of a gas separation unit, a gas cracker, LPG bottling facilities along with downstream units. A number of studies are under way to work out the details of the new petrochemical projects which need to be set up during the Sixth Five Year Plan. A final decision regarding the projects to be taken up for implementation including their locations, will be taken on receipt of the reports of the studies. If and when it is decided to set up any new petrochemical project, the proposal of the Gujarat Government would also be kept in view.

Finalisation for a Pipeline Route from Bombay High to Gujarat

2353. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has finished examination of the feasibility study for a pipeline route from Bombay High to Gujarat;

(b) if yes, whether the report along with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's recommendations have been considered by Government;

(c) if so, whether Government have approved alignment of the pipeline to a point in Gujarat and the time schedule for completion of the pipeline; and

(d) if not, when Government expect to approve the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). A feasibility study on the gas pipeline to Gujarat from Bombay Offshore had been made by ONGC. It further took up oceano-graphic and sea-bed investigations for exploring alternate routes to a landfall point. The final report along with ONGC's recommendations is expected to be submitted to Government in December 1978. On receipt of the report, a view on the economics location; time-schedule of completion, etc. of the pipeline would be taken by Government. The time-schedule of completion will be so framed so as to fall in line with the development of economic uses of gas in Gujarat.

Translation of Constitution of India into Regional Languages

2354. SHRI F.P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to translate the Constitution of India in regional language;

(b) if so, whether Gujarati and Marathi version have been finalised and published; and

(c) if not, when the same are likely to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Gujarat and Marathi versions of the Constitution have been finalised and sent to Press for printing and are likely to be published shortly.

Conversion of Institute of Company Secretaries of India into a Statutory Body

2355. SHRI F. P. GAEKAWAD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the legislation for converting the Institute of Company Secretaries of India into a statutory body is likely to be introduced during the current Session; and

(b) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cases Pending with M.R.T.P. Commission

2356. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of cases are pending with Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for the last three years; and

(b) if so, the total number of cases pending action by the M.R.T.P. Commission and reasons for delay in their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b): It is not a fact that a large number of cases are pending with the MRTP Commission for the last 3 years. The following table gives the total number of cases pending with the Commission as on 31-12-76, 31-12-77 and 31-10-1978:—

Cases pending under	1976	1977	31-10-78
Section 10(a) (i)	7	7	4
Section 10(a) (ii)	..	..	1
Section 10(a) (iii)	34	26	18
Section 10(a)(iv)	73	78	71
Section 10(b)	..	1	1
Section 21	2	1	1
Section 27	2	1	1
Section 31	3	3	3
TOTAL	121	117	98

There is no inordinate or undue delay in disposal of cases by the MRTP Commision. Disposal of a substantial number of cases is held up on account of stay orders by the High Courts. Moreover, the Restrictive Trade Practices enquiries necessarily take time because in disposing of these cases, the Commission has to follow the procedure prescribed under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Regulations, 1974.

Expenditure by O.N.G.C. for Production and Exploration of Oil

2357. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to spend Rs. 1,911 crores for production and exploration of oil during the current Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, how much out of it will be spent for offshore and onshore areas;

(c) the main features of the proposed plan; and

(d) the States in which new exploration will take place?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir, ONGC's Rolling Plan for the period 1978-79 to 1982-83 envisages a plan outlay of Rs. 1911 crores towards exploration and production of oil and gas.

(b) The break-up of the proposed outlay is as under:—

	Rs. crores
(i) Onshore	695
(ii) Offshore	1208
(iii) R&D Schemes	8
TOTAL	1911

(c). The main features of the proposed plan for the five year period 78-79 to 82-83 are summarised below:—

1. Production

(A) Oil (Million tonnes)

(i) Onshore	30·90
(ii) Offshore	30·90
TOTAL	61·80

(B) *Gas MMm³*)

(i) Onshore	3845
(ii) Offshore	4800
TOTAL	8645

2. *Drilling in '000m*

(i) Onshore	1125·5
(ii) Offshore	370·4
TOTAL	1495·9

3. *No. of rigs*

(i) Onshore	32—39
(ii) Offshore	4—6

4. *Geological Surveys (Party years)* 81

5. *Geophysical Surveys (Party years)*

(i) Onshore	147 Seismic + 25 Gravity Magnetic = 172
(ii) Offshore	5 + 2 contract = 7

6. *Addl. Recoverable Reserves (oil in million tonnes)*

(i) Onshore	65·00
(ii) Offshore	50·00
	115·00

(d). Almost all the prospective areas of onshore and offshore will be covered during the 5 year plan period.

The areas particularly of geological interest earmarked for investigations are; Assam including Cachar, Nagaland including Dhansiri valley; Mikir Hills, Tripura, Mizoram, West Bengal, Sikkim, foothills of Himalayas in J&K, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, plains of Rajasthan Krishna-Godavari basin, Cauvery Basin and Andaman-Nicobar islands.

The areas earmarked for seismic surveys are Gujarat, Assam including Cachar, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal, Ganga Valley, Bihar, Rajasthan, Krishna-Godvari — Cauvery Basins Pennar Basin and Himalayan foothills.

In the offshore sector apart from areas adjoining Bombay High, other areas to be covered are, Saurashtra and Kutch offshore, areas off the coast of Cauvery and Pondichery, Andaman-Nicobar sheif; South Konkan basin: Kerala offshore. Krishna-Kodavari; Delta; Bengal offshore and Mahiesuary offshore areas etc.

Railway Accident at Comoh and Jamaspur

2358. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 88 persons including some Railway crew were injured in two separate accidents at Comoh and Jamaspur on the 5th October, 1978;

(b) if so, details of the same;

(c) whether any sabotage was suspected;

(d) whether any enquiry was conducted in these two accidents;

(e) if so, the details of the same; and

(f) total number of accidents during the month of November, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the accidents which occurred at Gomoh on 4-10-78 and at Dasarathpur station on 5-10-1978. In the first case a yard pilot with 3 service coaches bumped into the rear of 23 Dn. Patna-Ranchi-Hatia Express resulting in grievous injuries to one person and simple injuries to two, including a railway staff. In addition 77 persons sustaind only trivial injuries. They were discharged after first-aid at site. In the second case 138 Down Gaya-Jamalpur passenger train dashed against a light engine at Dasarathpur station on 5-10-78 resulting in simple injuries to 8 persons including 5 railway staff. In adition 11 persons sustained trivial injuries. They were discharged after first-aid at site.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) Both the accidents were due to failure of railway staff.

(f) During November, 1978 there were 71 train accidents on the Indian Government Railways.

Amendments to MRTP Rules

2359. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHR A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to amend the M. R. T. P. Rules;

(b) if so, whether the main reasons for amending the rules is to curb big business houses dominance; and

(c) if so, the details of the amendments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to amend the M.R.T.P. Rules. The Government have, however, been considering an amendment of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Classification of Goods) Rules, 1971 and the Schedule thereto for better administration of the provisions of Chapter III of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 with reference to dominant undertakings. In the present industrial policy also, the emphasis is on the effective implementation of the said provisions which fact has also been kept in view. A draft amendment to the said Rules was published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 15th July, 1978 eliciting the views/comments of the persons likely to be affected thereby within a period of 60 days from

the date of publication of the said Rules in the Gazette. The period was subsequently extended upto 15th October, 1978. The Government have since received as many as 50 representations from various Chambers of Commerce and other Associations and these are being economic Ministries/ Department of the Government. The said Rules will be published in the Gazette of India as soon as they are finalised by the Government.

Conversion of Sonepur-Bara Banki Line

2360. SHRI RAMJIWAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the conversion of Sonepur-Bara Banki Rail line in broad gauge will be completed; and

(b) the main hindrance in speeding up the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). 58 per cent of total conversion work from Sonepur to Barabanki has been completed and the remaining work has been planned to be completed by 1980. High priority has been given to this gauge conversion project and a sum of Rs. 12.97 crores has been allotted to it during the current year.

Supply of Gas Cylinders in Maharashtra

2361. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of gas cylinders at Nagpur and other cities and towns in Maharashtra continues to be irregular and that the consumers are very much put to inconvenience as a result of acute shortage of gas cylinders;

(b) if so, details of demand and supply position, month-wise, for the important distribution points in Maharashtra; and

(c) details of steps proposed to be taken to normalise the supply of gas cylinders in Maharashtra region?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (c). Supply of Liquified Petroleum Gas (cooking gas) cylinders to various towns of Maharashtra in general, and Nagpur in particular, was affected due to inadequate availability of LPG tank wagons ex-Visakhapatnam and unscheduled shut-down of the Bombay refinery of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited during July/August, 1978 for a period of six weeks. Shortages were further aggravated by the shut-down of Visakhapatnam refinery cracker in September/October, 1978. With the improvement in LPG availability in the refineries, supplies to various areas of Maharashtra have been increased. Besides, LPG supplies by road from Bombay to Nagpur have also been organised to supplement LPG availability by tankwagons. As a result of these steps, the waiting time for getting cylinder refill supplies in Nagpur and in other cities of Maharashtra such as Kolhapur, Pune, etc. has been brought down considerably and normalcy is expected to be fully restored within this month.

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Dieselisation of Maharshtra Express

2362. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dieselisation of Maharashtra Express and conversion of Nagpur-Bhusaval Passenger into an express which were to take place from 1st November, 1978 have been postponed indefinitely by the Railway Board;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter and the reasons therefor; and

(c) how soon Government would be able to implement the decisions taken on the above matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Dieselisation of Maharashtra Express and conversion of 399/400 Nagpur-Bhusaval Passenger into Express had to be postponed due to non-availability of requisite number of diesel locomotives. The proposal will be implemented as soon as the availability of the diesel locomotives improves.

Replacement of catering by private contractors

2363. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out a time bound phased programme for replacement of private contractors catering by departmental catering;

(b) if so, furnish details thereof;

(c) will Government consider replacing private contractors catering by departmental catering on A class Railway stations during the current year; and

(d) details of steps taken to ensure better service and better quality of stuff served by the private catering contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) Concerned Officers and Inspectorial staff of the Commercial as well as the Medical Departments of the Railways make frequent checks and carry out surprise inspections of the Catering units run by contractors in respect of the quality of food served, the standard of service rendered and the rates charged by them. Any irregularities noticed are promptly and seriously taken up and deterrent punishments including fines/terminations of contracts etc. are given to them.

Payment to the notified area committee by Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India.

2364. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid by the Sindri Unit of the F.C.I. to the Notified Area Committee in the financial year of 1978-79.

(b) whether there is any increase in the grant recently, if so, facts in details;

(c) whether the attention has been drawn to the publication in a Hindi Daily of Dhanbad dated 20th September, 1978 that the grant received is not properly spent by the Notified Area Committee; and

(d) if so, the steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India has not given any grant to the Notified Area Committee except for payment of holding and latrine taxes payable by them in respect of their holdings at Sindri. The Committee has increased the rate of holding tax from 8 per cent of annual valuation of holdings to 12-1/2 per cent of the same w.e.f. 2nd quarter of 1977-78 against which the FCI has protested and has taken up the matter with the State Government of Bihar. The total amount paid by the Sindri Unit to the Committee towards the said taxes is Rs. 5,99,144.99 paise up to the 3rd quarter of 1978-79 which is inclusive of arrear payment on account of holding tax for 1977-78 demanded by the Notified Area Committee at the enhanced rate from 2nd quarter of 1977-78 which has been paid under protest.

(c) No such report has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Accident in Modernisation Plant of Sindri Unit of F.C.I.

2365. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an accident in the Modernisation Plant of Sindri Unit of the F.C.I. on 16th September, 1978 in which one worker died, if so, facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was no 'Safety Point' or security staff at the spot mandatory for the type of job where the accident occurred; and

(c) whether the Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union protested against such type of working and if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Complaints against Companies run by Big Business Houses

2366. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints of malpractices have recently been received by Government against some companies run by big business houses;

(b) if so, what are the names of those companies and what are the allegations made against each of them: and

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government against them and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Department of Company Affairs is receiving complaints of several nature against companies including large Houses from various sources. In the year 1977-78 for which figures are available, 3550 complaints were received, which included allegations of fraud, mismanagement, mis-appropriation of funds, etc. etc. Every complaint is examined and appropriate action taken.

In view of the large number involved, it is not possible to give the details of names of companies and the allegations made against them. If, however, the Honourable Member wants information in respect of any particular companies run by Large Houses, the same can be furnished.

Advice given by Company Law Advisory Committee

2367. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH: SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Company Law Advisory Committee has given any advice since it was constituted in 1976;

(b) nature of advice so far given; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following three points were referred to the Advisory Committee for its advice at the meeting held on the 19th May, 1977:—

(1) Suggstion for prescribing the period of preservation of share ... ter deed under the Companies (Preservation of Disposal of Records) Rules, 1966;

(2) Payment of interest on deferred dividend; and

(3) Amendment of form of advertisement by companies inviting deposits so as to make it obligatory to disclose unabsorbed amount of depreciation.

On item (1), the Committee after a prolonged discussion made a recommendation that the share transfer deeds be retained for a period of two to three years but the Committee desired that the Government may examine whether the desired objective can be achieved by taking action under the rule making power of the Government or amendment of the Act would be necessary. Since the rule making power does not cover share transfer deed, it is proposed to amend the Companies Act after the Government has taken decision on the recommendations made by Sachar Committee in its Report which is presently under examination.

On item (2), after some discussion, it was found that the matter was one of academic interest since the scheme would cease to be operative from July, 1977. Therefore the Committee did not find it necessary to give any advice.

On item (3), the Committee authorised two of its Members to suggest what liability should be included in the advertisement and for that purpose what amendments were necessary in the form of advertisement prescribed at present.

The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975 have been amended and are effective from 1st April, 1978. This amendment, *inter alia*, requires more and better disclosure.

मारुति लिमिटेड का परिसमापन

2368. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद** : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मारुति लिमिटेड अभी चल रही है या इसका परिसमापन कर दिया गया है और यदि इसका परिसमापन कर दिया गया है तो किस व्यक्ति को परिसमापक के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है, इसके पिछले तुलन-पत्र में कुल कितनी राशि की आस्तियां और देनदारियां दिखाई गईं; परिसमापन के क्या कारण हैं, क्या इन कारणों के बारे में कोई जांच की गई है, यदि हां, तो जांच के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मारुति लिमिटेड ने उस भूमि का मूल्य अभी तक अदा नहीं किया है जिसे हरियाणा सरकार ने किसानों से लेकर इसे दिया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने मूल्य की मांग की गई है और मारुति कम्पनी ने कितनी राशि अदा की है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को मारुति कम्पनी द्वारा कम्पनी नियमों के उल्लंघन की शिकायतें मिली हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र): (क) (i) मैसर्स मारुति लिमिटेड परिसमापन के अन्तर्गत है, पंजाब और हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय चण्डीगढ़ का आदेश दिनांक 6 मार्च, 1978 कृपया देखें । इससे पूर्व इस कम्पनी को अनन्तिम परिसमापन के अन्तर्गत रखा गया था, उसी उच्च न्यायालय का 22 जुलाई, 1977 का आदेश कृपया देखें ।

(ii) पंजाब और हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय, चण्डीगढ़ से सम्बद्ध सरकारी समापक श्री हरकरण सिंह इस कम्पनी के समापक हैं ।

(iii) कम्पनी द्वारा बनाया गया अन्तिम तुलन-पत्र और कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार को प्रस्तुत किया गया वह 31 मार्च, 1976 तक का है । कथित तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार परिसम्पत्तियां और देयताएं निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

देयताएं	रुपये	परिसम्पत्तियां	रुपये
शेयर पूंजी	2,64,10,000	निश्चित परिसम्पत्तियां	5,75,41,133
शेयर संप्रयोग राशि	46,89,350	निवेश	1,000
आरक्षित और अधिशेष	13,98,100	वर्तमान परिसम्पत्तियां	94,21,724
सुरक्षित ऋण	66,77,785	ऋण और अग्रिम	
वर्तमान देयताएं और प्रावधान	3,69,80,937	लाभ और हानि लेखा	1,59,64,390
कुल योग	8,87,63,295		8,87,63,295

(iv) पंजाब और हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय में शेयर होल्डरों में से एक मैसर्स दिल्ली आटोमोबाइल्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड द्वारा प्रस्तुत बन्द करने की याचिका में कम्पनी को परिसमापन में रखने के लिए निम्नलिखित कारणों का औचित्य सिद्ध करने के लिए उल्लेख किया गया था:—

(1) कि यह भली प्रकार ज्ञातव्य है कि कम्पनी पर छः करोड़ रुपयों के लगभग कुल भारी देनदारियां हैं, जिसको वह चुकाने में असमर्थ है तथा उसके ऋणदाताओं में पहले ही भारी कशमकश है ।

(2) कम्पनी जनता में कारों की बिक्री के लिए विनिर्माण करने के लिए समर्थ नहीं हुई है ।

(3) वाणिज्यिक दिवालियापन और विभिन्न अन्य विपरीत कारणों से उसका व्यापार पूर्णतः पक्षाघातग्रस्त हो गया है और रुक गया है तथा उसके कारीगर और अन्य कर्मचारी उसको छोड़ गये । उसके व्यापार को पुनर्जीवित करने की अब कोई सम्भावना नहीं है ।

(4) यद्यपि कम्पनी के पास परिसमाप्त परिसम्पत्तियां कोई नहीं हैं उसके पास मूल्यवान परिसम्पत्तियां हैं, जिसका यदि ढंग से उचित निपटान किया जाता है तो वह आशा है कि उसके योगदाताओं में वितरण करने के लिए भारी राशि को उपलब्ध करते हुए छोड़ कर उसके सभी ऋणदाताओं को अदायगी के लिए वह पर्याप्त हैं कम्पनी को बन्द करना न्यायसंगत और नीतिसंगत है ।

(v) सम्मानित उच्च न्यायालय ने दोनों याचिकाकर्ताओं और आपत्तिकर्ताओं को सुना और अब न्यायालय को कारणों से संतुष्टी हुई तब परिसमापनादेश पारित किया ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी ।

(घ) मैसर्स मारुति लिमिटेड द्वारा कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई । तथापि, प्राधिकृत सूचना नहीं दी जा सकती है क्योंकि सम्बन्धित रिकार्डों में से कुछ को मारुति के कार्य पर जांच आयोग ने अपने कब्जे में ले लिया है ।

Formation of All India Judicial Service

2369. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have since taken any decision to form an All India Judicial Service in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present under the consideration of Government regarding the creation of an All India Judicial Service.

Translation of Manuals, Forms and other Material

2370. SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether he is aware that manuals, important forms and other important material received for translation and vetting from different Ministries and public sector undertakings is pending for several days;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay, the period from which the translation material of different Ministries is pending;

(c) whether the reason for this delay is the shortage of Hindi staff;

(d) if so, the total number of staff presently working and the number of employees required taking into account the work;

(e) whether Government propose to provide adequate staff; if so, when; and

(f) the time by which important translation material is likely to be returned after translation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The total number of pages of manuals, forms and other important material received by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs for translation into Hindi from the various Ministries/Departments and

other Offices of the Central Government, upto 15th November, 1978 was 1,05,417. Out of this, 1,01,443 pages have been translated and returned to the Ministries/Departments and only 3,974 pages are pending for translation. So far as public undertakings are concerned, this Ministry translates only such of the statutory documents which are required to be laid before Parliament.

(b) As it is often necessary to consult the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned, before finalising the translations, particularly when the material to be translated is technical in nature, the finalisation of some translations is delayed to some extent. Some of the material received for translation is pending since 1975.

(c). (d) and (e). No, Sir. Oo not arise.

(f) Vigorous efforts are being made to clear the arrears as early as possible.

उत्तर रेलवे में श्रमिकों की सेवाओं का नियमित करना

2371. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के विभिन्न मण्डलों में एक वर्ष से अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे विभिन्न वर्गों के श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) 30 सितम्बर, 1978 तक कितने श्रमिकों की सेवायें नियमित की जा चुकी हैं और अन्य कितनों की सेवायें नियमित की जायेंगी तथा कब तक; और

(ग) क्या सरकार श्रेणी IV कर्मचारियों की सीधी भर्ती भी करती है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

रेल कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की नियुक्ति

2372. श्री आर० एस० पलानिमुत्तु : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड के उन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के नाम तथा पदनाम क्या हैं जिनके बच्चों को निष्ठावान कर्मचारी कोटे के अन्तर्गत, चूंकि उन्होंने मई, 1974 की रेल हड़ताल में भाग नहीं लिया था, नियुक्त किया गया और नियुक्त किये गये उनके बच्चों के नाम, पद और शैक्षिक योग्यताओं आदि का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांशतः उन्हीं अधिकारियों और सहायकों के बच्चों को निष्ठावान कर्मचारी कोटे के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त किया गया है जो रेलवे बोर्ड के संस्थापना निदेशालय में कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) रेलवे बोर्ड के उन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने 1974 की रेल हड़ताल में भाग लिया था;

(ङ) क्या उनके बच्चों को निष्ठावान कर्मचारी कोटे के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त करना अपेक्षित है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार और यदि नहीं, तो उस अनियमितता को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी है।[अन्यालय में रखी गयी। घटिय संख्या LT-2974/78]

(ख) जी नहीं । 60 में से केवल 7 स्थापना निदेशालय में काम कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) कोई नहीं ।

(ङ) और (च). सरकार ने ऐसी नियुक्तियां बन्द कर दी हैं । तथापि, पिछली सरकार द्वारा उस समय निर्धारित 20 प्रतिशत कोटे पर की गयी नियुक्तियों को निरस्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Progress of Calcutta Tube Railway

2373. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress, so far, of Calcutta Tube Railway project in physical and financial terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): The upto date physical progress is 15.2 per cent and the financial progress 15 per cent.

Recommendations of Committee on working of Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies

2374. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendations made by the Committee appointed to "Review the working of Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies";

(b) if so, (1) which of the recommendations have been accepted; (2) which of the recommendations have been rejected; (3) which of the accepted recommendations have been implemented; and

(c) reasons for acceptance or rejection in each case?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Report of the Review Committee on the working of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies contains a very large number of recommendations. The same have been examined in consultation with the Institute. Some of the recommendations have been accepted while a few are pending discussion with the President of the Institute. The question of placing the various recommendations of the Committee on the Table of the House will be considered after a final decision has been taken on their acceptance.

Assets of Oil India Ltd.

2375. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the paid up capital, total assets and turnover of Oil India Ltd., year-wise from 1975-76 to 1977-78;

(b) total profits made by the Company year-wise from 1975-76 to 1977-78;

(c) share of the Government in the total paid-up capital and assets;

(d) whether Government propose to fully take over this Company; and

(e) if so, what are the details of terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Accounts of Oil India Ltd. are on the basis of calender year. Paid-up capital of the company continues to be Rs 28 crores during the last three years. Total assets and total turnover of the company are as under:—

Rs. Crores

Year	Total Assets		Total Turnover
	Gross	Net Block	
1975	102·15	39·18	53·48
1976	112·53	38·19	78·35
1977	170·29*	74·25*	78·25*

*Provisional

The information on total assets relates to Fixed Assets of the Company.

(b) Total net profit after taxes made by the Company is as under:—

	Rs. Crores
1975	4·93
1976	4·33
1977	15·60 (Provisional)

(c) Government of India holds 50 per cent shares in the paid-up capital of the Company.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The negotiation for the take over of Burmah Oil Company's interests in Oil India Ltd. are continuing.

Allegations against Kamani Group of Industries

2376. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that the Kamani Group of Industries has not repaid the deposits of the employees and the public amounting to 2 crores of rupees;

(b) whether it has also been alleged that Shri R. R. Kamani of the said Group has misappropriated about Rs. 2.5 crores of Kamanis foreign assets and fled from India;

(c) whether the gentleman referred to in (b) has been declared as absconder by an Indian Court; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A number of allegations against Kamani Group of companies have been brought to the notice of Government by the Kamani Employees Union including the allegations that the public deposits with Kamani firms to the extent of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs have not been repaid to employee depositors on maturity dates and that Shri R. R. Kamani, former Chairman of Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd. has himself alleged that family has foreign assets upto Rs. 2.5 crores abroad. In an article published in "Business India" magazine of April 24 May 7, 1978 issue also it has been alleged *inter alia*, that two small partnership firms of Kamanis had accepted deposits totalling Rs. 35 lakhs from public and employees and that they have not returned the deposits on due dates of repayment and that Shri R. R. Kamani in a letter to the President of the Kamani Employees Union has accused Shri H. R. Kamani of having misappropriated Rs. 2-1/2 crores of the family's foreign assets.

An inspection under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 of the Books of Accounts etc. 16 companies out of 17 companies belonging to the Kamani Goup revealed that four companies, namely (1) M/s. Jaipur Metals and Electricals Ltd., (2) M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., (3) M/s. Kamani Mettalic Oxide Ltd. and (4) M/s. Western India Agro-Chemicals Private Ltd., have contravened the provisions of Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956. The matter is being pursued with the aforesaid companies and appropriate action as deemed fit will be taken in due course.

With regard to the alleged non-payment of public deposits by the two partnership firms, it may be stated that partnership firms do not come within the purview of the Companies Act and therefore the Department of Company Affairs is not in a position to enquire into or take action in regard to this allegation. The depositors may, however, take appropriate legal action against the partnership firms.

With regard to the allegation of misappropriation of foreign assets, Ministry of Finance has stated that the Enforcement Directorate is enquiring into the matter.

With regard to the allegation that Shri H. R. Kamani has been declared as an absconder by an Indian Court, Department of Company Affairs has no information.

Change in name from M/s. Dumex Private Ltd. to M/s. Pfizer Private Ltd.

2377. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7971 on the 25th April, 1978 regarding foreign drug firms having registration certificates and state:

(a) whether Registration Certificate was issued to M/s. Pfizer Ltd. or to M/s. Dumex and afterwards change was made in the original name and style from Dumex Pvt. Ltd. to Pfizer Pvt. Ltd., if so, under

what provisions of I(D&R) Act it was done; and

(b) names of formulations, bulk drugs, capacity, value etc. applied for by Dumex in Forms A and B of applications and details of formulations subsequently manufactured under Registration Certificate during 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1976 and 1977?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The circumstances under which the Registration Certificate originally issued in the name of M/s. Dumex was subsequently endorsed in the name of M/s. Pfizer have already been stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4765 answered on 29-8-78.

(b) The requisite information to the extent available is indicated in the attached Statement.

Statement

1 *Name of items mentioned in Form* 'A'.

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Name of the manufactured products	Capacity
1	2	3	4
1	M/s. Pfizer	*T. B. Products*	
		PAS Granules	6,000 Kilos monthly
		Isonex tablets	20,000,000 Tabs monthly
		Vitamin Tablets :	
		Multivitaplex Tabs.	8,000,000 Tabs. Monthly
		Becoplex & similar tablets	
		Sulfa Drugs :	
		Sulfadiazine	10,000,000 ,, ,,
		Sulfaaguanidine	
		Chloramphenicol	
		Antibiotics Vial Filing	
		Penicillin, Di-Penicillin	750,000 Vials ,,
		Leocillin, Streptomycin & PAM	

Various other Pharmaceutical manufacturing such as Sterile Solutions, Sterile Substances and general tableting, manufacturing of ointments and syrups

2. *Items claimed to be produced under authority of Registration Certificate.*

S. No.	Name of the item	Unit	Production 1973 (Year ending November 30)	Production 1975 (Year ending November 30)
1	2	3	4	5
I.	*M/s. Pfizer (Dumex)*			
1	Sodium PAS Granules	Kilograms	26668	29080
2	Pasonex-S Granules	Do.	7693	12285
3	Multivitaplex Drops	Litres	7313	3011
4	Multivitaplex Elixir	Do.	21993	14259
5	Becosules Syrup	Do.	47698	53561
6	Nebasulf Instillation	Do.	1006	1377
7	Beconex Injection	Do.	550	--
8	Dolonal Tabs.	No. in Mill	..	..
9	Dupen	Mill. in vials	..	--
10	Nebasulf Sprinkling Powder	Kilograms	16283	16005
11	Strepto Penicillin	Mill. vials 1/2 g.	7.39	6.64
12	Strepto Penicillin	1 g. Do.	1·83	0·78
13	PAM	Do.	0·13	0·07
14	Duvit	Do.	..	..
15	Streptonex	Do.	10·79	9·88
16	Dupen-10	Do.	..	..
17	Diapen	Do.	0·07	0·37
18	Diapen-F	Do.	0.20	0.20
19	Fenocin Tablets	No. in Mill	10·75	13·34
20	Fenocin Forte Tabs	Do.	8·35	7·32
21	Multivitaplex Forte Capsules	Do.	19·63	21·21
22	Becosules Caps	Do.	80·80	89·27
23	Beconex Tablets	Do.	22·22	9·61
24	Multivitaplex Tabs.	Do.	10·17	5.84
25	Isonex Forte Tabs.	Do.	69·37	46·66
26	Nebasulf Eye ointment	Kilograms	459	548
27	Nebasulf Skin ointment	Do.	9290	10701

1	2	3	4	5
28	Nebacortril Ear Oint.	Kilograms	638	647
29	Nebacortril Skin Ointment	Do.	766	812
30	Dumasules Capsules	No. in Mill	14·74	12·95
31	Durol	Litres	1370	..
32	PPF	Mill. in Vials	4·97	4·63
33	Vermax Liquid Wormer	Litres	14925	12611
34	Deltacortril IM/IA	Do.	175	162
35	Deltacortril Tabs	No. in Mill	26·73	33·17
36	Deltacortril Forte Tablets	Do.	4·86	3·66
37	Combiotic	Mill. Vials	5·78	5·81
38	Combiotic Forte	Do.	1·53	0·70
39	Combiotic-V	Do.	0·45	0·55
40	Sardilan Ointment	Kilograms	..	..
41	Galamint Tablets	No in Mill	..	..
42	TAO Capsules	..	0·29	0·58
43	Corex Cough Syrup	Ltrs.	105515	211958
44	TAO Syrup	Do.	2304	2198
45	Pronapen	Mill. Vials	2·38	3·71
46	Pronapen-V	Do.	0·38	0·47
47	Tyzine	Litres	..	..

Export obligation for maintaining priority status in import of Raw Materials

2378. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the policy of compulsory exports for maintaining priority status in the import of raw materials announced by Government for the first time;

(b) when was Pfizer granted industrial licence for manufacture of Tetracycline and when was the condition of export imposed;

(c) whether it is binding for Government to treat specific export obligation imposed on individual licences within the overall export performance of the company or can Government treat compulsory export obligation for maintaining priority status in import of raw materials separate from the obligation imposed on individual industrial licences; if not, the necessity of imposing conditions on individual import licences; and

(d) has any Press Note been issued by Government indicating that exports made by a unit for maintaining priority status in import of raw materials would also include exports

made against in specific import licences and if so, is it not in conflict with policy regarding imposition of export obligation on foreign companies in force between 1970 and 1973?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The Scheme of compulsory export obligation for selected priority industries was introduced in the year 1968-69 and discontinued in 1977-78.

(b) Export obligation was one of the conditions imposed in two approvals dated 21-9-65 and 13-7-67, granted to M/s. Pfizer for the manufacture of Tetracyclines.

(c) Under the scheme of compulsory export obligation, selected priority industries which were in a position to increase their contribution to overseas sale, were required to export a fixed percentage of their production failing which a cut was being imposed on the allocation to them of imported raw materials and components. The exports required to be made by units under this scheme could have also been utilised by them to discharge any other export obligation, whether relating to grant of a particular industrial or other import licence, except to the extent provided in para 110 of Import Trade Control (ITC) Policy (Vol. II) for 1977-78.

(d) In terms of the provision of para 110 of Import Trade Control (ITC) Policy (Vol. II) for 1977-78, the exports made by a unit against its compulsory export obligation, could not be taken into consideration in certain circumstances as indicated therein; in other circumstances, such exports could be availed of by the units for discharge of any other export obligation. The policy does not stipulate that exports made against compulsory export obligation should not be taken into account for discharging any other export obligation, except as specially provided for in the said para 110.

Closure of M/s. Plastic Resins and Chemicals

2379. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Plastic Resins and Chemicals, one of the PVC resin producers had remained closed for a long time, causing serious shortage of PVC resin in the country;

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to restart production of PVC resin by this closed unit;

(c) whether Government will take over this closed unit in view of the current shortage of PVC resin in the country and considerable foreign exchange being spent for import of PVC resin as demanded by the Association of Plastic Manufacturers; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the owners of this closed PVC resin unit is profitably running another factory producing Soda Ash?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). The problems arising out of the closure of M/s. Plastics Resins and Chemicals and the possibility of reviving this company are being examined.

(d) M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., of which M/s. Plastics Resins and Chemicals is a subsidiary is running their soda ash plant without any lock out or strike for the last three years. The profitability of that unit is being ascertained.

Use of high technology by drug Companies

2380. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drug companies using "high technology" for production of

drugs are exempted from dilution of foreign equity to 40 per cent under the new drug policy;

(b) is it a fact that majority of the drugs listed in category III of the new drug policy are high technology drugs;

(c) whether Government have evolved any guidelines or definition on the concept of "high technology"; and

(d) if not, what steps Government propose to adopt to ensure that foreign drug companies would not use high technology concept to avoid the equity dilution to the level of 40 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) As per the New Drug Policy, foreign companies engaged only in the manufacture of formulations or in the manufacture of bulk drugs not involving high technology or both, will be required to bring down their foreign equity forthwith to 40 per cent. As regards the remaining companies, the level at which they could retain foreign equity will be examined with reference to the Foreign Exchange Rgulation Act, keeping in view para 17 of the New Drug Policy Statement.

(b) High technology, non-availability of indigenous technology, absence of current indigenous production etc., are the factors which weighed in including Drugs in List III.

(c) and (d). Government have already appointed a High Level Committee for the purpose of identifying foreign companies engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs not involving high technology. A Proforma, drawn up by the Committee for eliciting information/data on technology and other issues relevant to the exercises needed for such identification, has already been sent to the concerned foreign companies. Except for 2 (two) companies, who have also been reminded, all the remaining have furnished the information, for consideration by the Committee.

सफदरजंग स्टेशन पर रेलवे टिकटों की कमी

3381. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सफदरजंग स्टेशन पर परिक्रमा रेलवे के रेलवे टिकटों की कमी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उसके लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पूरे न किए गए आश्वासन

3382. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री क्रमशः दिनांक 4 अप्रैल 1978, 2 मई, 1978 और 25 जुलाई 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5476, 8007 और 8844 के उत्तरों के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसद् में एक ही प्रश्न के दो बार नकारात्मक तथा एक बार स्वीकारात्मक उत्तर देने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिये गये उत्तर भ्रांतिकारक हैं और इस बारे में उचित जांच नहीं की गई है तथा दिया गया आश्वासन अभी भी पूरा नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि नहीं तो एक ही प्रश्न के दो अलग उत्तर देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) से (ग). संघर्षाधीन प्रश्नों के दिये गये उत्तर उसी स्थिति का सामान्यरूप में जैसी स्थिति उत्तर देते समय थी । इस बात का बार-बार उल्लेख किया गया है कि रेलवे बोर्ड में तदर्थ आधार पर 1973 में भर्ती किये गये लिपिक सांविधिक नियमों के अधीन रेलवे बोर्ड में समाहित नहीं किये जा सके और उन्हें अधीनस्थ रेल प्रशासनों में समाहित करने के लिए 1975 में स्थानान्तरित किया था । उनके वास्तविक नियमन में अन्तिम निर्णय के कारण जो कि स्पष्टीकरण के एक मुद्दे पर लिया जाना था, 1978 तक देरी हो गयी ।

इलाहाबाद डिविजन में एसिस्टेंट पार्सल क्लर्कों की पदावनति

2383. **श्री आर० एम० राकेश** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पत्र संख्या 341/ई०/आर०टी०आई०/ई०सी०-6 दिनांक 15 जून, 1978 के अनुसार इलाहाबाद डिवीजन के अधिकारियों ने ईर्ष्यावश एसिस्टेंट पार्सल क्लर्कों की अनुसूचित जातियों के होने के कारण पदावनत कर दिया;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आरक्षित कोटे में बहुत से पद अब भी रिक्त पड़े हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन कर्मचारियों को एसिस्टेंट पार्सल क्लर्कों के पदों पर बहाल करने तथा इसके लिये जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) और (ग). जी नहीं।

(ख) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers to be Laid on the Table.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayenkil): Sir, for the last** few days, what is appearing in the Press concerns you and the Parliament because it says that some of the Ministers have resigned. Even to-day in the papers it has come that George Fernandes has resigned. He has never come to the House. At least the Prime Minister must inform the country and the House, about what is really happening because it is a matter concerning the whole nation. There is nothing Political. The Point is whether the Government is functioning, because every Ministry and every office is now at a stand-still. The Prime Minister must make a statement regarding the Position of the Government to-day, whether any Minister of his Government has resigned, or not-because news paper report every-day says that many Ministers, including Mr. Biju Patnaik have resigned. Mr. George Fernandes is not coming to the House. So, they should let us know the facts.

MR. SPEAKER: I disallowed the question.

The Minister of Steel and Mines

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: He has named me.

MR. SPEAKER: You are here.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I can categorically tell him that one newspaper put out this story. I know nothing about it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FELEIRO (Mormugao): This House has been in session for the last 15 days; and upto this day Mr. George Fernandes—he is in town-has not appeared in this House.....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. This is not a debate.

(*Interruptions*)**

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed your privilege motion, because under Article 105 of the Constitution, only in respect of duties, as a Member of Parliament, there can be a privilege motion. In regard to any other thing, he must take recourse to law. Now Papers to be Laid on the Table.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have given a detailed order; and you have been informed about it. Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise a point of order against the Speaker's decision. Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. Don't record it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be Laid on the Table. Mr Patel.

**Not recorded.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Final Report of Direct Tax Laws Committee and a statement

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): On behalf of the Minister of Finance, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Final Report of the Direct Tax Laws Committee.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2968/78.]

Notifications under Central Excise Rules and customs Tariff Act.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 467(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum providing for conditional examption in excise duty on transformer oil with a view to raise the countervailing duty on imported transformer oil.

(ii) G.S.R. 488(E) and 489(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum providing full/partial exemption from the levy of additional duties of excise on specified textiles and textile articles.

(iii) G.S.R. 490(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum providing for rebate of additional duty of excise on goods exported to any country or territory outside India, other than Bhutan and Nepal, subject to conditions as applicable in respect of rebate of basic excise duty.

(iv) G.S.R. 491(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1978. together with an explanatory memorandum extending the facility of manufacture in bond of articles from textiles and textile articles covered by the provisions of additional duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Ordinance, 1978 in respect of which the manufacture in bond facility has been extended under rule 191B of the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

(v) G.S.R. 502(E) to 504(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding adjustment of excise duties on aluminium arising from the revised Aluminium pricing Policy.

(vi) G.S.R. 516(E) and 517(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the period of validity of the notification fixing reduced rate of excise duty on indigenous copper.

(vii) G.S.R. 547(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1978. together with an explanatory memorandum extending the benefit of the excise duty relief scheme to encourage higher production to manufacturers of Iron and Steel products in certain situations.

(viii) G.S.R. 496(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum providing for duty exemption on agricultural discs.

(ix) G.S.R. 560(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1978 together with an

explanatory memorndum providing exemption from Excise duty to prints of Cinematograph film falling under item No. 3711(ii) of the Central Excise Tariff.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2969/78.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English verisons) under section 10 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:—

(i) The Transformer Oil (Additional Duty) Rules, 1978 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 468(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 469(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding imposition of additional duty under section 3(3) of the Customs Tarriff Act, 1975 on imported transformer oil.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2970/78]

(iii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 518(E) (Hindi and English verisons) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the period of validity of the Customs notification fixing increased basic Customs duty for imported copper, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2971/78.]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1978, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd November, 1978."

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Indian Penal Code (Amendment), Bill 1978, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Calling Attention. Mr. Mukhtiar Singh Malik.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: order, order. I am on my legs now; please resume your seats. The notice given is that certain events that have taken place in Bihar have been wrongly reported in the Press, thereby it has put the Member in bad light. Under article 105 of the Constitution, so far as the privileges of the Members are concerned, it is only for Members' functioning *qua* Member in the House or as *qua* Member out side, not as a party leader or as party worker. That does not arise. Those things will have to be agitated like by every other citizen in the courts because no Member has more rights than any other citizen except when he functions *qua* Member. All the reports in the notice given to me are not as *qua* Member... (*Interruptions*). If hon. Members have anything, they can come to my chamber; it is not a matter of debate. If Mr. Sharad Yadav has anything, he can come and discuss it with me. No further discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sending a reply to that hon. Member.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. If they do not understand law, I cannot help it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): On a point of order. The Constitution has provided a special constituency for the Scheduled Castes and it is according to the Constitution that reserved constituencies are provided and the Members representing those constituencies are expected....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider; will you give notice of it?

(*Interruptions*)

* * *

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is recorded.

(*Interruptions*)

* * *

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is recorded. The whole idea is to disrupt the House.

12.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS SIGNED BY THE LATE PRESIDENT REGARDING PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY REPORTED TO BE MISSING

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK (Sonepat): Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to the folowing matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The original documents signed by the late President regarding Proclamation of Emergency on 25th June, 1975, which are reported to be missing."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir, The original Proclamation of Emergency dated 25th June, 1975, duly signed by the late President Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed is available on record and is not missing.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: If the idea is to disturb, then go on, but I am not going to yield.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): For one hour Parliament cannot become a vacuum, What is going on in the Parliament—I am asking?

MR. SPEAKER: You must ask yourself, Mr. Lakkappa.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Qureshi, I will not give you anything today, even if you persist till 6 O'clock: You can rest assured. Nobody is going to bully me. That much you must understand. You must have known me by this time, Mr. Qureshi.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI (Anantuag): I am making a humble request....

MR. SPEAKER. When it comes, your humble request will be considered. Even if you persist till 6 O'clock, I am not going to allow you. If I allow you, then I must allow others. This House is not going to be run at somebody's command. Either I run it or I do not run it. You may go on till the evening, nothing will be allowed. I have been trying to be fair to everybody. Either this House goes on quietly or it does not. Mr. Qureshi, if you have anything, you can come and meet me in the Chamber. You are always welcome. I have dealt with you most curteously as I deal with everybody. Mr. Malik. Now you are the mailk!

**Not recorded.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : इस कालिंग एटेंशन का जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने सवा तीन लाइन में दे दिया है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We could not hear the hon. Minister's reply.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister's reply is:

"The original Proclamation of Emergency dated 25th June, 1975, duly signed by the late President, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed is available on record and is not missing".

That is all the reply.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : अगर मंत्री महोदय के जवाब को सही और दुरुस्त मान लिया जाए तो क्या यह हाउस को बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि जिस अखबार ने इस किस्म की झूठी खबर दी है, ऐसे इम्पोर्टेंट डाकुमेंट के बारे में सनसनीखेज खबर दी है उस अखबार के खिलाफ़ क्या कोई कार्रवाई उन्होंने की है। इस एमरजेंसी की वजह से मैंने उन्नीस महीने जेल काटी है। इस खबर का खंडन-विखंडन तक नहीं आया है गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से या अखबार की तरफ से। इस कालिंग एटेंशन मोशन को तीन दफा रिपीट किया गया है। आज आपने इसको एडमिट किया है और यह हाउस के अन्दर आई है। आज मिनिस्टर साहब खड़े हो कर कहते हैं कि ये पेपर एवेलेबल हैं। मैं आपके नोटिस में एक बात लाना चाहता हूं। एमरजेंसी के बारे में 24 जून को एक डाकूमेण्ट तैयार करके श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रपति के पास गई थीं। वहां जाकर उनसे —

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point as to why did he not take action?

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि कोई रेफ़ेंस ही नहीं किया जा सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: I am making my point. You will please hear me. Let me make my point. (*Interruptions*).

What is this.

MR. SPEAKER: The only question is: whether the Proclamation signed by late President is missing. The answer is: this is available.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: I have a right to speak. I am narrating the facts about the emergency on 25th June, 1975.

24 जून, को श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी एक डाकुमेंट तैयार करवा करके राष्ट्रपति जी के पास उसको ले गई थीं। वहां पर उसके ऊपर दस्तखत करवाये और उसके बाद अगले दिन जब उन्होंने कुछ करना चाहा तो कुछ लीगल लैकुना निकला जिसकी वजह से उन्होंने 24 के कागजात को बदल कर 25 तारीख को जाकर के दस्तखत करवाये। तो मंत्री जी क्लीयर करें कि आया 24 जून के पेपर्स भी फ़ाइल में हैं कि नहीं? It is hard fact and we want to know about it.

25 जून को दस्तखत करवाये। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि 25 जन की लगाई हुई इमरजेंसी की वजह से देश को कितना भारी नुक्सान हुआ है, लाखों लोग जेल में रहे, 19 महीने तक हमारे जैसे लोग जेल में रहे। ....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir I rise on a point of order and I seek your guidance and ruling on this. The Calling Attention is:

"to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the original documents signed by the late President regarding Proclamation of Emergency on 25 June, 1975 which are reported to be missing."

The answer given by the Minister just now is:

"The original Proclamation for Emergency dated 25th June, 1975 duly signed by the late President Shri Farkhruddin Ali Ahmed is available on record and is not missing."

My point of order is that if the Calling Attention had also said—apart from the fact that it was reported to be missing—some other facts relating to the signing and declaration of Emergency on that day by the late President and if you had allowed it, I would have understood all this debate. What does not come to my mind is: How is it that you in your wisdom permitted this motion to be put on

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

the Order Paper? Because, Your practice—as I have been noticing—and rightly so, is when you are not sure of the facts you have always said in the House: "I am ascertaining the facts from the Minister concerned and after ascertaining the facts I will allow the motion to be admitted." I should have thought, on this you could have asked the Home Minister—in the present case, the Prime Minister—and if it had been done, then you would have yourself rejected it outright. My point is, if this kind of practice is allowed to be continued, then hon'ble Members will go on giving you notices on the basis of press reports alone and if they are to be admitted and then if it was found out 'that nothing happened then wrong practice will be created and the section of the' press which goes on giving wild reports will be further encouraged. So, I will request the Chair not to admit such things unless the Chair is very certain that the facts are true. Only then discussion could take place.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with your point of order. We should have referred this matter to the government for their comments. There has been a lapse. Because persistent reports were published we should not have relied on them alone in allowing it. You are absolutely right. In future we will be more careful.

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: Sir, no further questions should be allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Once he has been allowed, I cannot now wriggle out.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What is now going to be allowed? Are you going to allow the questions which are not relevant?

MR. SPEAKER: Within the limits, I will allow.

(Interruptions)

श्री बुलियार सिंह मलिक : इस नोटिफिकेशन की एक फोटो स्टेट कापी शाह कमीशन को भी भेजी गई और वहां भी पता चला है कि शाह कमीशन ने भी इसको ऐडमिट नहीं किया Photostat copy was not duly signed by the President.

इस तरह का ऐप्रीहेंशन इस 25 जून के नोटिफिकेशन के बारे में है यानी मिनिस्टर साहब क्लीयर करेंगे कि वह इसकी लीगैलिटी में गये या नहीं ? कैबिनेट की एप्रूवल के बारे 25 जून, को प्रेजीडैंट से पता नहीं किन मिस्टीरियस सरकमस्टान्सेज में दस्तखत कराये गये ?

MR. SPEAKER: You are going out of the question. It has nothing to do with this.

श्री बुलियार सिंह मलिक : यह सारी चीजें मिनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने हाउस के सामने क्लीयर करनी चाहियें । जो बात बनती नहीं कि वह पेपर्स एवेलेबल हैं या मिसिंग हैं, यह खबर कैसे हुई ? सारी चीजें हाउस के सामने रखनी चाहियें ।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say, Sir, that on this Calling Attention Notice, as you rightly said, greater care should have been taken and an enquiry should have been Made? If that had been done this would not have been allowed. On this question when it is said the notice is there, the order is there, it was produced also before the Shah Commission, the Shah Commission took a photostat copy, not that a photostate copy was given to them. Therefore, I don't think there can be any discussion about all that in this way.

SHRI G M BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very important and a pertinent question arises. I must put it very frankly before this House, A point of order was also raised that such a notice ought not to have been admitted. . .

MR. SPEAKER No, no. Ought not to have been admitted, without ascertaining the facts. . .

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am coming to that particular point, and that is, if such notices are not accepted in future, then, the nation and

the country will continue to be under certain misunderstanding. The press reports appeared. These misunderstandings were created that the papers are missing. The Government, for reasons best known to themselves, and for political exploitation of this particular impression that was created, did not choose to come forward with any contradiction whatsoever.

And it is this Calling Attention today that has come up which has given an opportunity to us for bringing out a denial from the Government, because it has been admitted and it is on the Order Paper. Sir, therefore, I ask the Government: For what reasons they did not consider it necessary to issue a contradiction, to repudiate and to deny such an important statement, which creates misunderstanding under the situation? Why did they allow a situation of misunderstanding to prevail? Is it for political purposes, that they wanted to take advantage of everything? Is it a fact—I ask the Government—that this report that has appeared, has appeared because of the encouragement given by the Government? And then the Government remains quiet enough, allowing these misunderstandings to prevail, and no denial is given. Sir, in the House points of orders are raised. The hon. Prime Minister also says that care should have been taken. Where are we to go in order to secure a denial of such statement, in order to see that the atmosphere that prevails is free from such misunderstanding? Now, I therefore ask this important question. An important news has appeared. The Indian Express has issued that particular statement, a paper that may have a leaning towards them. And then they keep quite. Therefore I ask: Why was a contradiction not given in time? Was it in order to have some political exploitation?

And, Sir I may further add this and then conclude. Today also several important articles are missing. They are reported in the papers as missing. It has been reported that certain Ministers are missing, having resigned. George Fernandes, we are told, is missing, having resigned. No statement is coming and the situation is not being clarified.

So, let the Home Minister clarify both the points: Why the condradiction in time was not issued and why they tried to have political exploitation? That is number one. And secondly, let him clarify whether these important ministers are missing from the Cabinet and whether they have resigned or not. These points may please be clarified.

MR. SPEAKER: About the second aspect it is for you to say anything if you like.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The original document was produced before the Shah Commission and if a wrong report appears in the papers, how is the Government going to exploit it? It is my hon friend, who is trying to exploit it, not the Government. One cannot go on denying things that do not exist and if they go on persisting, what can I do?

I am not gonig to reply to any other questions which are not relevant.... (*Interruptions*)

डा० राजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फ्री प्रेस जर्नल और स्टेट्समैन इन दोनों पत्रों में आया था कि शाह कमीशन का डाकुमेंट चुराया गया है, और हिन्दू में निकला था कि वह सेफ़ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अखबार अब पहले की तरह केप्टिव नहीं है। उनमें जो भी समाचार निकलता है, कोई उसका खण्डन करता है और कोई मंडन करता है। शाह कमीशन के सेक्रेटरी, श्री राजगोपालन, ने कहा था कि उन्हें फ़ोटोस्टेट कापी मिली थी। श्री बालचन्द्रन् ने कहा है :

"Mr. Dhawan had visited the President and had delivered the draft of the proclamation of Emergency for his signatures."

उसके बाद मि० बालचन्द्रन् कहते हैं :

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

"The President told him that...

MR. SPEAKER: How does that aspect come in?

DR. RAMJI SINGH: Mr. Balachandran says further:

"The President told him that he had signed the proclamation and given the same to Mr Dhawan, who had taken it back with him along with the Prime Minister's letter."

उसके बाद श्री बालचन्द्रन् यह भी कहते हैं :

"There was no draft proclamation enclosed with the letter."

अख्तर आलम भी कहते हैं :

"An important letter from the Prime Minister was delivered to him at about 10,30 p.m. on June 25, 1975; and that he delivered to the President."

MR SPEAKER: This is not within the scope of the Calling Attention.

DR. RAMJI SINGH: Let the Government deny everything.

मैं केवल इतना ही जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या शाह कमीशन को फ़ोटोस्टेट कापी दी गई थी, भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति के सेक्रेटरी ने इस तरह का बयान दिया है या नहीं, अगर दिया है, तो वह सत्य है या असत्य है।

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been answered that the original document was given to the Shah Commission.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कालिंग एटेन्शन पहली तारीख को दिया गया। आपका यह कायदा है कि किसी भी दिन एक कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस के अलावा कोई दूसरा कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस नहीं होगा। कालिंग एटेन्शन देने का मतलब है कि वह किसी महत्वपूर्ण विषय के बारे में हो, कोई जनहित और देशहित की बात हो, ताकि सदन उस पर विचार कर सके। जब कभी हम लोग किसी कालिंग एटेन्शन के लिए प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाते हैं, तो आप उसके लिए समय नहीं देते हैं। शुक्र है कि आपने आज समय दिया है और कुछ क्लेरिफ़िकेशन हुई है। मुझे काम करने के इस तरीके पर सख्त एतराज है। मैंने कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस पहली तारीख को दिया और वह 4 तारीख को नामन्जूर हुआ। फिर 4 तारीख को दोबारा दिया। आपने या गृह मंत्रालय ने, या आपके काम करने के तरीके ने सदन और सत्य का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान किया है, क्योंकि अगर कोई चीज नहीं थी, तो आपको डिसएलाऊ करना चाहिए था। यह कोई बनिये की दुकान नहीं है कि आपने भेजा और उन्होंने कर दिया। क्या गृह मंत्री को कोई खयाल नहीं था ? अगर यह बात नहीं थी, तो गृह मंत्री ने आप को कैसे इजाजत दे दी ? मैंने पहली तारीख को कालिंग एटेन्शन भेजा और 4 तारीख को आपने कैसे डिसएलाऊ कर दिया ? और इम्पार्टेंट मंत्रालय थे, उन को किस तरीके से हानि पहुचती है ? मैं समझता हूं कि इस के पीछे कुछ कारण हैं और इस के पीछे कारण यह है, तीन चार किस्म के शक इस वक्त देश में पैदा हो रहे हैं ? हो सकता है कि आप के काम करने का तरीका और जो यह मंत्रियों के काम करने का तरीका है उस से सदन के मेम्बरों का जो हक है उस का उल्लंघन हो रहा हो। आप सोचिएगा कि किस तरीके से समय आया हुआ है एक बात पर जिस के बारे में पहली तारीख को लिखा गया। प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि मैं हर एक बात को कांट्रैडिक्ट नहीं करूंगा। लेकिन अगर कहीं यह आ जाय कि कहीं झगड़ा हो गया या कहीं रायट हो गया तो यह आप कांट्रैडिक्ट नहीं करेंगे ? यह आप को कांट्रैडिक्ट करना पड़ेगा और करना चाहिए। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं थी, इतना बड़ा आरोप कि आप का दस्तावेज गुम हो गया और उस के ऊपर कालिंग अटेन्शन आया, जिस की आप मंजूरी देते रहे और इस के बाद भी इस को मामूली बात समझते हैं और कहते हैं कि मैं हर बात को कांट्रैडिक्ट नहीं करूंगा। यह हर बात की तरह बात नहीं है। यह इतनी जरूरी बात है कि जिस के ऊपर कालिंग अटेन्शन आया है और मैं आप से चाहता हूं कि क्या आप इस व्यवस्था को सुधारने की कोशिश करेंगे ? मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह गलती कहां से हुई है ? घर मंत्रालय की तरफ से हुई है या नौकरशाही की तरफ से हुई है जिस से कि गलतफहमी पांच दिन तक देश में फैली रही और उस को आज भी साफ नहीं किया गया है। आज भी बड़ी दिलेरी के साथ यह बात नहीं कही गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री बड़ी दिलेरी के साथ इस का जवाब दें कि वह सभी डाकुमेंट न गुम हुए न गुम होंगे, फलां जगह कब्जे में है। यह गलत खबर अखबारों में छपी थी और हम इस बात की जांच कर रहे हैं कि यह गलत खबर साजिश के तौर पर छपी या इस का कुछ और कारण था। हो सकता है किसी नौकरशाही ने छपवाया हो या किसी राजनैतिक दल का इस में हाथ हो। इस बात से मैं सहमत नहीं हूं कि इस तरीके से कोई मंत्री अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भाग जाय। यह कमजोर मंत्रियों की बात होती है। कालिंग अटेन्शन आए और उस को कम अहमियत दें, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। चार और मेम्बरों के वक्तव्य से जो कालिंग अटेन्शन आए वह मामूली बात प्रधान मंत्री की नजर में हो सकती है, सदन की नजर में और मुल्क की नजर में मामूली बात नहीं है। आज आप उस कुर्सी पर हैं, प्रधान मंत्री यहां हैं, अगर यहां नहीं हों तो सभी सदन के सामान्य सदस्य हैं। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि इस की आप पूरी जांच कीजिएगा। इस की आप पूरी जांच करिए और सदन को बताइए कि कारण

क्या है कि जो पहली तारीख को कालिंग अटेंशन को नामंजूर किया और फिर 5 तारीख को उस को मंजूर किया और इस तरीके से सदन का दुरुपयोग किया गया ।

MR. SPEAKER: As far as the Prime Minister is concerned, he need not answer.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, I have to rise on a point of order. You were pleased to say that in future, the Office should be more careful.

MR. SPEAKER: No; I did not say "Office should be careful". I said I should be more careful. I represent the Office.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is precisely my point of order. It seemed to be in keeping with your dignity that you spoke in a spirit of humility; but one would like to fix the exact responsibility for it. What happens when a notice for a Calling Attention motion is given? A copy of it is forwarded to the Ministry concerned. And it is for the Ministry to tell the Chair that there is no such thing as has been apprehended by an hon. Member.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): A copy goes to the Ministry.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: A copy goes to the Ministry. My submission is that there is no lapse on the part of the Chair. There is a lapse on the part of the Ministry concerned. The Ministry concerned should have given the reply in the negative to the Chair, and told the Chair that there was no foundation for this kind of an apprehension that the hon. Member seemed to be entertaining. They should have persuaded the Chair not to allow the Calling Attention. But if the Chair takes up the responsibility...

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Each one has got his own opinion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My humble suggestion is that the Chair should not assume the responsibility which really lies on the head of the Ministry concerned. There has been no lapse on the part of the Chair. So far as we see, there is a lapse on the part of the Ministry not to have informed the Chair in time about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to give any additional reply Mr. Prime Minister?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: When we received the notice, we did inform that this was not true; but as it was admitted already, a reply to it should be given. So, we have given the reply.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: For three days the notice was repeated. Since you were pleased to give a ruling earlier, you have to give a ruling about it.

MR. SPEAKER: In spite of the fact that notice is given, more often than not, we enquire for facts; we ourselves enquire for facts; that has been the practice. I do not know how this happened. There was a persistent question, a large number of members have been asking the quesion. One of the criteria that I adopt is that when a large number of members are agitated on a particular question, I try to give it preference. In this matter I proceeded on the hypothesis. When I say 'I', I do not want my office to be included at all; for everything I am responsible, for any mistake. Between my office and myself, it is myself. Therefore, whether there was omission on their part or not, I shall look into the matter. But there was certainly omission on my part.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: May I ask a clarification? It is a very difficult position. The House is sitting. News items appear which are of very vital concern. This is one topical instance. What is the method for the House to know facts of the situation which are coming out in the Press? Call attention notice? No. None of those things come in. This is not a matter for 377. What exactly is the method by which we can elicit information? This particular

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

matter is of vital concern. No repudiation came forward. Is not this House entitled to know facts about reports which are affecting the nation? What exactly is the method?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter which is to be considered by the Rules Committee.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Not exactly the Rules Committee. For example, when this matter was put forth, the Prime Minister was here. The Prime Minister owes it to the House, to tell the House what exactly the position is with respect to the resignation, whether he had received it.

MR. SPEAKER: That has not been the practice at all—what you suggest has not been the practice till now; for the last thirty years, it has never been the practice. But there is something in what you say; it may be considered whether we should evolve some method.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I ask this question because the Prime Minister says he has not received it.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2.10.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

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The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirteen minutes past fourteen of the Clock

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

NINETY-THIRD AND NINETY-SIXTH REPORTS

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Haramkonda): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Ninety-third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report on Relief of Distress caused by Natural Calamities.

(2) Ninety-sixth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report relating to Ministry of Defence.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

REPORTS OF STUDY TOURS—I TO VI

SHRI RAM DHAN (Laiganj): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(1) Report of Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Madras; Calicut; Cochin; Kottayam, Trivandrum and Kanyakumari during June, 1978.

(2) Report of Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Bombay, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Mithapur, Porbandar, Junagarh, Varaval and Ahmedabad during June, 1978.

(3) Report of Study Tour of Study Group III of the Committee on its visit to Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mysore, Madikeri (Mercara) and Mangalore during June, 1978.

(4) Report of Study Tour of Group IV of the Committee on its visit to Bihar during July, 1978.

(5) Report of Study Tour of Study Group V of the Committee on its visit to Gwalior, Indore, Ujjain and Bhopal during July, 1978.

(6) Report of Study Tour of Study Group VI of the Committee on its visit to Meerut, Bareilly, Lucknow, Kanpur and Gorakhpur during July, 1978.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Reported agitation over the contract labour system of the Food Corporation of India.

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA (Jammu): Sir, about ten thousand food handling labour at about 280 FCI Depots are agitating for the last so many months against the contract system, which itself is against the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, at various places such as Faridabad, Siliguri, Ashok Nagar, Jammu and Okhla. The labourers are on relay hunger strike: the wages of the labourers, about Rs. 50,000, have not been paid, besides restoration of all other rights, giving rise to great unrest among the labourers.

The FCI has adopted a new technique by stopping work at depots to abort the peaceful movement of the food handling labour, though the Minister of State, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, in reply to a question in the last session, admitted in the House that the Government is against the contract system and that they are to take up the direct payment system. A year back, Shri Barnala, Minister of Food and Agriculture, in a statement which appeared in the press also assured the abolishing of the contract system, but no effective steps have been taken. The labourers, under the aforesaid circumstances, are now on *dharna* before the residence of Shri Barnala, numbering about 2,000. The *Indian Express* and the *Times of India* in their issue of 1-12-1978 speak of the situation.

It is unfortunate that the authorities have not allowed the poor labourers to make use of shamiana, tents, water, electricity etc., which is inhuman, and all this is happening under the very nose of the Central Government in its capital of Delhi.

I felt it my honest duty; in reference to my earlier statement made in this august House, to state that the Government should be wise enough, and not be wise after the event, to take into consideration the labour unrest in the country, and come forward without any reservation or sense of prestige to accept the genuine demands of the labourers. Otherwise, the position of food supply can come to a halt, which can create multifarious complications and intricacies, inclusive of a law and order situation.

(ii) Reported agitation in Etawah, U.P., due to alleged rape of a Harijan girl.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : 9 नवम्बर 1978 को जिला इटावा, उत्तर प्रदेश में वहां के एक प्रभावशाली अधिकारी के पुत्र श्री राजेश उर्फ राजू ने उसके यहां काम करने वाले सफाई कर्मचारी की पुत्री के साथ बलात्कार किया । बलात्कार करने के बाद वह अपराधी तीन दिन तक लगातार अपने घर में छिपा रहा । उपरोक्त अपराधी पैरोल पर छूट कर आया था और उस पर एक दूसरे अपराध की धारा 307 हत्या के प्रयास में एक दूसरा मुकदमा भी चल रहा है । इस कुकर्म के विरुद्ध पूरे शहर में सनसनी और रोष पैदा हुआ । सभी बाजार बन्द रहे और सफाई कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की । पुलिस ने इसे गिरफ्तार न करके अपनी निम्नतम कर्तव्यहीनता का परिचय दिया है । इस प्रकार की अमानवीय घटनाएं देश और समाज के लिए विशेष-कर हरिजन बालाओं के साथ रेप, बलात्कार एक गम्भीर चिन्ता का विषय है ।

(iii) Reported shortfall in the volume of work in the office of Controller of Accounts, Department of Supply, Calcutta due to which a number of posts were not being filled in.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): The office of the Controller of Accounts, Department of Supply, Calcutta; handles the stores bills submitted against various contract placed by the DGS & D. New Delhi, in relation to purchases made by various Central Government organisations/ State Governments/quasi-public bodies/ both Central and State Government undertakings. The staff strength of this office is primarily dependent on the volume of the above work handled by this office. To justify the present staff strength, as many as 24,000 bills approximately are required to be handled by the Calcutta office. Other similar offices under the Central Government viz., the Office of the C.C.A., New Delhi, D.C.A., Bombay

[Shri Saugata Roy]

and D.C.A. Madras; are required to handle 360,000 bills, 100,000 bills and 60,000 bills respectively to justify their staff strength.

Prior to 1973, most of the contracts were allocated to New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras according to the nature of stores and this office would get its due share for the justification of sufficient staff strength. But after 1973, a scheme of decentralisation was introduced by the DGS & D, the central agency responsible for placement of all such contracts, according to which the payment authorities were to be based according to the location of the suppliers. After the said decentralisation, many of the contracts were shifted from Calcutta to other offices, resulting in a substantial downfall in the receipts of bills. A review of the figures of the past years would substantiate the above statement beyond any conjecture:

Period of review	Number of bills handled by the Calcutta Office
1972-73	2,02,938
1973-74	1,72,315
1974-75	1,48,194
1975-76	1,51,484
1976-77	1,08,262
1977-78	73,872

That the other offices are getting more than their due share of work will be amply manifested from the following figures:

1977-78

	Required quota	Actual bills handled
New Delhi .	3,60,000	3,90,125
Bombay .	1,00,000	1,52,371
Madras .	60,000	75,480

The shortfall in the workload has threatened the very existence of this office. The vacant posts are not being filled in and as many as 50 posts are lying vacant in different grades in this office.

The above decentralisation of work with effect from 1-5-78 has not been made on the basis of equity and justice and as a result this office is being allowed to be dried up.

I would request the hon. Minister to make a statement in this regard.

(iv) REPORTED DEMAND FROM THE RAILWAYS FOR DECLARING THE BURDWAN-ASANSOL AREA AS A SUBURBAN AREA

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol): With your permission, Sir, under rule 377, I wish to make the following statement:—

The West Bengal Legislative Assembly has unanimously passed a Private Member's Resolution demanding the railways to declare the Burdwan-Asansol area as suburban area and to extend it. This thickly populated industrial area having 165 coal-mines and hundreds of big and small industries, is seriously handicapped for want of frequent rail services. Hardly 30 per cent of the people who are working in this industrial belt have got quarters near their work spots and the rest have to travel either by buses or by trains which normally are overcrowded posing grave risk to their lives.

Hence I demand for the immediate extension of suburban area upto Asansol and, I hope, the Central Government will honour the Resolution unanimously passed by the West Bengal Assembly which reflected the aspirations of the entire population.

(v) REPORTED WARNING BY AN AERONAUTIC EXPERT ABOUT OBSOLETE EQUIPMENT INSTALLED AT CIVIL AND MILITARY AIRFIELDS.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (महराइच) : सभापति महोदया, मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि एक एरोनाटिक्स ऐक्सपर्ट ने भारत सरकार को चेतावनी दी है कि भारत के अधिकांश सिविल व मिलिट्री एयरफील्ड्स पर जो कंट्रोलिंग यंत्र हैं वह बहुत पुराने हो गये हैं जिनके कारण हवाई दुर्घटनाएं होने की सम्भावनायें हैं, और पहली दुर्घटनाओं के अन्य कारणों में यह कारण प्रमुख था। अतः सरकार को तुरन्त उनको हवाई अड्डों पर

ऑडर्न इक्विपमेंट मंगवा कर स्थापित करना चाहिये, अन्यथा खतरा सामने है।

MOTION *RE*: SITUATION ARISING OUT OF RECENT COMMUNAL RIOTS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Prof. Samar Guha on the 4th December, 1978, namely:—

> "That this House do consider the situation arising out of the recent communal riots in different parts of the country."

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to continue his speech.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay-North-East): Madam Chairman, I barely spoke for four minutes yesterday and I had pointed out that whenever we talk about communalism in Parliament, it ultimately boils down to a discussion of Hindu-Muslim conflict and also the alleged role of the RSS in that.

I have always wondered why this is never a discussion of intra-Hindu comunalism or intra-Muslim communalism, such as, between Shias and Sunis about which there are riots every year, between Brahmin and non-Brahmin and all kinds of communalism that is there in the country. That is what we should be concerned with. But, unfortunately, there are no political dividends to be gained by this and that is why every discussion ultimately comes around that and does not go to the root of the issue.

Therefore, I wanted to bring out the fact that it is not a question of a minority; it is not a question of smallness of a community. I pointed out that the Parsi community which is the smallest minority in this country feels no insecurity in his country. There must be some study made as to why is it that some other communities feel this way. (*Interruption*) Marrying a Parsi is not the privilege of the people on the other side only. (*Interruptions*)

I think, some law and order should be maintained here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think; you can play your role in maintaining it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The RSS is being constantly brought here to seek some political advantage. It is a growing organisation, it is a patriotic organisation. They do not know of any other way to stop its growth. This kind of irresponsible charges may be made all the time on the floor of the House, but when you pin them down and ask them to produce the facts, they are not able to produce the facts. I want to know why is it that the previous Government, despite the fact that it was armed with the Prevention of Unlawful Activities Act 1967, further strengthened in 1972 by the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, had not filed a single case under the Act against the RSS. That was because they have no proof.

I will read out to you, very briefly the Question that came up in Parliament on 8th May, 1975..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have hardly spoken. You are ringing the bell!

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. You have to conclude.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: On 8th May, 1975, Starred Question No. 214 was put by Mr. Dattopant Thengari and several others. The question was:

> "Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:
>
> (a) the number of cases and the number of persons involved in each

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case, State-wise, wherein courts of law have decided during the last three years that the RSS has been responsible for acts of violence."

This was a straightforward question. The second part of the question was about acts of violence engaged in by the CPI. The answer to this Question was read out by Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, who functioned then Constitutionally as the Home Minister—whether he was actually the Home Minister or not, I do not know. His answer was:

"(a) to (c). In 1972 and 1973, there were no cases in which a court of law decided that the RSS had been responsible for acts of violence. Information in regard to 1974 is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administration..."

At the same time, it says:

"In 1972 and 1973, some members of the C.P.I. were convicted in some specific cases involving acts of violence...."

Here is a Parliament Question which clearly says what is what...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Again the question comes up on the issue of riot reports. Riot report—after riot report have exonerated the RSS, whether it is Ranchi or for that matter the Bhiwani report which Mr. Sathe quoted. Today Mr. Sathe is minus his topi; when he puts on his topi, he takes leave of his senses. I do not know why. The fact of the matter is this. He read out the Bhiwandi report. Nowhere does the Bhiwandi report mention the RSS; it mentions the Congress Party, it mentions the PSP, but it does not mention the RSS. This was a misreporting on his part....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am surprised. Mr. Sathe quoted Mr. Raj Narain...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. I am calling the next speaker.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He quoted Mr. Raj Narain as his proof. I am surprised to hear what Mr. Raj Narain says has become the gospel of truth...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have asked him to resume his seat. Do not record any more what he says.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI (Chikmagalur): Madam Chairman, the subject of communalism is an exceedingly important one because, in fact, we believe that it is central to the unity and strength of our country, and this is why..(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would remind hon. Members that they are expected to observe decorum in the House and not interrupt a maiden speech. Kindly don't interrupt.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: I think the hon. Member who spoke last rightly pointed out, and I would support him, that communalism does not relate merely to the chauvinistic feelings or friction between Hindus and Muslims but also to other minorities, and even, I would say; the tensions which are now being created

**Not recorded.

between different castes and the attitude of aggressive groups and dominant groups, whether they are socially dominant, economically dominant or merely numerically dominant, towards those whom they consider to be weaker then themselves. And the present general atmosphere of violence does contribute to the aggravation of tensions.

Now, I want to make it clear that I do not think that Hinduism is, in any way, threatened either by Islam or by Christianity. I say this because this is sometimes the basis of the propaganda that is made. What does threaten it is those who want to narrow down the breath of its vision and the grandeur of its whole concept and the wide sweep of its thought. India has an age-old tradition of acceptance of the fact that there are many ways to truth and of giving respect to different religions and different approaches. It is this tolerance which has given Hinduism its resilience, and therefore its sustaining power. It is India's capacity for synthesis and adaptation that has created our composite culture which can flourish only in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and accommodation. This has been the Congress creed and our aim.

Now, I must admit, that as human beings, we congress men and women sometimes faltered and failed to live up to our high precepts; but I think that the people and the Administration knew that we stood firmly for Secularism and that we shall continue to do so always. As I said, it is the very basis of our existence and, we think, of the existence of the country.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which Congress man?

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: All congressmen.

Now, I would like just to say a word about the Aligarh Muslim University, because this was mentioned by some hon. Members.

I was advised at that time that this Bill would strengthen secular elements and therefore generally strengthen the Muslim cause. It was never our intention to hurt their feelings in any way, or to weaken the university or to change it character. So when certain representatives and different delegations came up to me I agreed to reconsider the matter. We did indeed express this view later on in our election manifesto.

Any discussion with regard to questions concerning the minorities should be taken only after the fullest consultation with all groups of them. I am afraid that we did not give full consideration to this at that time. However, the situation is always too delicate, for their sentiments to be wounded.

Now I should like to add my voice to the many members who spoke yesterday in expressing my appreciation and in congratulating the faculty and the students of the Aligarh Muslim University for the help and succour which they gave to the Hindus and the Muslims who were victims in the Aligarh riots and also to the many Hindus and Muslims who helped one another at such a time of distress.

As I was passing through Aligarh station by train, many people came from both communities and gave me a vivid account of the mischief that was done and the many acts of violence as well as of this help and the human itarian work of the students and the faculty. If there was a newspaper report attributing the remark to me that I did not need Muslim votes, I can only reiterate very strongly that it is entirely false and baseless.

Speaking about what Dr. Sushila Nayar has said recently, I have referred to the atrocities on Muslims, on Harijans and on Adivasis and the hardships they have to suffer. I have also referred to the barbarous shooting in Pantnagar in which the victims belonged to different castes, but my speech also covered economic and foreign policy issues. Would it be fair

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to Harijans or the Adivasis or the Muslim minority if we were not to refer to these matters? Why are we discussing them here today? Would the Muslims and others be safer if such attacks are hushed up? I have said and I ask again what meaning can democracy have for the man whose house and belongings are destroyed and his loved ones killed and for those whose lands are being snatched away, who are beaten or maimed?....

(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: When?

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: At any time.....(*Interruptions*)

I am not excusing any riots which took place at any time, before, now or which may take place later. We have to condemn all riots anywhere, where people have suffered. I have always condemned every riot and every act of barbarism which has taken place anywhere.

AN HON. MEMBER: Even during emergency?

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: Yes, during emergency also, if there were such acts.

I am now speaking about the sufferings of the poor people and sufferings of Harijans. Even yesterday when I returned from the House in the evening, I found various groups waiting for me. In fact, I have their applications with me right now. I am not speaking from hearsay or on the basis of newspaper reports but from my personal experience of the many sorrowful groups who come to me. The applications which I have here with me are only representative of something that is happening every day ever since our defeat as the ruling party. It is not that the people did not come before. People did come before also, but today they come and when I say that I am not in a position to do anything, they say: Well, somebody has to raise some voice....(*Interruptions*) My speeches in this House are on record and anybody can see what I have said earlier also in this regard. When these people come to me, what I can do is to mention their cases in public, to try and rouse the public consciousness and to refer their grievances or get our local people to refer them to the concerned authorities. There is nothing more that I can do. Therefore to say that this should not be mentioned would be very unrealistic. It is only when public conciousness is roused, that we would be able to achieve our objective; at least the neighbours would feel constrained to prevent such acts in their areas. As we know, today these incidents are on the increase. Unfortunately, when one goes to make a complaint, it is the complainant himself who gets involved in the trouble. Either he is arrested or he gets involved in some police case....(*Interruptions*)

When the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, was giving out the information with regard to the number of riots earlier, the hon. Members must have noticed that there was a steady decline in the figures. With regard to the atrocities on Harijans also, according to the newspapers and the various Government reports which I have seen, the figure is now on the increase. When I passed through Calcutta airport, I think, it was some time last year, a leader of a Union came to me and I myself put this question to him: Did you not have this type of difficulty earlier? He said: We did, but when we went to the authorities, may be they could not deal with two out of our ten grievances, but we always had a hearing and at least some of them were solved, but today nobody is giving us a hearing....(*Interruptions*). I am only repeating what the gentleman told me.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that this debate continues throughout to-day. You will have your opportunities to say something. You can continue, Mrs. Gandhi.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): May I ask whether the complaint received at the Calcutta airport was conveyed to the West Bengal Government? What was the reply of the Government? So far as West Bengal is concerned, I can categorically state that every complaint is looked into, and action taken. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: With regard to democracy, I would like to say that democracy can survive only on the basis of socialism which stands for economic justice, and secularism which stands for social justice. (*Interruptions*) It does not help to misrepresent others, nor is it my intention to do so. Other hon. Members ably quoted facts and figures.

If the Jana Sangh and RSS are mentioned, it is certainly not out of any allergy to them, but because of the ideology of Hindu militancy and supremacy, and the mention of Hindu Rashtra which they have been preaching, and of the remarks regarding Little Pakistans within India and so on, which we hear from time to time. (*Interruptions*) Para-military training to children and young people is not conducive either to communal harmony or to giving a feeling of security to members of other communities. Photographs have appeared and all newspapers and other reports have mentioned children with imitation guns. Naturally, I have no inside information. I know only what has appeared.... (*Interruptions*)

AN. HON. MEMBER: You never had any. It was all hear-say.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: Consistently the newspapers have mentioned; with regard to Aligarh and certain other matters the names of important people of the local RSS (Interruptions) The names in the FIR read out yesterday were those of one group; as far as I know. (Interruptions) The philosophy of the dominant partner of the ruling Janata Party is responsible for creating an atmosphere of fear and insecurity in the minds of minorities and weaker sections.

It is no use blaming the Administration; unless we know that they have been given firm and clear instructions which they have defied.

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): What about Mr. Tandon who was serving under you? (*Interruptions*)

मैंने तब भी कहा था कि चापलूसों से सावधान रहो, अब भी चापलूस घेरे हुए हैं।

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: We did not have party members as officials under us at all. Therefore; what an official did then; or now; he did according to his ideas; and certainly not because the party directed him. . . (*Interruptions*)

One point which I have always emphased—I am glad to say that one hon. Member from the ruling party who spoke yesterday also said so—and which I should like to reiterate is the importance; first of trying to prevent tension from coming to the boil and secondly to take the firmest measures if there is any trouble; right in the beginning as soon as trouble appears. From this point of view it was certainly a mistake to lift the curfew and endanger the lives of people as happened in Aligarh from what I can see from newspaper reports. Our policy was not evenly implemented but we did try te take a large number of minority personnel in the police and other services at all levels. . .(*Interruptions*) Employment opportunities must be given to them in industry also. Whenever there was a new industry established; muslim minorities and other weaker sections and those who were dislodged by the start of new industrial undertakings should be given jobs there first. It is equally necessary to ensure that every subject in our education programme gives the child the right attitude towards its fellow citizens and other religions languages and so on. This we have tried with some success. I wonder if the government is giving full consideration to all the repurcussions which might arise out of the Anti-Conversion

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Bill which is on the anvil. A secular attitude must be an essential requirement for all officials teachers and others in responsible positions. I entirely agree that questions regarding communal tension law and order situation and violence are national questions. But some of the issues raised and the manner of mentioning them did not indicate that the ruling party is entirely of this view. I have earlier spoken very strongly about the Jan Sangh; about the R.S.S. Some Member said that no case had been brought out. I think it was mentioned yesterday; again by an hon. Member from that side; not from our side it is not a question of who throws the first stone. It is very difficult to prove who threw the first stone. The question is what is the atmosphere? An atmosphere of bitterness and hatred is spread through statements. I have mentioned some of these things; Little Pakistan or something like that; or a whispering campaign which inflames hatred. It is this which creates an atmosphere in which any child can be induced to throw a stone or do somethng like that which can spark off such a situation. Why is it that at other times similar acts do not have repercussions? Things are normal if a Hindu and a Hindu fight and the metter ends there. But if the same fight is on a very trivial matter between a Hindu and Muslim why should it immediately degenerate and rous such passions? Some propaganda has been going on which creates this sort of atmosphere. My humble submission is and it is not at all with a view to get any political advantage. I do not think any political advantage is gained out of communal violence... (*Interruptions*). Everybody suffers; the Muslim suffers and the Hindu suffers and if there is any gain at all it must be a very temporary gain. . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Is this the treatment you want from this side also?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Members to be serious; this is a serious discussion.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: The sort of remarks that were made here earlied by people belonging I believe to the Jan Sangh...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is no Jan Sangh; why don't you get out of that psychosis?

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: I think you were one of the strongest spokesmen of this so-called group. . . (*Interruptions*) shall I say, a segment of the Janata Party? They have a very definite view. I have stated with great humility that today, if we are discussing this matter, it is not to blame either the Jan Sangh or the RSS; they have been propagating a point of view which was very dangerous to the unity and integrity of this country. Because if any one group which is unsafe, or even if not actually unsafe, feel that they do not have equal opportunity, and it is obvious now that the muslim minority does feel this. . .

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM DHAN: What about Andhra Pradesh?

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: I am not justifying anything. But just because something happened in Andhra Pradesh, you cannot say that Muslims are feeling safe in other places.

Something was said about the Parsi community. It is because they are so small that nobody thinks of them as a threat. They are living in one or two places. But Muslims are spread all over India. When I speak of minorities I think of other minorities also. In different places other communities are in a minority. There are towns and villages where other people are in a minority.

I would ask the hon. members on the other side who belong to what

used to be 'the Jan Sangh'. They say it is no longer there. Most of us here see, it is very much there and in a most dominant position. The other constitutents of the Janata party should try to wake up to the realities of the situation and the dangers to our country, from their point of view. I am not saying that Jan Sangh should be removed from Government but there must be an effort to at least convert them or atleast try to show them that their attitude will not be tolerated. If you use R.S.S., for instance, for adult education, then this kind of attitude is spread, it is not curbed and contained. The R.S.S. is called a cultural organisation. Well, culture is a word which covers many things. But culture is equally dangerous if communal feelings are spread. Whether it is culture, politics or education, the main thing is that this kind of attitude must be curbed by the Government; otherwise not only will communalism grow there will be growing violence and it will affect the country in many other ways and undanger our unity and what we have struggled and stood for.

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : सदर माडिबा, मैं बड़े तअज्जुब के बाद यह फैसला कर रहा हूं कि मैं इस नाजुक मसले पर अपना इजहारे ख्याल करूं। और नाजुक मसला मैं इसलिये मानता हूं कि यह मसला पार्टियों की रकाबत तक महदूद नहीं है। यह मसला कौमी मसला है, सारे मुल्क की इज्जत और गौरव का मसला है। इस मसले को सिर्फ सियासी रकाबत के दायरों में लेना इन्साफ की बात नहीं है। और जो लोग ज्यादातर इसमें सियासी फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं वह फिरकापरस्ती को खत्म करने के मामले में ईमानदार नहीं हैं।

14.52 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the *Chair*]

सदर माहब, मैं पूरी कोशिश करूंगा कि इस नाजुक मसले पर इजहारे ख्याल करते हुए कोई कड़वी बात न कहूं। लेकिन मसला ऐसा है कि अगर उसको पूरे मुल्क की तस्वीर सामने रख कर भी देखा जाय तो कुछ पहलू ऐसे जरूर निकलेंगे कि जिनको सियासी कहा जा सकता है। हो सकता है कि उसमें कुछ कड़वाहट के पहलू भी निकलें। मेरा इरादा किसी एक व्यक्ति की तरफ या किसी सियासी जमात की तरफ बुनियादी तौर पर किसी किस्म का एतराज करने का नहीं होगा। लेकिन फिर भी अगर किसी की नाजुक तबियत पर मेरी बात से गुजरे तो मैं पहले से माफी चाहता हूं।

मुझे श्रीमती गांधी की तकरीर सुनने का मौका मिला। आगे चल कर मैं इस सिलसिले में कुछ अर्ज करने की कोशिश करूंगा। लेकिन जिस वक्त मुसलमानों की नाजुक हालत का इजहार करते हुए उन्होंने कुछ अच्छे अलफाज इस्तेमाल किये, तो मेरे जेहन में एक शेर आया :

> को मेरे कत्ल के बाद उसने जफा से तोबा,
> हाय उस जूद पशेमां का पशेमां होना।

गनीमत है कि ख्याल तो आया। फिर्कावाराना फसादात पूरे मुल्क के लिए शर्म की बात है, हुकूमत के लिए शर्म की बात है। और कोई पिछला फसाद किसी नये फसाद की मिसाल नहीं बन सकता है, उसकी वजह से जायज नहीं करार दिया जा सकता है। इन फसादात के लिए जनता पार्टी पूरी तरह से शर्मिन्दा है। यह बहुत जरूरी है, आवश्यक है कि इस तरह से फसादात न हों। हर हुकूमत का यह फर्ज है कि वह अपने मुल्क के सब शहरियों के जानो-माल और हज्जतो-नामूस की हिफाजत करे। कोई एक बेगुनाह किसी जालिम के जुल्म का शिकार हो, उसके लिए हुकमत को जवाब देने के लिए तैयार होना चाहिए। जनता पार्टी की हुकमत उस जवाबदेही से, उस जिम्मेदारी से, मुक्त नहीं हो सकती है; उसके लिए वह शर्मिन्दा है।

फसादात तो हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख से बिरसे में मिले हैं। मुल्क की आजादी से पहले भी फसादात होते थे। आजाद हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख का कोई ऐसा हिस्सा नहीं है, जब फसादात न हुए हों। फसादात तो शहरी और शहरी के दरमियान होते हैं। लेकिन उस कत्ल के मुताल्लिक मेरे दोस्तों की क्या राय हो सकती है, जहां मासूम शहरी हुकमत की गोलियों के शिकार हों? आज मुसलमानों और अकलियतों से हमदर्दी का इजहार करने वालों से मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसी राजधानी में तुर्कमान गेट में कत्ल करने वाले कौन से जनसंघ के थे। (व्यवधान) में उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि मुजफ्फरनगर की मस्जिदों में घुस कर गोलियां किस ने चलाई थीं—वहां मुसलमानों को मारने के लिए कौन आर० एस० एस० या जनसंघ का आदमी आया था। (व्यवधान) ऐसा मालूम होता है कि मेरी बात चुभी है। मैं तो बहुत मुअद्दबाना अर्ज कर रहा था।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि शहरी और शहरी का फसाद, और एक शहरी हुकमत की गोलियों का शिकार हो, क्या वह बराबर है। आजाद हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख में कोई वक्त ऐसा नहीं आया कि जब यहां के शहरियों को खुद हुकमत का शिकार होना पड़ा हो, और बकतरफा शिकार होना पड़ा हो। नगीना में मुसलमान कत्ल हुए, सुल्तानपुर में मुसलमान कत्ल हुए, मुजफ्फरनगर में

[श्री सिकन्दर बख्त]

मुसलमान कत्ल हुए। (व्यवधान) इसी लिए मैंने कहा है कि मेरी मोहतरिमा के दिल में दर्द उठा, गनीमत है कि आज हम याद तो आये। शायद यह उस पुराने नारे को दोबारा लगाने की की कोशिश है, जिसके मातहत मुसलमानों और अकलियतों के वोटों को अपनी जागीर समझ लिया गया था।

आर० एस० एस० का बहुत जिक्र होता है। मगर मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी की बहुत सी जादूगरियों में एक जादूगरी यह भी है—जो लोग समझते हैं कि आर० एस० एस० किसी किस्म की फिर्कापरस्ती की नुमायंदी करता था और करता है, उन्हें भी यह मानना होगा—कि वे आर० एस० एस० के लोग, जो जनसंघ के जरिये से जनता पार्टी की तहरीक के धारे में शामिल हुए हैं, वे कल जहां खड़े थे, वे आज वहां नहीं खड़े हैं। जनता पार्टी का पूरा विधान गांधियन ताने पर बना है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं आप से कि अगर वह लोग समझते हैं कि आर०एस०एस० हिन्दू फिरका परस्ती की नुमाइन्दगी करता था तो उन्हें खुश होना चाहिए कि आर० एस० एस० अपना असल काम छोड़ कर गांधियन तालीम की तरफ आ रहा है। ये लोग वह हैं कि जो आर० एस० एस० की . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैंने सदर साहब, स्टीफेन साहब के हमजोलियों को . . (व्यवधान) . . . जिस वक्त इस सदन के फ्लोर पर अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की जबान से यह निकलता है कि मैं गांधियन तालीम पर चलना चाहता हूं और वह लफ्ज पहले अल्फाज होते हैं जो उन की जबान से निकलते हैं तो ये सामने बैठे हुए हमारे दोस्त घबराते हैं कि हाय, अब हम किस का नाम लेंगे, किस का नाम लेकर मुसलमानों को अपनी जागीर समझेंगे। . . . (व्यवधान)

15 hrs.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Gandhian principles of RSS variety?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त: आप की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ लोग . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं सिर्फ इतना कहूंगा, आप से भी कहूंगा और आप की सदर साहिबा से भी कहूंगा कि—

इतनी न बढ़ा फातिये दामा की हिकायत,
दामन को जरा देख, जरा बन्दे कबा देख। खून के दाग हैं दामन पर। उन पर खून के दाग लगे हुए हैं और उन मुसलमानों के खून के दाग लगे हुए हैं जिन को आज फिर से फरेब में मुबतला करने की कोशिश होती है। . . (व्यवधान) . . शहरी शहरी में लड़ाई में मुसलमान मरता है या हिन्दू वह और बात है मगर मुसलमानों को हुकमत की गोलियों का शिकार नहीं होना चाहिए . . (व्यवधान) . . मैडम, वह दूसरी बात है। आप के यहां तो एक मुस्ताकिल साजिश थी कि नसबन्दी के बहाने ब न सिर्फ मुसलमानों की नसबन्दी का खून बहाया जाये बल्कि उन की नसलें और सीने गोलियों से छलनी किए जाय। . . (व्यवधान) . .

एक और बड़ा दिलचस्प पहलू है इन फसादात का। फसाद मैंने बार बार कहा है कि बद-किस्मती की बात है, शर्मिन्दगी की बात है और हम इस पर बिलकुल मुतफिक हैं और हमारा इसरार है कि इन फसादात को मिटा कर दम लेंगे। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं आप से कि एक दूसरी जादूगरी है। हर वह शख्स जो फसादात को सामने रख कर बयानात देता रहता है वह मुर्दा लाशों के ऊपर सियासी सौदागरी करता है। जिस वक्त मौत अपना नंगा नाच रही होती है उस वक्त कुछ लोगों को अपनी सियासी दूकान लगाने की लगी होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं . . (व्यवधान) . . मुझे आप की परेशानियों का एहसास है। लेकिन अभी मुझे इन के बहुत हस्नोकबाएह खोलने हैं। अभी बहुत खोलने हैं, जरा रुकिए। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो लोग फसादात के सिलसिले में बयानात देते हैं वह फसादात से मुबतला, तबाहेहाल जिन्दगियों को क्या तस्कीन पहुंचाते हैं? जो लोग इस में ईमानदारी से यकीन रखते हैं कि इस मुल्क में फिरकावाराना कसीदगी खत्म होना चाहिए उन को चाहिए कि वह इन फसादात की बू को दूर तक न फैलने दें, कम से कम रखें। सियासी सौदागरी में मुबतला न हों, सियासी दूकानदारी इसानों की लाशों पर और हड्डियों पर कायम न करें। लेकिन फैशन बन गया है। हमदर्दी में बयान दिया और समझे कि अपने तमाम फरायज से मुक्त हो गए और इतना गुल मचाया कि जो सियासी कसीदगी को कम किया जा सकता हो वह उस की बू पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में मौजूद है। और उसके अन्दर भी सेलेक्टिव फसाद चुने जाते हैं। वह फसाद जनता पार्टी की जिम्मेदारी है, वह फसाद कांग्रेस (आई) की जिम्मेदारी है, यह जुल्म इतना है कि हम अपनी इन्सानी जिन्दगियों को अपने सियासी खेल की बुनियाद बनाना चाहते हैं बजाये इसके कि फसादात की गन्दगी की बू को कम में कम दायरे में रखें, हम गुल मचाते हैं। आली जर्फ लोग जख्म खाकर भी उफ नहीं करते। जो छोटे जर्फ के लोग होते हैं वे चरके खाकर चीखने लगते हैं। जो लोग खुदगर्ज सियासतदां होते हैं वे ऐसे मौके को सियासी दूकानदारी का जायम बनाते हैं। आली जर्फ के लोग वे लोग होते हैं जो कहते हैं—

दामन जो भिगो दे पानी आंसू तो वह कतरा है,
पलकों पे जो तड़पे वह न सके। आप

लोग तो एक जरा से चरके पर रो देते हैं। कौन सा जर्फ है आपका जिसके सहारे आप दावेदारी करते हैं इस मुल्क से फिरकापरस्ती को मिटाने के लिए। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हर वह शख्स जो सिर्फ अपनी ऐयाशी में मुबतला होता है, हर वह शख्स जो यह समझता है कि सियासत फिकरे जमीं अपना फर्ज पूरा कर दिया है वह इसाफ नहीं करता। इस सियासी फैशन को हम लोगों

को खत्म करना होगा अगर इमानदारी से हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस मुल्क से फिरकापरस्ती की फिजा मिटे। (व्यवधान) मैं आम तौर पर फसादात के बारे में बोलना गवारा नहीं करता, बोलना पसन्द नहीं करता लेकिन कुछ लोगों ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने तारीखी तौर पर हमेशा हमारे तर्जे खयाल की मुखालिफत की है हमारे तर्जे सियासत की मुखालिफत की है उन्होंने आजकल कुछ इस कदर हमसे करीबी रिश्तेदारी का इजहार करना शुरू कर दिया है—"मैं" का लफ्ज इस्तेमाल करते हैं या "हम" का लफ्ज इस्तेमाल करते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम चाहते हैं कि मुसलमान मिनिस्टर इस्तीफा दें। पहली चीज तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि भाई, मैंने कब ख्वाब में आप लोगों की सूरतें देखीं जो एक नयी रिश्तेदारी कायम हो रही है? उम्र भर आप लोगों ने एक नया रुख अख्तियार किया, अपनी अखलाकियत का कत्ल किया है, आप लोग जन्म-दाता है फिरकापरस्ती के इस मुल्क में, फिर मेरा आपसे कौन सा रिश्ता कायम हो गया है जो आप मेरे दर्द में मरे जा रहे हैं कि मुसलमान मिनिस्टरों को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए। यह भी एक नयी प्रथा है। जिन लोगों ने इस चीज की दावेदारी की है, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि मजहब, इनसान और खुदा के दर्म्यान एक रिश्ता है, क्या आप मेरी या जनता पार्टी के किसी खादिम का इम्तहान लेना चाहते हैं? जो उसका और आपका रिश्ता है, जो उसका और शहरी का रिश्ता है, जो उसका और हिन्दुस्तानी का रिश्ता है उस तराजू पर डालने की कोशिश कीजिए। जनता पार्टी के लोगों का इरादा तो यह है कि वह इनसान के मजहब, आर्श्वाद को अहतराम की नजर से देखें, इज्जत की नजर से देखें। जनता पार्टी के लोगों का कहना यह नहीं कि हम किसी दूसरे के मजहब के ठेकेदार हों। मजहब सौ फीसदी एक रिश्ता है जो इनसान और खुदा के बीच हो सकता है और उसके मुताल्लिक सवाल करने का किसी को हक नहीं है। आज हम इम्तहान पर उतरने को तैयार हैं। आज हम इम्तहान की कसौटी पर लाये जाने को तैयार हैं। हमारा रिश्ता मुल्क के लोगों से क्या है—इसके मुताल्लिक जिक्र किया जाये, सवाल मुताल्लिक पूछा जाये तो मैं यकीन रखता हूं कि बहुत सारे वे लोग जो आज दूध में नहाकर सामने आने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उनको अपना चेहरा ऐसा नजर आयेगा कि खुद अपना चेहरा देखकर वे घबरा उठेंगे। (व्यवधान)

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि एक चीज है फसाद को न रोकना लेकिन एक दूसरी चीज भी है। (व्यवधान) मैं अलीगढ़ का जिक्र करूंगा। श्रीमती गांधी ने जिक्र किया है, मैं करूंगा।

उपसभापति महोदय: सवा तीन बजे प्रधान मंत्री बोलेंगे इसलिए आप पांच मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त: सदर साहब, मैं आज पहली दफा बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। सवा तीन बजे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब बयान दें, मैं उसके बाद जारी रखूंगा। वैसे मैं पांच मिनट में ही खत्म कर दूंगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी का अकलियतों की तरफ क्या रवैया है। मैं यह दावा करता हूं—जो पिछले 31 सालों में कभी नहीं हुआ, वह हमने करके दिखलाया है। आप जानते हैं—सदर साहब, मुल्क तकसीम हुआ, फिरकापरस्ती की नजर हुआ। मुल्क की सीमाओं के उस तरफ मुल्क को एक विधान दिया गया, जो थीयोक्रेटिक था, मजहब पर मबनी था। उसके मुकाबले में मेरे मुल्क का जो आईन बना, उसमें एक जादूगरी का लफ्ज रखा गया, जिसको कहते हैं—सैकुलरिज्म। कुछ खुदगर्ज लोगों ने, बजाय इसके कि आईन में इस लफ्ज़ के रखे जाने की अहमियत को समझने की कोशिश करते, उस लफ्ज को छांटा करने की कोशिश की और कहा कि लफ्ज तो रख दिया गया है, लेकिन अभी उस पर अमल नहीं हुआ है। मगर इस वाकये से हिन्दुस्तान इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि हमने उस लफ्ज को रख कर अपने सैकुलर किरदार को साबित करने की भी कोशिश की। आप जानते हैं—जनता पार्टी के आने के बाद पहली मर्तबा—यह हुआ है कि हमें यानी हमारी माइनारिटीज को माइनारिटीज-कमीशन मिला। कुछ लोगों की नजर में यह मामूली बात है। कुछ बहाना करने वाले खुदगर्ज सियासतदां इसको छोटा वाकया बतलाना चाहते हैं और उसमें आपसी झगड़े का जिक्र करते हैं। हो सकता है—ऐसा हो, लेकिन क्या इस वाकये से इन्कार किया जा सकता है कि पिछले 31 वर्षों में अकलीयतों के साथ हमदर्दी का ठोस पीटा गया, लेकिन इस किस्म की नायाबाव चीज नहीं दी गई—यह है जनता पार्टी का किरदार।

मैं अलीगढ़ यूनीवर्सिटी के बारे में भी अर्ज करूंगा। पहले उर्दू की लेना चाहता हूं। उर्दू का बड़ा जबरदस्त जिक्र किया गया। उर्दू और मजहब की बिना पर हमारा मुल्क तकसीम हुआ—लेकिन तकसीम होने के बाद वहां क्या हालात पैदा हुए? हमारे मुल्क को तकसीम करने वाले जानते हैं—सिंध में लिसानी-फिसादात हुए। लाहौर में उर्दू के खिलाफ़-जो मुजाहरा हुआ, उस को जनाब फैज-अहमद-फैज ने लीड किया। लेकिन वहां पर 30 वर्ष तक उर्दू के लिए कहा तो बहुत कुछ गया, लेकिन किया गया कुछ नहीं। लेकिन अब यह पहली मर्तबा हुआ है—आजाद हिन्दुस्तान की तवारीख में—यू० पी० एस० सी० के इम्तिहानात अब सभी शेड्यूल की जुबानों में दिये जा सकते हैं, जिन में उर्दू भी शामिल है। हमारे एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब का बयान भी चुका है— जो हमारा थ्री-लैंग्वेज फार्मूला है— उसमें तीसरी जुबान उर्दू को इख्तियार किया जा सकता है क्या आप इस किस्म का कोई अमल जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत से पहले का बता सकते हैं? मैं चाहता हूं—आप थोड़ा फिसादात से अलग हो कर

[श्री सिकान्दर बख्त]

इस को देखिए। मुसलमानों और अकलीयतों की बहबहदी के लिए हमारी हुकूमत ने जो कदम उठाये हैं—क्या आप उन को फिसादात की बदबू और गन्दगी में डुबोना चाहते हैं ?

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम [यूनिवर्सिटी को] लीजिए—1951 के उस एक्ट का आप हजरात और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के जरिए कत्ल हुआ था। लेकिन हमारी हुकूमत की तरफ से उस के लिए बिल पेश हो चुका है और हम हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों और हिन्दुस्तान के अकलीयतों के उस मुतालबे को पूरा करने जा रहे हैं कि उस यूनिवर्सिटी को उस के पुराने किरदार की तरफ़ लौटाया जाये। हम सिर्फ 1951 के एक्ट को ही लौटाने नहीं जा रहे हैं, बल्कि उस में बहुत सी अच्छी बातों की एडीशन्ज भी करने जा रहे हैं।

आखीर में मैं सिर्फ यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं—सिर्फ अपना ढोल पीटने से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। जरूरत वे लोग होते हैं जो जख्म खाते हैं और चुप रहते हैं।

शमा जिस आग में जलती है नुमायश के लिए
हम उसी आग में गुमनाम से जल जाते हैं।

खुदा करे—इन को जरूर मिले और इस मुल्क से फिरकापरस्ती मिटाने में ये जनता पार्टी के मददगार हों।

15.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are having this debate on a very sensitive issue and it is very vital for the well-being of our country. If we can keep out politics and political considerations, we shall be able to find a solution which will free us from this shame of communal troubles.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That was the tenor of the ex-Prime Minister's speech... (*Interruptions*) If you want that sort of treatment, that respect must be shown to this side also. You cannot have it one way. (*Interruptions*) If shouting is the method of replying, shouting can be replied to by shouting. Let us have it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No shouting please; I do not want shouting from either side.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We had of it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I appeal to my colleague opposite who is the Opposition Leader at any rate not to give a lead in a wrong direction.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I did not shout.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not shouting either. At any rate let him be free from it. If we two are free from it, we will be able to do a lot. That is why I am appealing to him. That is all. I do not want to take away his right. All rights are precious. This is also his right. I do not deny it.

Why have we to do this? This very debate shows how the disease has gone deep. I wish these passions had not arisen in this House. On both sides, it is happening. I am not saying it is happening on one side. This canker has afflicted everybody. Whom have I to blame and whom have I not to blame? We have inherited it. Should we not get out of it? This is all I want to ask. If we have to get out of it, shall we get out of it by blaming one or the other? Is that the way to meet the situation? That is all I want to ask. There are Communal troubles. Then, there are trobules about Harijans; there are other trobules which take place between communities. These are all troubles which were not there before the British Government came in. There were only comumnal troubles. The Hindu-Muslim troubles started first in 1893 in this country. Let history be properly seen. And this was the creation of the British Government. But when we blame the British Government, have we not to blace ourselves? Why did we play to their tune? But we did. There is attack and counter-attack. I do not know whom to blame, to blame the first man who threw the stone or, one who retaliated and over did it? Both things are equally blameworthy in my mind. That is the attitude I have always adopted in dealing with these matters. There has been a response to it. That is why I am encouraged in pursuing this attitude even more.

I went to Aligarh recently and met as many people as wanted to see me. I discussed with them and I appealed to them, and I found that they were all amenable to reason, but many of them had suffered from prejudices and passions. Now, when it happens in the highest political tribunal—of this country, what shall I do about the rest of the people? That is why I am appealing to my friends here not to be carried away by political considerations in this matter, and blaming this side or that side. I take no consolation—even if it is one—that there are less incidents now than some time before, and that there is a better handling of disturbances than there was before. That is not the solution. The solution is to find out the best way of seeing that these things do not occur at all. Till then, we will suffer from these things and, if we are not careful, these can never be stopped. This kind of attitude cost the life of the Father of the Nation. That came out of this poison. It did have an effect... (*Interruptions*).

He was not a Member of the R.S.S. when he committed the murder, but he was in the R.S.S. before. I myself have said that. But it is not merely one man who has gone wrong: it is the general atmosphere which is responsible for it—which makes people mad. And when we go on here, shouting at each other in the manner in which we do it here, will this not create a riot if you are outside? It is only because of the restraint in the House, that we do not come to blows. Otherwise, the way we exchange epithets, I don't know whether it will not lead to it. But all this goes out from here. We have therefore to set an example: that is all I am saying. And how does it help us to throw blame at each other—I do not know. The canker has gone deep and it has to be eradicated. That is how we should apply our minds to the problem. There can be no justification for anybody to have any communal consideration, and yet, are there any sections of people for whom one can say that there is nobody with a communal feeling? That is the inheritance we have got: it is that which we have to live down. But how to do it is the main question. We can do it only if all of us get united in this matter, irrespective of political views, and apply the solution that we find without any bickering, without blaming each other. Then only we will be able to find a solution.

I have therefore invited a Conference of all Parties on the 17th to consider this calmly and to come to conclusions which will help all of us to fight this canker and eradicate it. It is easy to blame the Government at any time, and Government cannot take refuge under the pretext that these things happened before and they were more before and are less today. That is no satisfaction or consolation to me or to my colleagues. It is certainly Government's responsibility to see that if such troubles take place, they are scotched as fast as possible, and the guilty are punished without any political considerations whatsoever and in a manner which will set an example for other people to follow. This has been the attitude of Government throughout. To blame any one person or any one body would be totally wrong, because it is not one body which is responsible. When political passions arise in a democracy and we are not able to cooperate even in matters like this, why blame, communal passions then? Communal passions have no such justification. We are a democratic people. We believe in democracy. Then there can be political differences. There are bound to be political parties. But should not the political parties work together, and even when they have differences, should they not give expression to their differences in a manner which does not create passions? This may be an expectation of perfection perhaps. But can we not approximate to it? That is all that I want to know. Is that not the heritage of our country past? Should we not again get it

[Shri Morarji Desai]

back? It is only in the last several centuries that we have gone down. Even the British Government could take advantage of it and could incite these passions and foment these troubles—only because we were willing to oblige. We have inherited the capacity of quarrelling with each other, and that is what we have got to eliminate. It is not so easy, but it has to be done. Therefore, it is in education that we have to bring this up, so that the younger generation is free from this canker. We are applying our mind to this to consider how best this can be done. But it is not something which can be easily found and declared. But I am sure that, in a short time, we will be able to find a proper solution for it in consultation with all people. It is, therefore, that we are consulting all people; even if we are blamed, we do consult them, and we would try to take them with us, and we would like to go with them wherever they are reasonable or where they have only this attitude in mind. These communal troubles are sometimes more and sometimes less. But they go on. There have several complaints in the matter of deployment of Aligarh PAC in that the PAC has done a lot of harm by acting arbitrarily against only one community; that has happened because in the PAC there is very little representation of the minorities. I find that that is true; there is a smaller representation of the minorities. Are we responsible for it? Is not the previous administration responsible for it? Why did they not see to it that this had not happened? I am trying now to see that all the police forces have a proper and adequate representation of all communities. That is what I am trying to see. That is what I did in Bombay, and that was why we were able to hold this in check; we had comparative peace and amity between all communities there. But what could happen there can happen in the whole country. It is not that it cannot happen. But all of us have to contribute to achieve this. No one person can achieve it. When a person like Mahatma Gandhi who gave his life for it could not achieve it, what can one person do? All of us can do it together. That is why I would like to appeal to my friends. I do not want to blame anybody here or there. That is happening, I find, in the debate. But how will that help? That does not help. It has been pointed out by my friend there that my colleague said something. My colleague had to give, in reply, several facts when he was provoked. I would certainly say that he ought not to have been provoked. But if my friends are not prepared to hear that they should not provoke, how can I force him to hear it?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What was the provocation?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: All the while it is going on. The charges are being levelled in a manner which I don't think is very dignified in any way.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not from here. It is from those benches. From those benches charges were made.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is very easy for my friend to get excited. I know. He does get excited light that. But let him examine himself and he cannot say that it only comes from this side and does not come from that side.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I did not say that. From there it came. That is what I said.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I don't want to go into it as to who started it and who did not start, because that does not help. How is that going to help? I don't want to commit that mistake. But it has happened and it is happening. Should we not resolve not to repeat this kind of a thing at any rate? I was, therefore, not very anxious for this debate because I knew that passions would be roused. But I cannot say 'no' when a legitimate demand for a debate is made. Therefore, the debate is held and held for

two days. Can we say that we have achieved any good by this debate?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Very much.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I hope it has, at any rate, taught all of us not to go mad about it. I hope it teaches us that. But we ourselves are getting into passions. We are only trying to apportion blame on one another. How does it help? Whatever may be the Government, how does it help? Is it not vital for this country to get rid of this canker? And that is what we have got to do.

We have appointed the Minorities Commission for the first time in the history of this country and yet attempts are being made to put up the Minorities Commission against the Government. I don't know why that is being done.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Was Mr. Masani our member?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I don't want to go into it. I know what has been done. Where have I said that only one side is responsible? I have never said that. That is not my thesis. But after all what is the purpose of the Minorities Commission? The purpose of the Minorities Commission is to see that no injustice is done to the minorities, that there is no oppression of the minorities. It is also to see that this question of minorities and majorities is forgotten and there is no minority and no majority in this country. There they will have to help. They must not be parties to this. So, that has got to be seen. And this is where we must be helpful to them and not try to do anything which will make them go in another direction. That we have to see.

We have so many problems in this country which we have inherited, communalism, casteism and so on which create divisions. From these come groups; from these come internal quarrels, dividing and sub-dividing all the while. We have got to give up this sort of division and take to the spirit of integration and unity.

So, that is what we have got to arrive at. We are trying to find the best solution for that purpose and I hope my friends in the opposition would cooperate with us.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You have not said anything about the para military communal organisations. Are you trying to defend, cover up or to protect them? What have you got in mind about it? If that thing remains, communal poison from this country cannot go. What have you got to say about those para-military organisations?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't keep on repeating it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: As I have said, already and I would like to say again that all communal organisations must cease—not one, but all. I don't want any educational institution on a communal basis. But can I achieve it in a day? I have got to see that that happens. But for that, we have got to work together. That is what we are trying to do.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: At least proper para military training. . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: What is the meaning of para military training? Without any para military training, my friend there is more than that. It is not para military training which is responsible for it. *(Interruptions)* If he wants that I should blame, I should agree with him in blaming the R.S.S. for this purpose, I cannot oblige him, because a Commission has been appointed and a Judge is going into it. If the Judge finds it, I will certainly not hesitate to take the strongest action possible against whoever is found responsible. But before that, I cannot give any opinion which would not be fair to anybody. How can I do it? I cannot come to a judgement and I refuse to do so. I refuse to discuss this question because I do not want to prejudice the working of the Commission in one way or the other.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Don't try to side-track the issue. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I go straight at the problem. I am not going to be involved in that controversy, if my friends want to do it. I won't be involved in it. Let him not attempt it. Whatever he may try to do, I won't get provoked; I won't be involved. There, you won't succeed. Sometimes evils are better avoided and wrong advices must always be avoided. This is what I believe in. I am not trying to accept any wrong advice. That is all that I would say. I do not want to speak anything long on it because I do not want to speak, even indirectly which might contribute to increasing the tension. I do not want to do it. That is the first precaution that we have to take and I beg of my friends also to do it. Then only we will be able to find a solution. This is a matter of common concern for all of us. It is not a matter of concern only for us, it is a concern for all. Therefore, even apportioning blame here and there will not do. We have got to see that we remove this canker and I would appeal to my friends to co-operate with the Government in this matter.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I thank you for giving me this opportunity and especially to speak after the hon. Prime Minister. I have heard the speeches made by the hon. Members from both the sides of this House. I am in agreement with the Prime Minister when he preached so many good things in the House and I also agree with many hon. Members who spoke in this House. There are certain things which are very easy to preach but very difficult to practice. Sir, I want to abide by the general feeling of this House, that is, we do not want to politicalise this issue in this House and I believe the idea behind this.. (*Interruptions*) I think I can better speak after this commotion is over, because in the background I am afraid of having a lullaby for a riot inside this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. You can continue.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am happy because the commotion will be over soon and certain amount of serenity will prevail in the House. Mr. Samar Guha's intention to move this Motion is to re-examine our conscience so that the outside world will understand what the House is thinking about the proposition. But unfortunately, Sir, we have been witnessing certain factors which tend only to promote communal feelings instead of curbing it. I cannot understand how some individuals are so vehement in defending certain communal organisations. They are going very deep in this country's political and special life. But at the same time, Sir, if it is outside the political sphere, we cou'd have tolerated. The preachings were so good that at times I felt whether it was a sermon on the Mount, or it was a preaching of the Buddha or a saying from Gita or Ramayana. But all these preachings are no good for the political functioning of a House of our type. Personally, I feel that the idea of such a discussion, if at all it could be, is to draw the attention of the Government as also the people to these riots and to think of preventive measures. Naturally, we had Aligarh before us. Besides that, many other such incidents have taken place. Some hon. Members traced the history from 1893, the establishment of the British raj and tried to put all the blame on them as if they are the only people who divided this country and created communal feelings in us; I will not be a party to it. If you want to go back to the history, you must go back to the crusaders also. It is a question of your own training, your blood and your society. That is the real cause for this. We strongly condemn the RSS business in this country. Whether it is RSS or any other organisation that is giving any para-military training in this country should be put an end to without any hesitation.

People will not ask me to take action in this matter, because I am not in power at the Centre, but it is the Morarji Desai Government and that is the reason we are demanding this of this Government. At the same time, I have no doubt about the feelings of the Prime Minister in this matter; he is very certain about it. However, at times, I am bound to entertain a certain amount of doubt, because these happenings have been taking place for the last several months and the Government has called a meeting of the opposition leaders only on the 17th of this month. They want to discuss how to solve this problem of communal riots in the country. I am very happy, but the point is that such a meeting takes place only during the session time. I feel, there may also be some political reason behind it. When the Parliament is not in session, we do not take this matter so seriously and do not take into confidence the opposition leaders or the opposition groups on how to solve this problem.

Then, whenever such matters are discussed here, you think of Muslims, Hindus, Harijans, non-Harijans, caste Hindus, and backward classes. But what about the Christians? May be that they are a small minority for you and may not be of any benefit to you in your political ambitions. As I said, I do not want to politicalise this issue, but we as a party, have a strong faith in the casteless and creedless society in this country, and we can proudly claim that we have established it to a great extent in the South, in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. When we field our candidates for contesting elections, we do not go by caste considerations and nominate the candidate according to the majority caste. Then these people who are preaching us, put their hand on their heart and tell us that they are getting out of the caste feelings when they nominate candidates for contesting elections. I belong to a minority in my place; we are not even three percent, but MGR made me contest the elections and I won by a thumping majority, when others had joined together against us. It is not a question of caste that counts at our place. It is, therefore, very easy to preach, but very difficult to practise. I am noticing that in this House also. Even in the Cabinet, you may have these considerations sometimes. I am not exempting even the previous Government, but I do not want to go into it in detail and make it a political issue.

I am in agreement with the Prime Minister, when he said that education must be given on these lines, which would preach national harmony in the country I am, however, unable to follow how the Prime Minister has given his consent to the Arunachal Bill, which they are saying, is coming up. They say, it is on all-India basis for the indigenous faith in this country. I want to know what that indigenous faith is. What does it mean? Does it mean Hinduism, Buddhism, or Christianity? Christians have been here for the last two thousand years; you are now saying indigenous faith. What is the background?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Humanism.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I can understand my communist friend's anxiety, because they have certain motives behind it and they want to achieve classless society by some other method.

As I said, I have come to entertain a certain amount of doubt in my mind, because the persons in power are preaching something which is meant for something else, and not for following a correct line of action in such matters.

I cannot understand, how the Prime Minister omitted to mention a very important thing. I do not know who is handling the Defence portfolio now. What happened on the 18th of the previous month in the small arms factory at Tiruchirapalli? Some Christians used to have a Mass, for a long time now, in the defence colony of the Arms factory; but one particularly zealous officer had the

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audacity to remove the statue of our Lady from that place. I do not say he was from the RSS. (*Interruption*) Perhaps he had training in Dr. Swamy's school, or had received paramilitary training prior to joining the Defence services. I am not a man to politicalize that issue. We are in power in Tamil Nadu, You know; and we could have created headache for you. But we did not do it. I only wrote to the Defence Minister on the 21st, he acknowledge it on the 22nd. But no action has been taken so far. I want to bring it up under rule 377, and not under this Motion.

You are thinking of one Hindu Raj of your own conception. That is wrong. If at all there is any religion which is highly catholic in this country, it is the Hindu religion. It has taken the best among men, into its fold, but unfortunately these days there are fanatics who proclaim themselves to be true Hindus, but they are creating these nasty things. They are the first traitors to this country. They must be expelled from this country, before Hinduism is ruined.

I had an occasion to have a discussion with Mr. Barua for 3 hours, because he is a learned man in the matter of the development of culture in this country. He said: 'You people must join us. Minorities should be protected from the majority rule.' It was in 1975.

The idea of majority-minority is a relative one. In Goa, who constitutes the majority, and who the minority? In my own town, who is in minority or majority? the troubles arise because people who were in power nourished these days, and the people now in power nourish it, in order to acquire power again. These attempts should be crushed. We are bold people. We will put it to you and let me not be mistaken. I have said this in public—i.e. about this Scheduled Castes business. When a Harijan is attacked people go there—more especially non-harijans go there—and at the top of their voice they defend the Harijans and say: "Poor Harijans are being beaten up; and so, we must defend them." Defend them—for what? For political gains. You are also doing it for political reasons; and for your own benefit you say that the reservations must continue. To what purpose is the blood of this society being sucked? Please examine it. The concessions that are given in the name of Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are eaten away by the rich people in the society. The rich are enjoying these benefits for the past 30 years—not the people living in hamlets and cheris. You go to the educational institutions like colleges and find out as to who are getting those benefits. You will see that the benefits are enjoyed by people who wear dresses worth Rs. 2000/-, watches worth Rs. 1000/- each and have a big car. They are the people who enjoy women and wine. The beneficiaries are not people who are not able to have their next meal, or the dress, a change of dress for the next week. Such people do not get concessions, because they belong to the higher caste. The richer sections of the society try to get the benefits, because of our ignorance.

I am sorry to say we are a party to it, not only for the last 30 years, but even before. We, the Youth, when we hear these things from both the sides of the House, laugh at you. We think: when will that day come—not for revolt, but—for putting an end to this hypocrisy and coming out of petty feelings and party considerations?

If it is a matter of any political division, I could have understood and appreciated your feelings. This is a matter for the nation to rise like one man and say that this is something bad to play to the galleries and to publish in press toworrow for the correct reformation in this country from the bottom of our hearts. I am not above all those things. We do commit mistakes. When some Tamil people are attacked, I come and shout. Natural feeling is there. Next moment we make a re-examination. I think this motion is for that re-examination so that we can come out with some good

conclusion. I am sorry to say that neither the Prime Minister nor the many hon. Members from whom I expected many concrete things came out with certain good solutions. You may ask me a question: after all, young man, you represent a small party. You took away the Ministry because of your generosity, you dismissed that ministry. Mr. Chavanji was speaking on this motion yesterday and was saying that the causes are to be examined as a post mortem is done, why a person died. You come to some conclusion. The Aligarh riots have taken place; the reasons may be 3 months old or four months old or four years old or as old as 1895 as the Prime Minister explained. You are not examining the vital question here, the intelligent people who were behind it. People sit at the top. People here yesterday said so; in the top people are interested only in getting intelligence reports about political movements in the country, not about social things. What Bala talks to Stephen or what Bala Speaks to Prof. Madhu Dandavate or what Bala mentions to Dr. Subramaniam Swamy will be watched and reported; these things are watched.... *(Interruptions)* I wonder what intelligence people are doing. Reports are submitted; post mortem is done. What action have you taken against the concerned police official or other official in that place who had failed? Because if you are sincere in this matter, you can do things. I listened to the Prime Minister saying: we are helpless; in the past it was there; in the present it is there, I am not happy about it; all of us must condemn. But what is the action you have taken against people concerned? If there is a breach in a dam or if there is overflow, the CPWD immediately dismisses the laskar and the engineer, it takes action against those people because they have not prevented this happening. That is also post mortem but they take action against people who are responsible. So far as communal riots are concerned, they find out Thuka Ram or Muhammad Ali; then automatically political considerations come in; they do not dismiss them. On the contrary he is being promoted. I wrote about the incident in Tiruchy. What action have you taken in 15-20 days? Suppose there is communal riot there after five or six days, they may blame me because I raised the matter in this House. That is why I doubt your sincerity. If you have courage, you will take action immediately, whatever may be the political consequence for your party or for this country. If you do not do that, I doubt your sincerity, because preaching is meant for the third person and not for yourself. I am happy to say that in yesterday's discussion some members belonging to the Janata Party were bold enough to come forward and say what RSS did and what was done during the Emergency. I was shocked when Dr. Subramaniam Swamy defended the RSS in such a fanciful manner. I was astonished to see that when Mrs. Gandhi referred to them, about a group, they said: No, we belong to one particular party. The entry of Mrs. Gandhi has made you one; I am happy about it. But beyond that what is there? Beyond Mrs. Indira Gandhi, what is there? You are working in groups. Within groups you are also finding certain fanatic feelings, thinking one day you can conquer this country with petty feelings of Hindu Raj. I challenge you, that day, you will be out. You will be singled out of this country and this country will not be a party to it. We are the people who are to have unity from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari. It is not that I support all your fanatic feelings, but I support all our sincere feelings to have oneness because my father and grand father have shed blood for this country's independence.

Not only that, our great heritage and Hindu culture, the Catholic culture are aspiring for all the good things from others; majority of us have sincere feelings, whether he is a Muslim, Christian or Hindu, and we want to live together.

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With these words I close with a firm hope—I make the same appeal again—you give this country to the youth who are away from this petty feeling. You said that you have inherited this bad tradition. I have sorry feelings that the old people have inherited it from the British and they want to retain it with them. I do not want that my son and grand son may have this dirty evil. I am afraid that Mr. Swami has inherited it, but he would not pass it on to the future generation.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The communal situation as obtaining today is a matter of grave concern and anxiety for, I suppose, all of us, cutting across the party affiliations and loyalties represented here. But what has practically disappointed me is that everybody has taken to the method of indulging in some kind of academic exercises, jargons or cliches without going to the root cause of the problem. The situation is such that it is not only the wishes, not only the jargons which can strike at the real problem, but the situation needs a well concerted and multi-pronged attack. Communalism is raising its ugly head. It is a hydra headed monster which is to be fought and it has to be defeated completely and finally. This communalism has posed a challenge to the feelings of secularism and nationalism. Now, I think the House is posed with the question—shall we allow this Indian society of ours to be permanently divided on the basis of communal consideration?

I think the Indian society cannot affort to be divided on communal lines. Communalism, which I have described as a hydra-headed monster, is a challenge to all those people who cherish the belief and faith that Indian nationalism should remain secular and free from all shades of communalism, chauvinism, obscurantism. This is again a challenge to all those people who want to fight the common and real enemies i.e. the neo-colonialist exploiters, the age-old poverty and ignorance and ever widening chasm of disparity between a very few and vast majority of our countrymen.

16 hrs.

Comming to the point, the Prime Minister has been pleased to give some statistics with regard to communal incidents in our country. I am not going to analyse the statistics whether they were on the decline or on the increase but these very statistics convey a theme that even today the social, economic conditions which breeds communalism do not only continue to exist but are being expanded. It also proves that the steps so far taken with regard to curbing the communal forces in the country have not yet had the desired effect. It also goes to prove that there are certain forces which cannot be curbed merely by a plethora of jargons or wishes or by expressing certain good wishes. It is necessary, therefore, for us to go into the root causes of communalism now spreading in our country. It is well known that not merely what outwardly had happened should be considered but what was behind the riots that should be our primary consideration if we are really to put a stop to the occurrances of communal riots in our country. Communal riots in our country has been legion committees and commissions of inquiry have also been legion. All of them or many of them have gone into the real cause. If we have got the time to put them together, we will find that there are in general, mentioned certain conditions which breed a feeling of communalism. Let me catalogue them. The root cause of communal disturbances is the forces which sedulously keep the mistrust between the communities alive and exploit it for its own purpose. (2) Tension mounts not only spontaneously but also due to the concerted efforts of a group interested in stirring up emotions on communal lines. The Vythayathil Commission had given a catalogue of certain circumstances where well-organised communal forces act in

a prejudicial manner. Its very important recommendation number one says:

"Rousing communal feeling in the majority community by the propaganda that the Muslims are disloyal to the Nation."

This is one of the important recommendations made by the Committee appointed by the Government itself.

(2) "Deepening the fear in majority and playing upon that fear complex.

(3) Infiltration into administurtion and inducing the members of the civil, police and army services into adopting communal attitude.

(4) Spreading rumours to widen the communal cleavage and giving to any incident or movement a communal colour."

These are the general recommendations. All these recommendations are irrelevant to them.

Aligarh provides a singular example. If we go into certain statements made by some of the responsible persons regarding Aligarh, the position will be very clear. I quote below the statement of one person:

"From all accounts, it is clear that it was an organised force under the leadership of RSS actively aided and abetted by the local police and the Provincial Armed Constabulary, that was responsible for the bloody programme of Aligarh..... The close liaison between the City Magistrate and the PAC Commanding Officer on the one side, and RSS elements on the other could be clearly seen by everybody."

So, it is clear. Now, I do not want to go into that in detail. But the one point I want to emphasise is that on an earlier occasion the RSS involvement in the communal riots was identified by many Committees and Commissions of Inquiry. But the situation has become all the more worse today. In the past RSS was not a part of the Government. Now, the RSS believing in the particular theory and ideology of establishing Hindu Raj, have not only extended their area of operation but they have also extended the area of operation into the seat of power. They are not only in the seat of power at the Centre, but they are in the seat of power in the States also. This is a new element which cannot but create a sense of fear and insecurity among the minorities. It is for the Government and the Janata Party to make it clear that this new development would not have a grip over power or maintain a stranglehold over power, and the life and property of the minorities would be as secure as the Constitutions guarantees.

I have got some words for the Janata Party men. I want to quote just what Mr. Madhu Limaya said. There are radical elements in the Janata Party. There are some people in the Janata Party who want to fight the monster of communalism and they have their faith in secularism and nationalism free from communalism and chauvinism.

Mr. Madhu Limaye said.

"My complaint with the RSS is first, its organisational principles are inimical to the concept of pluralist democracy. Secondly, the ideology of Hindu Raj is alien to secular democracy which is part of the Janata Party creed."

Therefore, I hope the Janata Party would adhere to the....

श्री बनीराम बाबड़ी (मथुरा) : प्वाइंट आफ इंफार्मेशन । आर एस एस कोई राजनीतिक पार्टी नहीं है, फिर आप उसको गवर्नमेंट का हिस्सेदार कैसे कहते हैं ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That he says. Therefore, I think the Janata Party members, those who are really against the forces of communalism, should rise equal to the occasion and should really create an atmosphere wherein the

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communal forces do not get an upperhand in their party.

My last point is that there is a circular still in vogue in the country. Muslims can be recruited in the P.A.C. If it is a fact, I think Government should come out with a statement. Therefore, I want the Home Minister to make a statement clarifying the position as to the representation of the minority comunity in Government services, in the police, in the army and in other parts of the administartion.

I have some suggestions to make.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sorry, you should have made the suggestions first. I am calling the next speaker.

श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख (हाथरस) : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप ने समय दिया, इसके लिए आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं । कल से मैं यहां पर तरह-तरह के भाषण सुन रहा हूं, उन सब को सुन कर मैं यही कह सकता हूं—जैसे कोई बरसात में गया, तो उस ने बरसात की बात की, कोई हरियाली में गया, उसने हरियाली की बात की, किसी ने अखबारों की बात की, लेकिन यह कोई भी नहीं बतला पाया कि मसला क्या है, अलीगढ़ में ये कम्यूनल रायट्स क्यों हुए ? वहां पर कम्यूनल राइट्स नहीं थे, बल्कि कुछ गुण्डों की लड़ाई थी जिसे दूसरे लोगों ने उकसाने की कोशिश की । मैं यह बात दावे से कह सकता हूं कि जितने लोग यहां से गये, उन की वजह से फिजा बिगड़ी. उन्होंने आग में ज्यादा घी डालने की कोशिश की, बजाय इस के कि वे उन को बुला कर पूछते कि आखिर मसला क्या है, किस वजह से शान्ति नहीं हो पा रही है ।

असल में यह झगड़ा दो पहलवानों के बीच था, जिन में एक हिन्दू था और दूसरा मुसलमान । इस में "हिन्दू केसरी" बनाने और इनाम की बात थी—यही बात उस झगड़े की जड़ थी । यह मुकाबला सितम्बर में हुआ था । उस के एक महीने बाद यानी 5 अक्तूबर, को यह लड़ाई होती है । 3 अक्तूबर को भूरे को स्टैब किया जाता है और 5 अक्तूबर को वह अस्पताल में मर जाता है । चार-चार आफिसर्ज वहां पर डिप्यूटेड थे, उन्होंने उस की लाश को नहीं रोका और लोग उस की लाश को लेकर दूसरे इलाके में चले गये, नारे वगैरह लगाये गये और उस के बाद में सब बातें हुई ।

वहां का प्रशासन बराबर यह बात कहता था कि गुण्डों को पकड़ो । मानिक चौक, जहां पर यह झगड़ा हुआ, वहां पर एक गरीब लोगों की कम्यूनिटी थी, जिस पर दूसरी तरफ से अटैक हुआ, लड़ाई हुई, जलाया गया, मारा गया, सारा झगड़ा वहां से पैदा होता है । किसी ने उन को नहीं पकड़ा । एक तरह से वहां पर दो मिनिस्टरों का झगड़ा था । दोनों मिनिस्टरों के झगड़े ने अधिकारियों का इतना डीमोरलाइज कर दिया कि कोई भी उन पर हाथ नहीं रख पाया । जिन को पकड़ा जाता था, दूसरे छुड़ाने की कोशिश करते थे । मैं यहां आ कर प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से मिला, चीफ़-मिनिस्टर साहब से मिला और कहा कि गुण्डों को पकड़िये, वरना यह झगड़ा और ज्यादा बढ़ जायेगा ।

वहां पर एक टण्डन जी कमिश्नर थे, वहां पर वह बराबर बैठे रहे, लेकिन उन्होंने कोई रिपोर्ट सरकार को नहीं दी । कलैक्टर बराबर यह कहता रहा कि इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा, आप गवर्नमेंट को लिखिये या मुझे लिखने दीजिए, लेकिन वह लिखने नहीं देना चाहते थे, क्योंकि उन के विभाग में कुछ और बात थी । एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के डी० एम० की क्या जुर्रत थी, जो टण्डन के सामने कुछ कहे और टण्डन भी वह टण्डन जो कभी इन्दिरा जी के यहां रहे थे । वह चाहते थे कि झगड़ा होना चाहिए, क्योंकि ममस्तीपुर का इलैक्शन होने वाला था, उस का एडवांटेज वह लेना चाहते थे, इसी लिए किसी ने उस डी० एम० की बात को नहीं सुना । ... (व्यवधान) ..

यह जो झगड़ा होता है—कोई भी उन जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों को हटाने की कोशिश नहीं करता है । जब कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर लिख रहे हैं, चीफ़ मिनिस्टर कह रहे हैं, लेकिन हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती है कि उस को हटा दें । कलैक्टर बराबर यह कह रहा है कि उन को हटाइये, वरना झगड़ा हो जायेगा । आखिर कलैक्टर ने मजबूर हो कर चीफ़ मिनिस्टर को अपनी रिपोर्ट भेजी । मैं चाहता हूं कि उस रिपोर्ट को मंगा कर देखा जाये, आखिर यह झगड़ा क्या था । उस डी० एम० की हर आदमी तारीफ़ करता है, उस ने हमेशा प्राम्प्ट एक्शन लिया, लेकिन ऊपर के लोगों को इस बात की जलन थी । वह झगड़ा भी कब होता है—जब कलैक्टर वहां पर नहीं था, वह लड़की की शादी में गया था । दो मुसलमानों का झगड़ा कह कर गोलियां चलाई गई । मेरे पास यह ता० 7 का "अमर उजाला" है — सात तारीख को वह कहते हैं कि मैं रिपोर्ट दूंगा लेकिन उनको रिपोर्ट देने नहीं दी जाती है । जब कि कमिशन बैठा हुआ है तो वह कहते हैं कि मुझे मालूम नहीं है । कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आ गई है अब देखना यह है कि आप उसकी रिपोर्ट पर उसके खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लेते हैं । छः तारीख को कर्फ्यू लगा होता है । सात तारीख की रात भर गोली चलती है । कलैक्टर कहता है कि हम को कर्फ्यू नहीं खोलना चाहिए लेकिन उसकी बात को अनसुना कर दिया जाता है और कर्फ्यू में ढील दे दी जाती है । एस० पी० नहीं चाहता है कलैक्टर नहीं चाहता है लेकिन उसके ऊपर कमिश्नर श्री टंडन उस में ढील दे देते हैं । इस तरह से यह सिद्ध करते हैं । अमर उजाला की आठ तारीख का है, उस में

इस के बारे में छपा भी है। सात तारीख को उन्होंने यह कहा था :

> आगरा मंडल के आयुक्त श्री बी० एन० टंडन ने आज रात 'अमर उजाला' से कहा कि स्थिति पूर्ण रूप से काबू में है और वह आशा करते हैं कि कल कर्फ्यू में काफी ढील देना सम्भव हो सकेगा।

सात तारीख को यह स्टेटमेंट वह देते हैं। आठ तारीख के अखबार में उनका यह स्टेटमेंट निकलता है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ यह भी इसी अखबार में निकलता है :

> गृह सचिव श्री श्याम सिंह बिसेन, पी० ए० सी० के महानिरीक्षक श्री महेन्द्र सिंह, आगरा परिक्षेत्र के पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक श्री तुषारदत्त यहां आ गए हैं और प्रशासन का मार्ग निर्देशन कर रहे हैं।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस मार्ग निर्देश की क्या जरूरत थी। यह सारी टंडन की बदमाशी है। उनकी बदमाशी की वजह से यह सब कुछ हुआ है। समस्तीपुर और फतहपुर में चुनाव होने वाले थे। वह चाहते थे कि दंगा हो और कांग्रेस के लोगों को फायदा पहुंचे। यहां से लोगों को समस्तीपुर ले जाया गया, अलीगढ़ के मुसलमानों को ले जाया गया और प्रचार करवाया गया। यह सब इसका सबूत है कि छः तारीख को अछूतों की झोंपड़ियों में आग लगाई गई, कोलियों में आग लगाई गई। इंदिरा जी चली गई हैं, मैं उन से पूछना चाहता था एक सवाल। उनके शासन काल में जब कभी झगड़ा होता था तो वह अमरीका वालों को हमेशा इसके लिए दोषी ठहराती थीं। जब कभी उन से इसका प्रमाण देने के लिए कहा जाता था तो वह कहा करती थीं कि प्रमाण मुझ से क्यों मांगते हैं, उन से मांगें जो गड़बड़ करते हैं। आज मैं उन से पूछता कि अब जब गड़बड़ हुई है तो इसका प्रमाण क्या वह नहीं देंगी ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो गड़बड़ी हुई है यह एक साजिश की वजह से हुई है।

पी० ए० सी० ने जो मुसलमानों को मारा इस को जस्टिफाई करने के लिए हरिजनों की कोलियों में वहां पर आग लगाई गई। बिना इस के जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं हो सकता था। वहां पर सात तारीख को दो सौ मुसलमानों को पकड़ ले गए और वह कहा गया कि उनके यहां से असला वगैरह बरामद हुआ है जब कि कुछ नहीं मिला था। शाम को कोतवाली में सौ आदमी पहुंच गई और तब उनको छोड़ा गया।

मार्टनोरिटी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट भी आ गई है। उसने इसम दोष भी टंडन पर लगाया है। उनको उसने इस चीज के लिए दोषी ठहराया है।

श्री मती राम दुलारी : बार बार यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि टंडन कांग्रेसी है। आज तो आपकी हकुमत है, फिर टंडन को आप क्यों प्रोटेक्शन दे रहे हैं ? एक तरफ उनको कांग्रेसी कह रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ उसको प्रोटेक्शन दे रहे हैं।

श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख : मार्टनोरिटी कमिशन का कहना है कि सारी गड़बड़ी टंडन की वजह से हुई। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको आप देखें।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह गुंडों के झगड़े से चीज शुरू हुई। भूरा एक गुंडा था। उसको मारा गया, उसके बाद यह सब झगड़ा शुरू हुआ। कलैक्टर रिपोर्ट देने के लिए कहते रहे लेकिन उनको रिपोर्ट नहीं देने दी गई। जान बूझ कर अलीगढ़ में अब भी टेंशन चलाई जा रही है। डी० एम० ने जब कहा कि वह यह करना चाहते हैं तो उनको नहीं करने दिया गया। टंडन ने कहा कि चमार का बेटा क्या जाने प्रशासन की बात को। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अधिकार श्री टंडन को प्राप्त था कलैक्टर को इस तरह की बात कहने का ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप टंडन को बुला कर पूछें। अगर उन्होंने ऐसा कहा है तो चमार का जूता उसके सिर पर होगा। वहां पर इस बात को ले कर अछूतों में बड़ा टेंशन है। उसने इस तरह की बात क्यों कही, इसको ले कर—बड़ा रोष और क्रोध है। वे इसका बदला ले कर छोड़ेंगे। कमिशन की रिपोर्ट भी आ गई है। लेकिन फिर भी उनको हटाया नहीं जा रहा है, जानबूझ कर उनको वहां रखा जा रहा है। वह वहां पर टैंशन पैदा कर रहे हैं। वह इस काबिल नहीं हैं कि उनको वहां रखा जाए। यहां से उनको निकाला गया तो यहां के अधिकारी इस बात से खुश हुए क्योंकि वह अधिकारियों पर हावी रहे हैं इंदिरा जी की वजह से। यहां वाली सभी बातें उन्होंने वहां जा कर की हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि कानून को आप देखें और उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करें और उनके खिलाफ मुकदमा चलायें। किसी भी समाज के किसी आदमी को इस तरह से चमार कहना और यह कहना कि चमार का बेटा प्रशासन करना क्या जाने कहां तक उचित हो सकता है ? किसी भी अधिकारी को किसी दूसरे को इस तरह से डिमारेलाइज करने की इजाजत किसी भी सूरत में नहीं दी जा सकती है। आपको उसके खिलाफ मुकदमा करना पड़ेगा। जब तक ऐसा नहीं आप करेंगे तब तक अलीगढ़ में शांति नहीं होगी। अखबारों ने तो यहां तक लिखा है कि वह पागल है उसको पागलखाने में भेजा जाये। अगर शासन उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं करता तो जनता स्वयं उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी। यह किसी कम्युनिटी का झगड़ा नहीं है, बल्कि एक छोटी सी बात है जो हमेशा होती रही है।

[श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख]

सी० आर० पी० से पूछिए, 6 बजे से करफ्यू लगाते हैं, यह हालत दो, तीन महीने से चल रही है, आप बताइये कि गरीब आदमी बेचारे कैसे पाखाना पेशाब करने जायें जिनके घर में इन बातों की कोई सुविधा नहीं है ? उन्हें पीने तक का पानी नहीं मिलता । कोई भी औरत अगर बाहर निकलती है तो उसके साथ बुरी तरह से व्यवहार करते हैं । सी० आर० पी० आज डंडे से काम लेती है । कल या परसों की ही बात है एक आदमी जा रहा था, देर हो गई तो सी० आर० पी० वाले उसके पीछे भागे और चिल्लाने लगे कि गोली मार दो । तो आज सी० आर० पी० भी वैसा ही अन्याय कर रही है जैसा कि पी० ए० सी० करती थी । दो, तीन महीने से करफ्यू लगे रहने की वजह से गरीबों की रोजी, रोटी छिन गई, वह बेचारे अलीगढ़ को छोड़ कर बाहर भाग रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसा लगता है कि कोई सरकार है ही नहीं । वहां की सरकार का यह हाल है कि कोई सुनता ही नहीं । एम० पी० जा कर कुछ कहता है तो मुख्य मंत्री उससे बात करने को तैयार नहीं हैं । इसीलिए इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं, जो सर्वथा गलत है । आज अलीगढ़ में पुलिस का शासन है । शासन के निकम्मेपन के कारण शहरों में ही नहीं बल्कि, देहातों में रोजाना डकैतियां हो रही हैं, लोगों की जान माल की कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है । और यह सब इसी लिए हो रहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का शासन बिल्कुल बेकार है ।

आपने मुझे समय दिया इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं ।

श्री अहमद आज़री (अहमदाबाद) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यहां जिस ढंग से कम्युनल वायलेंस और फिरकेवाराना फिसादात के लिए जो निष्पक्ष और खुले दिल से बात कहनी चाहिए थी उस को न कहते हुए तमाम के तमाम इस तरह की बात करने लगे जिस से लोगों को विश्वास नहीं होता कि जो आज हुकूमत में हैं और जिन से पूरा मुल्क चाहता है कि इस जहरीले नासूर को किस तरह खत्म किया जाय, उस को खत्म कर सकेंगे । वह इस अंदाज से बात करते थे :

"न चेहरों पर गर्द गम है, न दिलों में गुबार है,
गांधी के कातिलों से तुम्हें कितना प्यार है ।"

हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक हिन्दू राष्ट्र की बात करने वाले औरजिस तरह से अलीगढ़ में झगड़ा हुआ है उस पर सही रोशनी न डाल कर इधर उधर की बातें कह कर उस की अहमियत को कम कर रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि यह तमाम सियासी पार्टियों ने किया है । इस हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो उम्मीद की नजर लगाए बैठे हैं जिन की जानमाल सलामत नहीं है, जो मासूम बच्चे मारे गये और घर उजाड़े गये हैं वह चिल्ला चिल्ला कर कहते हैं कि आखिर हिन्दुस्तान में जगह जगह ऐसे झगड़े क्यों होते हैं और इन की क्या वजह है । यह सिर्फ कह देना कि गुंडों ने किया है यह ठीक नहीं है । यह कह कर आप असली बात को छिपाना चाहते हैं और अपने चेहरे पर पड़े हुए काले नकाब से लोगों को झूठी बातें कहना चाहते हैं ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अलीगढ़ में जो रायट्स हुए वह एक आर्गेनाइज्ड तौर पर किये गये हैं । अगर आप इस को स्वीकार नहीं करते तो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सैक्यूलर फिजा को आगे बढ़ाने और माइनारिटीज के दिलों में अमन चयन दिलाने में आप नाकाम होंगे । क्या आप नहीं जानते कि 8 अगस्त को अलीगढ़ के अन्दर मीटिंग बुलायी गयी जिस में आर० एस० एस० के मैम्बर भी मौजूद थे और जिसमें फैसला किया गया कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बिल अगर आयेगा और जनता पार्टी वापस नहीं लेगी तो हम अलीगढ़ को दूसरा मराठावाड़ा बनायेंगे । यह खबरें अखबारों में छपी । आखिर वह कौन लोग थे जो वहां थे ? जिन 21 आदमियों की कमेटी ने उस शहर की गली गली में मीटिंगें की और कहा कि इस बिल को वापस लेना चाहिए, वे लोग कौन थे ? हिन्दुस्तान की परम्पराओं की बात हम जानते हैं । हमारी रगों में भी हिन्दुस्तानी खून है उन में भी जमना, ब्रह्मपुत्र और गंगा का पानी बहता है । यह मत कहिए कि हम हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं हैं । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वे मीटिंगें किसलिए की गई थीं और उस के बाद का पूरा सिलसिला क्या हुआ था । अगर आप ने इसको अपनी नजर के सामने नहीं रखा कि अखाड़े में पहलवानों की जो लड़ाई हुई, किन लोगों ने उस लड़ाई को तमाशा बनाया, कौन लोग थे, जो लाश को चौराहा अब्दुलकरीम में ले गये, तब तक आप किसी सही नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सकेंगे ।

वहां की सरकार की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि लाश चौराहा अब्दुलकरीम पर 5 बजे पहुंची और 5-10 बजे पी० ए० सी० ने मुहल्ला बनी इस्राइलान में सैकड़ों गोलियां चलाई । मानक चौक 5-30 बजे से चल रहा था, लेकिन पुलिस सुबह 4 बजे तक नहीं पहुंची, हालांकि सिर्फ एक फर्लांग का फासला था । यह किस बात की चुगली करता है, किस बात की गम्माजी करता है, किस बात की तरफ इशारा करता है ? मेरे दोस्तों ने कहा है इस में गुंडों का हाथ है ।

इन फसादात से किस को फायदा पहुंचता है । अगर आप के दिल में सफाई थी, तो आप को यह बात खुले अल्फाज में कहनी चाहिए थी । बदन कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है :—

"Communal tension does not spring up overnight. It is built up over a period of time, suckled on communal propaganda, nursed on communal incidents and fed on rumours, until men's hearts are filled with hatred and their thoughts turn to violence".

"The answer to this question becomes clear if we understand that RSS believes in a creed which is opposed to secularism. It loses all *locus standi* among people, if relations between various communities are harmonious. When cleavage

widens and tension is high this is the only organisation which stands to gain."

"This methodology provoking and organising riots can be analysed into the following aspects:

(a) Rousing communal feeling in the majority community by the propaganda that the Muslims are disloyal to the nation."

लेकिन आप उन को सर्टिफिकेट दे रहे हैं। आप बजाय यह कहने के कि वे यह गलत काम कर रहे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की एकता और कौमी यकजहती के लिए यह जहर है, इसे दूर करना चाहिए, आप उन्हें सर्टिफिकेट दे रहे हैं। वहां पर 8 अगस्त, 1978 से ले कर 19 नवम्बर, 1978 तक क्या वाकयात हुए, इस की तरफ गवर्नमेंट ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि उन के बड़े बुजुर्ग नेता क्या कहते हैं :—

"Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a statement that the RSS Chief, Mr. Balasaheb Deoras, has made recently on 19th November, at Lucknow, where six Ministers of the U.P. Government were present. There he announced that the R.S.S. had decided to allow such Muslims and Christians as are ready to accept Indian culture and traditions, to join the R.S.S."

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारा कल्चर इंडियन नहीं है, क्या हमारी ट्रेडीशन्ज इंडियन नहीं हैं। इस तरह का जहरीला प्रोपैगन्डा एक आर्गनाइज्ड तरीके से इस मुल्क में चल रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बच्चा अपनी मां के पेट से कोई ट्रेडीशन लेकर नहीं आता है। वह इस समाज और इस दुनिया में रहता है और यहां से सीखता है। श्री बालासाहब देवरस ने कहा है कि जब आप इंडियन कल्चर और इंडियन ट्रेडीशन्ज को एक्सेप्ट करेंगे, तब आप को आर0 एस0 एस0 में लिया जायेगा। यहां पर जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, जिन के दिल में हिन्दुस्तान और उस की संस्कृति से मुहब्बत और उस की तरक्की की ख्वाहिश है, उन सब को इस मुल्क में हमारे खिलाफ जहर फैलाने वाले और हिन्दू राष्ट्र का ख्वाब देखने वालों के खिलाफ एक हो जाना चाहिए। उन्हें साफ तौर पर यह कहना चाहिए कि ये चन्द लोग इस मुल्क में जहर फैला कर और यहां की माइनारिटीज को डरा-धमका कर हिन्दू राष्ट्र कायम करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं, क्या वजह है कि जहां पर मुस्लिम माइनारिटीज किसी भी तौर से किसी इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर आगे बढ़ती है वहीं राइट क्यों होता है? हमें मैवासी तौर पर कुचलने का यह प्लान इस पार्टी की तरफ से क्यों है? यह तमाम बातें एक सिलसिलेवार चली आ रही हैं, उस की क्या वजह है? अलीगढ़ के अन्दर ताला बनाने की इंडस्ट्री मुसलमानों के हाथ में है, वहां तूफान हुआ। बनारस के अन्दर साड़ियां बनाने का पूरा रोजगार मुसलमानों के हाथ में है, वहां तूफान हुआ। जबलपुर के अन्दर तम्बाकू का तमाम व्यापार मुसलमानों के हाथ में है, वहां तूफान हुआ। यह किस बात को जाहिर करता है? यह इस बात को जाहिर करता है कि एक मुनज्जिम तौर से यह पार्टी जो अपने आप को सेवा की संस्था कहती है, यह जहर फैला कर उन्हें कुचलना चाहती है। और मजबूर करना चाहती है। हिन्दुस्तान की आत्मा को तोड़ना चाहती है। और उन्हें इस हिन्दुस्तान की एकता से कौमी एकता से कुछ लेना देना नहीं है। तो मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह एक बड़ा है और इसे फैलने देना नहीं चाहिए। उस मासूम बच्चे के हाथ में जो यहां पर आया था, उस आठ वर्ष के बच्चे के हाथ में मैं ने पोस्टर देखा, उस में यह लिखा था कि मुझे मत मारो, मैं हिन्दुस्तानी हूं। मैं पूछता हूं, नेताजी यहां नहीं हैं, वह मुझे बतायें कि यह क्या था अलीगढ़ का तूफान कि उस मासूम आठ वर्ष के बच्चे के हाथ में यह पोस्टर था जिस पर लिखा था कि मुझे मत मारो, मैं हिन्दुस्तानी हूं। यह जवाब पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को देना है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री राज नारायण। आप वक्त का भी जरा ख्याल रखियेगा, 15 मिनट हैं।

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली): श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जितना बोली हैं उतना हमें बोलने दीजिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, उस से हम को मतलब नहीं है। 15 मिनट से ज्यादा वक्त नहीं है।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं एक निवेदन पहले ही कर देना चाहता हूं कि अब तक जो हम ने यहां बहस सुनी, कहीं भी उस में हिन्दू मुस्लिम समस्या को सुलझाने का सुझाव नहीं आया। हम ने भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री को सुना, वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री को सुना। मुझे ऐसा लगा कि हमारा यहां बैठना व्यर्थ है।

अभी जो सज्जन यहां बोल रहे थे, एहसान जाफरी साहब, उन्हों ने एक बात सही कही है कि क्या हां पर कोई ऐसा भी तबका है जो हिन्दू राष्ट्र बनाना चाहता है। या हिन्दू फेडरेशन कहता है? अगर ऐसा तबका है तो मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट उस से मुसलमानों को छुटकारा कैसे दिलाएगी? मुसलमान सिख ईसाई इन लोगों की ऐसे लोगों से किस तरीके से हिफाजत होगी? मेरा एक सवाल यहां खड़ा है। मैं अनावश्यक बातें नहीं कहूंगा मगर मेरा एक सवाल है कि अगर अपने देश के अन्दर ऐसे तत्व मौजूद हैं जो यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दू एक राष्ट्र है तो मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि फिर मुसलमान क्या है? सिख क्या है? ईसाई क्या है? यह राष्ट्र है या एक राष्ट्र, मैं कई राष्ट्र हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पारसी हैं, जैन हैं।

श्री राज नारायण : हां, और हैं। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि या तो उन्हें भाषा का ज्ञान नहीं है, शायद वह नेशनलिटीज और नेशन को एक समझते हैं। एक नेशन में कई नेशनालिटीज हो सकती हैं, मगर नेशन तो एक है। इसलिए पहले उन की निन्दा होनी चाहिए मुक्त कंठ से और सरकारी पक्ष से होनी चाहिए

[श्री राजनारायण]

जो लोग हिन्दू को नेशन कहते हैं। पहली बात यह हमारी है । इस बात को पहले समझ लें । प्रमाण देने के लिए हमारे पास बहुत पोथा रखा है लेकिन मैं दूंगा नहीं और मैं किसी का नाम भी नहीं लूंगा । अलीगढ़ में प्रधान मंत्री जी भी गए हैं, बहुत लोग गए हैं। जायं। केवल इतना ही हमारा निवेदन है कि अलीगढ़ जनता पार्टी जो नगर की है उस के प्रस्ताव को पढ़ लें, युवा जनता के प्रस्ताव को पढ़ लें। और उस प्रस्ताव को पढ़कर अपनी दृष्टि को शुद्ध कर लें ।

मूदहुं आंख कि बहु कुंई नाही ।

केवल आंख बन्द कर के सारी स्थिति को देखें कि कहीं कुछ नहीं है तो समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। इस सदन में असत्य बोलना, सत्य को छिपाना—इससे बड़ा करके दूसरा कोई पाप है नहीं। मैं तो रोज बोल ही रहा हूं इसलिये उसको बार बार रिपीट करने की क्या जरूरत है ? जब मेरी बात को दूसरे कहने लगे तो मैं उसको क्यों दोहराऊं ?

जहां तक हिन्दू मुसलमानों की समस्या के समाधान की बात है, मैं सफाई के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि देश का बटवारा क्यों हुआ ? मैं चाहता हूं कि यहां जो नये लोग हैं या लोग हैं वे कांग्रेस के 14–15 जून, 1947 के प्रस्ताव की ओर दृष्टिपात करें। 14 जून, 1947 का प्रस्ताव है। कांग्रेस ने अपने जीवन काल से एक संयुक्त आजाद हिन्दुस्तान का सपना देखा और जिसको हासिल करने के लिए लाखों नर नारियों ने कष्ट झेले। दुनिया की कोई ताकत इसके आड़े आ नहीं सकती है। इसके बाद आप देखें कि इतिहास ने, पहाड़, नदी और समुद्र ने इसको एक बनाया और यह एक रहेगा। 3 जून के प्रस्ताव को मान लेने से, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश का कुछ हिस्सा हमसे अलग हो गया। फिर भी आखिर में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें यकीन है कि दो राष्ट्र का सिद्धांत अमान्य हो जायेगा परिस्थिति बदलने पर। दो राष्ट्र का सिद्धांत किसने माना ? क्यों माना ? दो राष्ट्र के सिद्धांत को मान कर ही बटवारा हुआ। इसको क्यों माना ? क्या वह जहनियत आज अपने मुल्क के कुछ लोगों में है या नहीं है ? यह मेरा दूसरा सवाल है। अगर वह जहनियत है तो सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी उस तबके की है जिसका बहुमत है। मेरा अपना मत डिक्लेयर्ड है कि वह हिन्दू हिन्दू है बशर्ते कि उसके जिन्दा रहते, अगर एक मुसलमान की जिन्दगी जोखिम में पड़े तो वह अपनी जिन्दगी को जोखिम में डालकर उस मुसलमान की जिन्दगी को बचा ले। तभी वह हिन्दू है वरना उसको हिन्दू कहलाने का हक नहीं है। उसी तरह से मैं मुसलमानों से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि मुसलमान भी हिन्दू की जिन्दगी बचाने के लिए अपनी जिन्दगी को जोखिम में डालने के लिए तैयार रहें। क्या हमारे देश में कभी भी यह पढ़ाया गया है कि गांधी जी का हत्यारा हिन्दू था और लियाकत अली का हत्यारा मुसलमान था ? इसको क्यों नहीं पढ़ाते ? इसको पढ़ाना चाहिए। प्राइम मिनिस्टर बोलें, गृह मंत्री बोलें, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री बोलें और दूसरे मंत्री भी बोलें लेकिन कोई भी नहीं बोलता ।

एक दूसरी बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। (व्यवधान) आप हमको इतिहास मत पढ़ाइये, हमने बहुत पढ़ा है। 712 ई० में 700 मुसलमान मुहम्मद बिन कासिम की रहनुमाई में भारत आये। अगर देश का बटवारा नहीं होता तो आज इस देश में 25–28 करोड़ मुसलमान होते। क्या कोई ताकत है जो उनको हटा देगी या उनको कत्ल कर देगी ? क्या उनके लिए कोई दूसरा हिस्सा देगी? वह हिन्दू खराब दिमाग के हैं जो कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमानों के लिए जगह नहीं है। मैं उनको हिन्दू नहीं मानता। हिन्दू की परिभाषा यह है कि जो दुष्टों का हनन करे वह हिन्दू है। इसी प्रकार से जो सलामत का अलमबरदार है वह मुसलमान है। हिन्दू का भी वही अर्थ है जो मुसलमान का है। इसलिए दोनों एक हो जायें और कायदे से भाई-भाई बनकर काम करें। यह कहना मुझे बड़ा खटकता है और मुझे अफसोस है...

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर) : इतिहास की बात बतलाइये ।

श्री राज नारायण : 1318 ईसवी में तैमूर लंग ने हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण किया, उस समय यहां तुगलक वंश का राज था, दिल्ली की गद्दी पर मुसलमान था' लेकिन एक बाहर के लुटेरे हमलावर ने, जो खुद मुसलमान था, हमला किया और उस में 5 लाख जानें गईं, जिन में 3 लाख मुसलमान थे और 2 लाख हिन्दू थे।

1526 में बाबर का हमला हुआ, उस समय दिल्ली की गद्दी पर इब्राहीम लोधी था।

1739 में नादिर शाह ने हमला किया, उस समय दिल्ली की गद्दी पर मुगल बादशाह रंगीला था मुहम्मदशाह उस लड़ाई में ढाई लाख लोग मारे गए, जिन में डेढ़ लाख मुसलमान थे और एक लाख हिन्दू थे।

इस लिये भारत वर्ष के अन्दर हिन्दू और मुसलमानों में कोई फर्क न करो, फर्क करो तो देसी और विदेशी का फर्क करो। जैसे डा० जाकिर हुसैन साहब हमारे पूर्वज थे, हमारे पूर्वज थे, बड़े थे, मगर प्रेसिडेन्ट अयूब विदेशी था ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कहां था ?

श्री राजनारायण : पाकिस्तान में था। जब तक भारत और पाकिस्तान एक नहीं हैं, उन का कोई कन्फेडरेशन नहीं है, तब तक पाकिस्तान एक अलग राष्ट्र है, लेकिन यदि दोनों एक हो जायें, तो फिर उन के लोग भी हमारे पुरखे हो जायेंगे। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं—फर्क करो तो देसी और विदेशी का करो। एक भारतवर्ष में रहने वाले हिन्दू और मुसलमानों का फर्क करने वाले सब से बड़े देश के शत्रु हैं, उनको दुश्मन नं० 1 माना जाना चाहिए ।

इसलिये मैं कहता हूं हिन्दुओ, जरा समझ लो। क्या हिन्दू ने हिन्दू पर हमला नहीं किया ? क्या रामायण काल में हमला नहीं हुआ ? क्या दशरथ की तीन बेगमों में से दो नहीं लड़ीं ? क्या महाभारत की लड़ाई हिन्दू-हिन्दू की लड़ाई नहीं थी ? इसलिये मैं कह

हूं—हिन्दू और मुसलमानों में झगड़ा पैदा मत करो, हिन्दू और मुसलमानों को एक जगह बैठाओ और प्रेम से एक साथ ले कर चलो । एक दूसरे पर दोषारोपण से काम नहीं चलेगा, इससे कुछ फायदा नहीं होगा, जो हुआ, वह हुआ, आगे के लिये सोचो ।

मैं आप को एक चीज पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं—नाम नहीं लूंगा—

"'.....and therefore the Hindu society was equanted and I certainly identify it with the nation."

अगर यह थ्योरी कोई मानता है, तो क्या वह हिन्दू और मुसलमानों से मुहब्बत करेगा, हिन्दू और मुसलमानों को एक जगह रखेगा, हिन्दू और मुसलमानों को एक राष्ट्रीयता देगा ? इसलिये मूल को पकड़ो, जड़ को पकड़ो, जड़ को तो पकड़ते नहीं हो, पत्ता हिलाते दौड़ते हो, इस से कोई फायदा नहीं है । मैं बड़े अदब के साथ अपील करना चाहता हूं—अपने से कि हम को सब से बड़ा दोषी अपने को मानना चाहिये । अलीगढ़ में हम ने क्या व्यवस्था की ? क्या हम ने पहले इतने दिनों तक करफ्यू किसी भी जिले में था ? मुझे कोई बतला दे—कहां था ? कहीं भी इतने दिनों तक करफ्यू नहीं था—मैं पूरी हिस्ट्री को जानता हूं ।

जब इन्दिरा जी बोल रही थीं, मुझे हंसी आ रही थी । मैं उन को क्या कहूं, मैं उन को जवाब नहीं देना चाहता, लेकिन सारी खुराफात तो कांग्रेस सरकार की है । जब हम अपनी गलतियों को नहीं छिपाते हैं, तो इन्दिरा जी और कांग्रेस के भाइयों की गलतियों को भी नहीं छिपायेंगे, क्योंकि यदि उन की गलतियों को नहीं पकड़ेंगे तो हम अपने को शुद्ध नहीं कर पायेंगे । पिछले 30 वर्षों में क्या हुआ ? 1952 के चुनाव के पहले 1951 में अलीगढ़ में हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के बीच झगड़ा कराया गया । 1957 के चुनाव के पहले 1956 में अलीगढ़ में हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के बीच दंगा कराया गया । 1962 के चुनाव के पहले अलीगढ़ में हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के बीच दंगा कराया गया । 1961 की 2 अक्तूबर को जब पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन डे मना रहे थे, उस समय सरकार की ओर से अलीगढ़ में हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के बीच झगड़ा कराया जा रहा था । क्या करते हैं— चुनाव में मुसलमानों के बीच मुसलमानों की वोट हासिल करने के लिये पुलिस को कहते हैं कि मस्जिद की दो ईंटें निकाल दो, दो ईंटें निकाल देने से झगड़ा हो जायगा, उस के बाद कुछ चापर-गट्टू मुसलमानों को बुला कर कहेंगे कि यह पैसा लो और जा कर उस को ठीक करा दो और फिर मुसलमानों के बीच में जा कर यह कहो कि यह कांग्रेस पार्टी ही है जो मुसलमानों की रक्षा कर रही है । एक ऐसी स्थिति कांग्रेस ने पैदा कर दी जिससे हालात बद से बदतर होते चले गए और होते चले जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जनता पार्टी की बुनियाद गैर-कांग्रेसवाद है । गैर-कांग्रेसवाद में दंगा हिन्दू और मुसलमान का होना ही नहीं चाहिये । यह हमारे लिए एक कलंक की बात है, शर्म की बात है, लज्जा की बात है, हमें डूब मरना चाहिये न कि हम छाती फुला कर कहें और दोष लगाएं । यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है । घर मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं—

एक माननीय सदस्य : गृह मंत्री ।

श्री राज नारायण : गृह से घर बड़ा होता है और देशी भी है, भारतीय शब्द भी है । घर मंत्री जी को आप पूछें कि यह गए थे अलीगढ़ ? यह कहा जा रहा है कि इंदिरा गांधी जी से पूछा जाए । मैं उन से बोलना नहीं चाहता था । मैं उनको टोकना नहीं चाहता था क्योंकि उनकी चिकमंगलूर से जीत जाने के बाद यह पहली स्पीच थी । वह कहती हैं कि मैं अलीगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर रुकी थी और वहां पर सब से मैंने मुलाकात की थी । उनको शर्म आनी चाहिये । वह वहां पर रुकी क्यों थी ? उस मुहल्ले में क्यों नहीं गई जहां दंगा हुआ था ? उन लोगों से क्यों नहीं पूछा जहां पर लोगों पर आफत आई थी, मुसीबत आई थी । उन से पूछा होता, वहां गई होतीं तब उनको पता चलता कि कितनी बड़ी मुसीबत उन लोगों पर आई । इस मुसीबत में इंदिरा जी का हाथ था, यह मैं आज कहने के लिए तैयार हूं । कलैक्टर को सब से पहले किस ने घेरा ? इंदिरा गांधी के दो ढाई सौ युवा कांग्रेसियों ने, चीनी प्रसाद लज्जत । युवा कांग्रेस के लोगों ने । उन्होंने उनको घेर कर सब से पहले यह मांग की कि हमारे जो लोग गिरफ्तार हैं उनको छोड़ो । सारी खुराफात की जड़, झगड़े की जड़ उन्होंने शुरू कर दी । मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूं कि अपनी चीज को दूसरी तरह से लपेटने से कोई लाभ नहीं है । अगर इस में और आर एस एस का भी हाथ है तो उसको भी देख लिया जाना चाहिये । आर एस एस से हमारा गठबंधन नहीं है । हमारी जनता पार्टी में आर एस एस नहीं है । आर एस एस एक कल्चरल आर्गेनाइजेशन है, सांस्कृतिक संगठन है, सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति कर रहा है । उसको सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति करने दो । हमारी जनता पार्टी में है, बी ऐल डी, संगठन कांग्रेस, जन संघ स्वतंत्र पार्टी वगैरा वगैरा । सोशलिस्ट पार्टी भी है । सी एफ डी बाद में आई है और वह भी जनता पार्टी में है । व, जनता पार्टी के बनने के बाद अस्तित्व में आई । वह भी हमारी पार्टी में है । क्यों आर एस ऐस का नाम लेते हो । आर एस एस जनता पार्टी में नहीं है । मेरा कहना यह है कि हर मुसलमान को राम और कृष्ण की इज्जत करनी चाहिये और हर हिन्दू को पैगम्बर की इज्जत करनी चाहिये, हर हिन्दू को ईद पर खुशी मनानी चाहियें और हर मुसलमान को होली और दशहरे पर खुशी मनानी चाहिये । उसी तरह से हिन्दू और मुसलमानों को मिल कर रहना चाहिये । पहले जब डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया जिन्दा थे तो राखी बांधा करते थे । बड़े बड़े जश्न करते थे । हिन्दू जाते थे और मुसलमानों की रक्षा के लिए राखी बांधा करते थे और मुसलमान हिन्दुओं की रक्षा की राखी बांधा करते थे और कहते थे कि मेरे जीते जी तुम्हारी जिन्दगी और इज्जत पर कोई खतरा नहीं आएगा । यह विश्वास आज हिन्दुओं को मुसलमानों को देना चाहिये क्योंकि हिन्दू बहुमत में है । इसलिए उनकी ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी है । उनकी तादाद ज्यादा है । वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझें और समझ कर जो यथास्थिति उसकी कोशिश करें कि वह बनी रहे । यह जो बेकार का दिमाग का कीड़ है इसको निकाल देना चाहिए । गीता मुसलम पढ़ें, उपनिषद्

[श्री राज नारायण]

मुसलमान पढ़ें, कुरान हिन्दू पढ़ें। मैं दो चीजें कह रहा था कि भागवत पढ़ो। उसमें लिखा है कि—

"यावद्भ्रीएव जठरेन, तावत स्वयं देहिनाम्"

भागवत कहती है कि मनुष्य की जठराग्नि की तृप्ति के लिये जितनी आवश्यकता है वही तुम्हारा स्व है। अगर उससे ज्यादा रखता है तो वह चोर है और उसको वही सजा हो जो चोर को होती है। और पैगम्बर ने क्या कहा है कि "ऐ इन्सान तू अपने दीन पर चल, तेरा कोई पड़ोसी भी भूखा न रहे, अपने पास खाने से ज्यादा अनाज न रख"। दोनों का मतलब एक ही है। शराब खुला मुसलमानों के लिये हराम है। मैं तो इसीलिये मुसलमानों से पूछता हूं कि अंग्रेजी राज्य में उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन लाख गैलन शराब बनती थी और इन्दिरा गांधी जी के राज्य में 20 लाख गैलन बनने लगी। ऐसा क्यों? एक आध घंटे की बहस में इस पर कुछ नहीं होगा, और मान्यवर, चूंकि आप भी घंटी बजा रहे हैं इसलिये मैं अधिक न कह कर आपका शुक्रगुजार हूं कि कम से कम आपने हमें बुला तो लिया यद्यपि फैंग ऐंड मैं बुलाया।

श्री डी० जी० गवई (बुलढ़ाना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के बारे में बोलने का जो आपने अवसर दिया है इसके लिये मैं आपका आभारी हूं। कल से मैं सुन रहा हूं कि जनता पार्टी वाले कांग्रेस पार्टी पर आरोप करते हैं कि जो दंगे होते हैं साम्प्रदायिक वह कांग्रेस की तरफ से होते हैं और उधर के लोग जब बोलते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि आर०एस०एस० की तरफ से जनसंघियों की तरफ से, जनता पार्टी की तरफ से दंगे होते हैं। तो मैं इन दोनों बातों को बेकार मानता हूं, इसमें कोई अर्थ नहीं है कि एक दूसरे पर कीचड़ उछाली जाय। आपका तो खेल हो जाता है लेकिन मुर्गे की जान जाती है और खाने वाले को मजा आता है। दोनों पार्टियां अल्पसंख्यकों को मुर्गा बना रही हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है।

मैं इस समस्या की बुनियाद की तरफ जाना चाहता हूं। क्या आज ही इस देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हो रहे हैं? नहीं। कांग्रेस के समय में भी हुए और जनता पार्टी जब सत्ता में आयी तब भी साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हो रहे हैं। मैं किसी धर्म पर लांछन नहीं लगाऊंगा, लेकिन यह जो दंगे हो रहे हैं इसका कारण हजारों साल से चली आ रही धर्म नीति है। इस देश के जो ग्रन्थ थे, मनुस्मृति है, जैसा राज नारायण जी ने उदाहरण दिया गीता न, कुरान ने यह कहा है, लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि यह संस्कृति जो है जिसमें अंधश्रद्धा है उसी से मनुष्य जीवन का अधोपतन होता है और देश के जीवन का भी अधोपतन होता है। अगर हम इस देश में प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली को जीवित रखना चाहते हैं, अगर हम इस देश का स्वाभिमान बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो फिर इस देश के शरीर में जो रोग और बीमारियां हैं, उनका सही तरीके से डायगनोसिस और इनवेस्टीगेशन होना चाहिए। इसमें प्रान्तीयता, भाषावाद और जात-पांत की बीमारियां हैं। हम यहां एक हिन्दू राष्ट्र बनायेंगे, यह कहने की भी एक बीमारी है। इन सब बीमारियों से इस देश का शरीर छिन्न-भिन्न हो गया है और हमें डर है कि न मालूम इस देश के शरीर का कब अंत हो जायेगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में 60 करोड़ हिन्दू, मुसलमान, ईसाई, क्रिश्चियन, बौद्ध और हरिजन वगैरह हैं। हिन्दू राष्ट्र का नारा लगाने वालों को मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इन 60 करोड़ में से 17 करोड़ हरिजन, बौद्ध और आदिवासी हैं, जिन पर आज भी अन्याय और अत्याचार हो रहा है, करीब 7 करोड़ मुसलमान हैं, 6 करोड़ ईसाई हैं—मेरे आंकड़े गलत भी हो सकते हैं— 2 करोड़ पारसी वगैरह हैं, 3 करोड़ जैनी हैं और 1½ करोड़ बोहरा समाज के लोग हैं। ये सब मिला कर लगभग 40 करोड़ हैं। तो हिन्दू कितने रह गये?—20 करोड़ हिन्दू रह गये तो 20 करोड़ लोगों को हिन्दू राष्ट्र की बात कहने का क्या अधिकार है? वे तो माइनारिटी में हैं। उन्हें यह कहने का कोई राइट नहीं है कि हम हिन्दू राष्ट्र बनायेंगे।

अलीगढ़ में मुसलमानों के घर जलाये गये, उन्हें जान से मारा गया, छोटे छोटे-बच्चों को मारा गया। मैं परसों वहां हो कर आया हूं। मैं ने वहां के मारे दंगाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को देखा है। यह केवल अलीगढ़ में ही नहीं हुआ है। यह सारे देश में होता है—महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में होता है।

यह होता क्यों है? क्या मुसलमानों के गीता पढ़ने से यह कम हो जायेगा? क्या हिन्दुओं के कुरान पढ़ने से यह कम हो जायेगा? क्या बकरी मटन खाने लगेगी और शेर घास खाने लगेगा? श्री राज नारायण कैसी बात कहते हैं—यह शेर को कहते हैं कि घास खाओ और बकरी को कहते हैं कि मटन खाओ। उन्होंने कहा है कि कुरान और गीता पढ़ो। इस देश के लिए यह बड़े कलंक की बात है, बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है कि इस देश में आज भी अल्पसंख्यक लोगों के जानमाल की कोई गारंटी नहीं है।

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जनता सरकार के आने के बाद ये घटनायें बढ़ी हैं। जब इन्दिरा कांग्रेस का राज था, तो मराठवाड़ा में चार हरिजन महिलाओं को नंगा कर के सारे गांव में घुमाया गया। महाराष्ट्र के अकोला डिस्ट्रिक्ट में दो हरिजनों की आंखें निकाल दी गईं। मरी तरह उनका नाम भी गवई था। हम ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को बताया कि उनके राज्य में कांग्रेसी कार्यकर्ताओं ने हरिजनों की आंखें निकाल दीं।

17 hrs.

मैं किसी को दोष नहीं देना चाहता हूं। अगर इस बारे में ठीक ढंग से और बुनियादी तौर पर सोचना है, तो वे सारे झगड़े खत्म करने के लिए कोई नया रास्ता अख्तियार करना पड़ेगा, कोई नया सोल्यूशन निकालना पड़ेगा।

एस० के नाम से देश की सब छोटी छोटी चीजें डरती हैं। मैं भी एक छोटी चीज का हूं इस लिए मैं भी डरता हूं। जो आर० एस० एस० वाले ग्रामों में रहते हैं, अगर कोई हरिजन उनके यहां चाय पीने के लिए आवे, तो वे उसको थाली में चाय देते हैं।

और अगर उस हरिजन ने ... (व्यवधान) .. जरा सुन लीजिए। सुनने में क्या तकलीफ है आप को। अलीगढ़ पर बोल रहा हूं। अलीगढ़ की बात भी इस सम्बन्ध में है। जो खुद को हिन्दू समझते हैं उन के दिलों में दूसरे लोगों के लिए क्या चीज है यह मैं बता रहा हूं।

वह चाय तो नहीं पीते, अगर किसी हरिजन ने बुलाया चाय पीने को तो बोलते हैं कि नहीं, चाय तो हम नहीं पीते। लेकिन वह गन्दी शराब गिराएगा गुड़ से, महुवे से और अपनी झोपड़ी में रखेगा तो ये लोग जाते हैं और बोलते हैं कि भाई, तेरे पास शराब है क्या? वह बोलता है कि है, बड़ी अच्छी है। पूछते हैं—अच्छी है न? वह कहता है कि बहुत अच्छी है। तो कहते हैं कि टेस्ट लेने को कुछ है? वह बोलता है, मेरे यहां तो कोई बर्तन नहीं है, वह संडास जाने का टिन पाट रखा है। तो उन्हें संडास जाने के टिन पाट में लेकर टेस्ट करने में कोई डर नहीं लगता है।

जाति पांति धर्म कुछ उस समय उन्हें याद नहीं आता है। मैं कहता हूं कि वह दूध नहीं चलता, चाय नहीं चलती तो गन्दी शराब और वह भी संडास जाने के टिन पाट में चलती है? तो यह जो साइकोलाजिकल डिप्रेशन तुम्हारे अन्दर है वह निकाल देना चाहिए और यह भावना लानी चाहिए कि हम सारे एक हैं, हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं।

अब अलीगढ़ की तरफ मैं आता हूं। अभी अलीगढ़ के एम० पी० ने भी सारा मामला बता दिया। वह टंडन साहब की तरफ से बिगड़ गया। लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूं कि वहां एक चन्द्रा टाकीज है, चन्द्र नाम के आदमी की जो अनएथोराइज्ड है। उसको कोई परमिशन नहीं मिली है उसको बनाने के लिए। लोगों ने कम्प्लेंट की कि यह अनएथोराइज्ड बन रहा है। वहां मोहमडन की और हरिजन बस्ती की जगह है। सरकार ने कोई उस की सुनवाई नहीं की। वह जबर्दस्त है और जनता पार्टी का वर्कर है। मोरार जी भाई ने भी कहा था कि यह टाकीज अनएथोराइज्ड बन रहा है, इस को तोड़ देना चाहिए। लेकिन किसी ने नहीं तोड़ा और झगड़ा उस टाइम से वहां पर बढ़ने लगा। सुंडों को उन लोगों ने संभालना शुरू किया। टाकीज वालों ने भी सुंडों को अपने साथ में रखा और एक पहलवान को उस में जान गई। उससे दंगा बढ़ा।

दूसरी एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। इस दंगे का रूप दो तरह के हैं। वहां इस में जाट कांग्रेस वाले दोषी हैं वहां अगर उस पक्ष वाले भी दोषी हैं क्योंकि वहां के राही नाम के एक जनता पार्टी के सदस्य हैं, उन के वहां 22 तारीख को एक ट्रक भर कर आदमी आए थे और लाठियां लायी गई। उन्होंने जा कर राही जी के वहां खाना खाया और खाना खाने के बाद फिर मुसलमानों के घर जलाना शुरू कर दिया, लोलीवारी शुरू हो गई और आगजनी शुरू हो गई। उस को रोकने में पुलिस असमर्थ रही। वहां बागला नाम के जो कलेक्टर थे उन्होंने टंडन जी को कहा था कि आप कर्फ्यू वह हटाइए, कर्फ्यू हटाने से बहुत लोगों की जानें जाएंगी इसलिए आप इस को जारी रखिए। उन्होंने कहा कि तुम चमार मेरे को क्या सिखाते हो कि प्रशासन व्यवस्था कैसे रखनी चाहिए? कर्फ्यू हटा देना चाहिए। तो उसने कर्फ्यू हटा दिया और रात के नौ बजे तक उस के ऊपर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ। उस टाइम में वहां पर बहुत बड़ा दंगा और झगड़ा हो गया। इतना ही नहीं, उस ने यह कहा कि सन् 67 में मैं दिल्ली में था, वहां गऊ हत्याबन्दी का आन्दोलन चला था तो हम ने कई सौ लोगों को गोलियों से भून डाला। तुम मुझे क्या समझते हो? मैं टण्डन हूं, मैं कोई ऐसा वैसा आदमी नहीं हूं। लेकिन इस सरकार में ऐसी लाचारी बतायी है... (व्यवधान) बागला को हटाया, बागला का तो ट्रांसफर कर दिया। प्रधान मंत्री भी बोले कि यह बात कलंक-पूर्ण है, लज्जास्पद है, इस का साक्ष्यूशन होना चाहिए, विचार होना चाहिए, लेकिन आप चुप क्यों बैठे रहे? मुझे इसलिए वह गाना याद आता है, सदन वालों से यह कहने का अवसर आ गया है हमारी किस्मत में कि क्या करूं मां, मुझे बुड्ढा मिल गया। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की बहुत उम्र हो गई है ... (व्यवधान) ...

मैं सिकन्दर बख्त साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह अलीगढ़ जा कर आए क्या? अभी उन्होंने इतनी बड़ी तकरीर की उर्दू में लेकिन वह अलीगढ़ हो कर आए क्या, अपने मुसलमान भाइयों से पूछा क्या कि क्या हो गया था? .... (व्यवधान) ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस झगड़े से बचने के लिए, इस साम्प्रदायिक दंगों से बचने के लिए राष्ट्रीय एकता, राष्ट्रीय प्रेम, देश की अखण्डता की भावना का होना तथा प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली का मजबूत होना आवश्यक है। इस देश के सारे हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई—सभी को दुनिया में इस देश का नाम बढ़ाने के लिए एक हो जाना चाहिए कोई भी किसी दूसरे पर किसी प्रकार का कोई जुल्म न करे। —यही मेरी आपके द्वारा सभी से प्रार्थना है। इतना ही कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री नानाजी देशमुख (बलरामपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अलीगढ़ दंगे को लेकर इस सदन में विचार विनिमय हो रहा है। अलीगढ़ का दंगा हो, बनारस का हो, सम्भल का हो या मुरादाबाद में किसी मुसिबत का हो— यह सभी दंगे हमारे लिए लज्जा का कारण हैं। यह दंगे हमारी जिम्मेदारी पर एक चिन्ह के कलंक हैं। हमें सोचना होगा इन दंगों के सिलसिले में। यद्यपि यह बहुत पुराने हैं,

[श्री नानाजी देशमुख]

अंग्रेजों के काल से चल पड़े हैं, कांग्रेस के जमाने में भी चलते रहे और अभी जनता पार्टी के जमाने में भी रुके नहीं हैं। हमें देखना होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में कभी दंगा होने ही न पाये। इनसान इनसान पर हमला करे---यह इनसानियत पर कलंक है, यह असभ्यता का लक्षण है और इसको मिटाये बिना संतोष कर लेना सूखता है।

इसीलिए मैं कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। जो दंगे होते आ रहे हैं उन दंगों को रोकने का काम सरकार का माना जाता रहा है और सरकार पुलिस के द्वारा दंगों को रोकती आई है---फिर चाहे वह पी० ए० सी० हो, सी० आर० पी० हो या प्राविशियल पुलिस हो। हो सकता है कि दंगों को तात्कालिक रोकने का काम पुलिस के द्वारा कर लें लेकिन दंगे कभी न होने पायें--- इसका इंतजाम पुलिस नहीं कर सकती है। इसका इंतजाम हम लोगों को करना होगा जो कि इस सदन में बैठे हुए हैं। हम यहां पर एक एक मिनट जो बोलते हैं उस पर कितना खर्चा होता है और वह खर्चा गरीब लोगों से टैक्स के रूप में आता है। हम 65 करोड़ लोगों के प्रतिनिधि यहां पर हैं, हम किसी मजहब के हों, किसी पार्टी के हों--- इस नाते इस दंगे के मसले को मत देखें। इस नाते हम इस मसले को देखें कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के बाशिन्दे हैं, इस देश के नागरिक हैं और हम सभी मिल कर इस देश से इस कलंक को मिटा कर छोड़ेंगे। यह कैसे होगा ? यह मिट सकता है लेकिन पुलिस के द्वारा नहीं और प्यूनिटिव टैक्स के द्वारा भी नहीं। एक अफसर को गलत कहा, दूसरे अफसर को ठीक कहा---इससे भी यह कलंक नहीं मिटेगा। यह कलंक मिट सकती है अगर आप और हम सभी मिल कर काम करें तो। लेकिन अभी तक वह हुआ नहीं। एक दूसरे पर दोष दिया जाता है लेकिन एक दूसरे को गाली देने से यह दंगे मिटेंगे नहीं। इन दंगों के शिकार होते हैं गरीब लोग जिनके पास कुछ नहीं होता है। मैं आप सभी से प्रार्थना करता हूं जैसे मैं हूं, मैंने अपना तरीका रचनात्मक ढंग से काम करने का अपनाया हुआ है। इस वक्त मोहर्रम का सिलसिला चल रहा है, जैसे ही यह खत्म होगा, मैं खुद अलीगढ़ जा कर जिन गरीबों के घर बरबाद हुए हैं, जिन गरीबों की दुकानें बरबाद हो गई हैं, वहां के ही लोगों से पैसा और चन्दा इकट्ठा कर के, उन के घर बनवाऊंगा, उन की दुकानें ठीक कराने का काम करूंगा। जो भी भाई आना चाहते हैं, वह मेरे साथ आयें, चाहे कांग्रेस के हों कम्यूनिस्ट हों, हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों, ईसाई हों, हम में कोई फर्क नहीं है, हम सब एक हैं,। हम कोई भी हों, असल में हम सब एक हैं, एक खानदान के हैं, इस हिन्दुस्तान के हैं, इस के लिए ही जीना है, इसके लिए ही मरना है और अगर हिन्दुस्तान में इन्सानियत की कोई मुखालफत करता है तो हम उस को कलंक मान कर उसे समझा बुझा कर ठीक करेंगे।

आज बहुत सी बातों को दोष दिया जा रहा है---आर० एस० एस० का नाम लिया जा रहा है, लेकिन मैं इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूं कि ये दंगे होते क्यों हैं ? हम को पता है कि संविधान निर्माताओं ने हम को ऐसा संविधान दिया जिस में बालिग मताधिकार मिला है, हर एक, पढ़ा हो या बे-पढ़ा हो, लेकिन 21 साल या उस से ज्यादा उम्र का हर एक मर्द और औरत मतदाता है....

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब तो उम्र 18 हो गई है।

श्री नानाजी देशमुख : शायद होने वाली है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हम जो चुन कर आये हैं---यह कोई नहीं कह सकता है कि मैं मुसलमानों की बदौलत चुन कर आय हूं या हिन्दुओं की बदोलत चुन कर आया हूं या ब्राह्मण के वोट से चुन कर आया हूं या चमार के वोट से चुन कर आया हूं---जो भी चुन कर यहां आया है, सब के वोटों से चुन कर आया है, यह हो सकता है कि किसी के कम मिले हों या किसी के ज्यादा मिले हों, लेकिन हम यहां पर सभी नुमाइन्दगी कर रहे हैं। इसलिए हम को ध्यान रखना होगा---इस लोक सभा में बहस करते समय---कि हम ऐसा निष्कर्ष निकालें, हम मिल कर ऐसा रास्ता अपनायें जिस से अब आगे दंगे न हों। जहां कहीं भी दंगे होंगे--- हम लोगों को वहां जा कर जो उस के शिकार होंगे, सब से पहले उन को बसाने का काम करना होगा और वहां के लोगों का सहयोग ले कर, हिन्दू-मुसलमान सब का सहयोग ले कर इस काम को करना होगा, ऐसा किये बिना ये दंगे नहीं रुक सकेंगे।

हमारे राजनीतिक लोगों को भी थोड़ा ध्यान रखना होगा। आप देखिए---जब एडल्ट फ्रैन्चाइज शेरू हुआ उस के आधार पर सब से पहले 1952 के चुनाव हुए। उस समय आप ने क्या देखा--- उस समय मुसलमानों के गिरोह में एक आतंक पैदा करने का काम शुरू किया गया। आप उस समय के सारे अखबार निकाल कर देखिए---पं० नेहरू से लेकर मामूली से मामूली कांग्रेसी नेताओं के बयान देखिए---"देखो, मुसलमानों, यह जनसंघ तुम्हें खा जायेगा, तुम्हें हिन्दुस्तान से निकाल कर बाहर कर देगा, इन से बचो।" क्यों मुसलमानों से ऐसा कहा गया ? ईसाइयों से क्यों, नहीं हा गया पारसियों से क्यों नहीं कहा गया ? क्योंकि मुसलमानों का ब्लाक-वोट दिखलाई देता था। ये लोग नहीं चाहते थे कि हिन्दू और मुसलमान एक हो जायें, यदि ये एक हो गये तो फिर कांग्रेस की हुकूमत नहीं रहेगी, इसी लिए ऐसी फ़िजा पैदा करने की कोशिश की गई। दूसरे को कम्यूनल कहना और अपने को सैक्यूलर कहना, लेकिन काम कहा-घृणित और साम्प्रदायिक ढंग से करना---यह सब से गलत काम कांग्रेस ने 30 साल तक किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं---जनसंघ के प्रति मुसलमानों के दिलों में डर पैदा करना, हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों के दिलों में डर पैदा करना---क्या यह ठीक काम है ?

मैं फिर पूछना चाहता हूं—हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा के अन्दर लड़ाई हुई—उस समय क्या हुआ ? सीमा से घुसपैठिया, उस समय आर० एस० एस० के लोगों की शान में नारबाजी क्या। 1962 के साल 26 जनवरी को खुद पंडित जी ने आर० एस० एस० के लोगों से कहा कि आप भी परेड में आइये—क्या उस समय आर० एस० एस० कम्युनल नहीं था ? 1965 में पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई हुई। यदि सचमुच आर० एस० एस० के लोग मुसलमानों के खिलाफ होते, तो क्या देश में शान्ति रह सकती थी ? उस समय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री भारत के प्रधान मंत्री थे, उस समय उन्होंने, कांग्रेस के मंत्री मंडल में, आर० एस०एस० के लोगों से कह कर दिल्ली में ट्रैफिक पुलिस का काम 12 दिनों तक आर० एस० एस० से कराया और कहीं कोई गड़बड़ नहीं हुई। उसी प्रकार जब इन्दिरा जी प्रधान मंत्री थीं, उस समय के युद्ध के समय आर० एस० एस० के स्वयं-सेवक अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी को कह कर सेना के सामने और दूसरी जगहों पर उनके भाषण कराये, क्या उस समय वह कम्युनल नहीं था ?

यदि आर० एस० एस० कम्युनल होता तो जिस समय दिल्ली में मैट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल में और कारपोरेशन में जनसंघ का बहुमत था तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या किसी प्रकार का पक्षपात वहां हुआ ? आज मध्यप्रदेश में अर्थात् मध्य प्रदेश में, राजस्थान में, हिमाचल प्रदेश में, आर०एस० एस० के आदमी चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं। वहां क्या किसी प्रकार के दंगे हो रहे हैं, किसी प्रकार मुसलमानों की खिलाफत हो रही है ? यह कह देना कि मुसलमानों की खिलाफत होती है सरासर गलत है। अगर कहीं दंगा होता है और उस में आर०एस०एस० का कोई आदमी शामिल होता है तो उस को फांसी मंगाओ, कोई भी विचार न करो। जो भी दंगों के लिए जिम्मेदार हो उस को फांसी पर लटकाओ। हर दंगा फिसाद करने वाला इंसानियत पर कुठाराघात करता है फिर चाहे वह कोई भी क्यों न हो, हमारा बाप भी अगर हो तो भी हम इस को सहन नहीं करेंगे।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि एक दूसरे को गाली दे कर क्या इन दंगों को समाप्त किया जा सकता है ? साम्प्रदायिकता का बिष बोया है कांग्रेस ने पिछले तीस बरस में। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि तीस बरस में जब कांग्रेस की हुकूमत केन्द्र में और ज्यादातर राज्यों में थी तब जो दंगे हुए तो उन में कितने आर एस एस के लोग थे जिन को पकड़ कर सजा दी गई ? कौन से न्यायालयों में कौन से फैसले हुए जिन में आर एस एस के लोगों को सजा हुई। कौन से आर एस एस के आदमियों ने छुरे मारे ? यह सारा रिकार्ड मौजूद होगा। निकाल कर देखिए तब ऐसे आरोप आप लगाइए। यह आरोप केवल इसलिए लगाए जाते हैं कि हिन्दू मुसलमान एक न हों। अब हम लोग जब में रहे तो आर एस एस के लोग भी वहां रहे, मुसलिम मजलिस के लोग भी वहां रहे साथ साथ, रहते थे, साथ साथ खाते थे, साथ-साथ सोते थे, तकलीफ में बीमारी में एक दूसरे की सेवा करते थे, समझते नहीं थे कि सचमुच में हम में कोई फर्क नहीं है और हम एक ही रहे थे, इस वास्ते आर एस एस का भेद खड़ा करके हम को अलग अलग कराने की कोशिश की जा रही है, यह किया जा रहा है कि हिन्दू मुस्लिम एक न हों। यह एक प्रकार की साजिश है। यह साजिश हिन्दुस्तान में विघटन पैदा करवाने की प्रतीक है। इस तरह की साजिश को हर्गिज किसी भी तरह से समर्थन नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। किसी भी प्रकार से कम्युनल फीलिंग को बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। हर जाति का संगठन हो सकता है, हर मजहब का संगठन हो सकता है लेकिन वह ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि दूसरी जाति के लिए खतरा बने, न एक मजहब का संगठन दूसरे मजहब के लिए खतरा बने। अपने मजहब को अच्छा बनाओ, अपनी जाति को अच्छा बनाओ, अपने समुदाय को अच्छा बनाओ लेकिन अच्छा बनाते समय बाकी सभी समुदाय, बाकी सभी मजहबों के लोग भी खुशहाली से रहें, तरक्की करते रहें और उस तरक्की में हम कैसे इमदाद दे सकते हैं, यह बराबर सोचते रहें, इस प्रकार का वातावरण देश में पैदा करने की जरूरत है यह बराबर सोचते रहें। इस प्रकार का वातावरण देश में पैदा करने की जरूरत है। एक दूसरे के बारे में अविश्वास, विद्वेष, नफरत फैलाने का काम राष्ट्र द्रोह का काम है और मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस प्रकार से एक दूसरे के खिलाफ नफरत फैलाने के काम को छोड़ देना चाहिये। इस से भारत का भला नहीं होगा। इस से दंगे नहीं रुकेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान में दंगे न हों इस के लिए हम सब मिल कर काम करें और बिना सोचे कि मैं हिन्दू हूं या मुसलमान कांग्रेसी हूं या जनता पार्टी का हूं, काम करें। यह कम्युनिस्ट है, यह की एम क का है इस सब का ख्याल न करें। हम सब एक हैं। जो मुसीबत में हैं उनकी मुसीबत को खत्म करने की जरूरत है। इस के लिए मैं कहता हूं कि मैं अलीगढ़ जा रहा हूं, आओ मेरे साथ चलें हम साथ साथ। एक एक मकान जो वहां जला है या एक एक पर जो मुसीबत आई है उस को दूर करने के लिए हम सब जुट जाएं, उस को फिर से उसी प्रकार का मकान बना कर दें, फिर से उसी प्रकार की दुकान बना कर दें, जो कुछ भी बरबादी उस की हुई है, उस को ठीक करने का काम हम मिल कर करें। इस तरह की चीज की आज देश को जरूरत है। यह हवा देश में रहनी चाहिये। सरकार चाहे किसी की हो, देश में दंगा होने का कोई कारण तब नहीं रहेगा इस प्रकार का निष्कर्ष इस लोक सभा को निकालना चाहिए, यह मेरा आप सब लोगों से विनम्र निवेदन है और अनुरोध है। मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का सुअवसर प्रदान किया।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी (अनन्तनाग) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज दो रोज से कम्युनल दंगों और फसादात पर इस ऐवान में बहस हो रही है। बहुत से मेम्बरान ने इस में हिस्सा लिया। बहस खत्म होगी लेकिन न हरिजन पर जुल्म खत्म होगा और न मुसलमान पर जुल्म खत्म होगा और यह चीज चलती ही रहेगी। मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान जो अपने आप को फख्र से और सही मानों में जम्हूरी मुल्क कहता है, जम्हरियत की सब से बड़ी पहचान और परख यह है कि उस में माइनारिटीज किस हद तक अपने आप को महफूज समझती है। अगर माइनारिटीज किसी जुल्म में अपने आप को महफूज नहीं समझती है तो मैं समझता हूं कि वहां का जो जम्हूरी निजाम है उस में कुछ न कुछ कमी है। आये दिन दंगे होते हैं। मैं नानाजी देशमुख ने जो अभी

[श्री मोम्मादुल वली कुरेशी]

तकरीर की उन की बहुत सी बातों से इत्तफाक करता हूं कि मुल्क में फिजा बनानी होगी और इस फिजा को बनाने के लिए हम सब को मिल कर काम करना होगा। लेकिन कल एक प्रोफैसर साहब से यहां तकरीर की, उन्होंने भी डंके की चोट में कहा कि हम को पार्टी के लेबिल से ऊपर उठ कर इस मामले पर गौर करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह मामला मुल्क के लिए बहुत अहम है। उन्हों ने कहा अगर फिरकेवाराना फसादात में हिन्दू मरता है, या मुसलमान मरता है तो न वह हिन्दू मरता है न मुसलमान मरता है बल्कि हकीकत में हिन्दुस्तानी मरता है। सही बात कही। लेकिन साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी शिकायत की कि हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमानों की आबादी 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई और उस के मुकाबले में हिन्दुओं की आबादी 23 प्रतिशत बढ़ी। काश वह यह कहते कि यह न हिन्दू बढ़ा है, न मुसलमान बढ़ा है, यह हिन्दुस्तानी बढ़ा है। लेकिन उन का मकसद जो यह कहने का है कि यह मुसलमानों की जो आबादी बढ़ रही है वह हिन्दुस्तान के लिए खतरा पैदा हो रहा है, इसी जहनियत को आप को खत्म करना होगा, नानाजी देशमुख साहब। यह मैं आप के प्रो० विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा प्रो० बलराज मधोक, जिन्हों ने अभी अलीगढ़ में जा कर यह कहा कि अलीगढ़ के दंगों में अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के लड़कों का हाथ है। जब कि खुद वजीर आजम ने और हाउस के तमाम मेम्बरान ने इस बात को सराहा है कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के ला फिकल्टीज और टीचर्स ने जो ऐक्जेम्पलरी रोल दिखाया है वह काबिले तारीफ है, हम उस की तारीफ करते हैं। लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि यही प्रो० बलराज मधोक आज कहते हैं कि अलीगढ़ में पाकिस्तान बनाया है। शायद मैं आज यहां नहीं होता अगर अलीगढ़ के चार औलाद-ए-शेख अब्दुल्ला, मिर्जा मोहम्मद अफजल बेग, सैयद मीर कासिम और गुलाम मोहम्मद सादिक जो चारों के चार अलीगढ़ में पढ़े हुए हैं अगर यह फैसला नहीं करते कि कश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का अटूट अंग है तो दुनिया की कोई ताकत कश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान के साथ मिला नहीं सकती थी। यह लोग हिस्ट्री से आंखें बन्द कर लेते हैं, और इतिहास से आंखें बन्द कर के मुल्क में नफरत फैलाते हैं।

हम यह नहीं कहते कि डायरेक्ट प्रूफ हमारे सामने कोई ऐसा मौजूद है जहां पर आर० एस० एस० के किसी नामी आदमी को गिरफ्तार किया हो। न गिरफ्तार होने की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन जो लोगों के दिमागों में जहर भरा जा रहा है यही वह जहर है जो ऐसे मौकों पर उभरता है और मुल्क में दंगे फसाद होते हैं।

आज तक बहुत से कमीशन बने, रघुबर दयाल कमीशन बना, और माथुर कमीशन बना, सब ने अपनी रिपोर्टें दीं। उस में आप देखेंगे कि उन रिपोर्टस् में खास बात यह है कि एक तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का फेल्योर और जहां जहां छुरेबाजी है हैं वहां पर एक्सपर्टस् ने यह राय दी है कि यह छुरे लगाना किसी माहिर का काम है। जब तक लोगों में छुरे चलाने में तरबियत मुश्किल नहीं की होगी तब तक इस किस्म की छुरेबाजी नहीं होगी। तो जाहिर है कि जब आप इस तरह की बात करते हैं, आप की आर० एस० एस० की शाखाओं में डंडेबाजी और छुरेबाजी होती है तो उस से यह चीज का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। मुझे खुशी है बाबाजी देशमुख साहब ने इस का जिक्र किया। अगर आप पाकिस्तान मुकाबला करना चाहते हैं, पाकिस्तान से आक्रमण होता है उस से मुकाबला करना चाहते हैं, कुश्ती में अगर आप लोगों को तैयार करते हैं तो वह सही बात है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला आप छुरे से नहीं कर सकते, चीन का मुकाबला डंडे से नहीं कर सकते। यह डंडे और छुरे का जो इस्तमाल और तरबियत मुल्क में दी जाती है वह किस के खिलाफ है? इसलिए मैं कहता हूं, प्रधान मंत्री जी से मैं ने अभी की थी आप आर० एस० एस० पर बन नहीं लगा सकते क्योंकि आप मजबूर हैं। मेरे सामने एक किताब है मोरारजी भाई की लिखी हुई जिस में उन पर खुद इल्जाम लगाया गया था कि वह कम्युनल ट्रिब्यूनल के मामले में, दंगों के मामले में तरफदार रहे हैं। इस में उन्होंने खुद माना है;

"The burden of the issue framed by the Commission was that I was a communalist and that I supported the Hindus against the Muslims."

Again he says:

"I was held guilty for acting in a partisan way on account of communal bias."

लेकिन श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने अपनी जिन्दगी में यह साबित कर दिया कि वह सच्चे हिन्दू हैं, फिर्कापरस्त नहीं हैं। ही इज नाट ए कम्युनलिस्ट। मैं उन्हें कम्युनलिस्ट नहीं कहता हूं। लेकिन आज उन की मजबूरी क्या है? आज वह अपनी कुर्सी को बचाने के लिए, अपनी स्टैबिलिटी को देखते हुए मुल्क की स्टैबिलिटी को नहीं देखते हैं, क्योंकि आर० एस० एस० उन की जमात का हामी और तरफदार है, या उन को मदद करता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि 1930 का मोरारजी देसाई आज कहां है, जिस ने उस वक्त नौकरी को तर्क कर दिया था, जब उन के घर में उन के अलावा कोई और कमाने वाला नहीं था, जब उन के घर में खाने को नहीं था। उन्हों ने खुद कहा है कि मैं ने बच्चों की परवाह नहीं की, खानदान की परवाह नहीं की, एक उसूल की खातिर नौकरी छोड़ दी। लेकिन आज उन का उसूल कहां गया। आज ताकत की खातिर वह उस जमात को मजबूत कर रहे हैं, जिस के नाम से आर० एस० एस० के नाम से-काश्मीर में बच्चों को डराया जाता है। अगर काश्मीर में बच्चों को डराना हो तो कहा जाता है कि आर० एस० एस० वाले आ गए; कम से कम यह नहीं कर सकते हैं कि जो इस किस्म की जहनियत फैला रहे हैं, उन को खत्म कर दें?

मेरा ताल्लुक काश्मीर से है, और मैं अब एक काश्मीरी की हैसियत से कुछ बातें इस ऐवान को बताना चाहता हूं। काश्मीर में गाय काटने की सजा आज भी दस साल कैद बामुशक्कत है, और काश्मीर का मुसलमान आप से सिर्फ यह कहता है कि आप हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान को न काटिए। काश्मीर में आज भी अगर कोई हिन्दू मरता है, तो उस को बचाने का काम कोई

हिन्दू नहीं करता है, बल्कि सब फीलेंजन का काम मुसल्लमान करता है। काश्मीर का मुसलमान आप से पुकार कर कहता है कि मुसलमान के मकान को आग न लगाओ, उस की जायदाद को तबाह न करो, काश्मीर के चार मुसलमान मजदूर एक हिन्दू यात्री को अमरनाथ गुफा में ले जाते हैं। वे "अल्लाहु अकबर", "अल्लाहु अकबर" कहते हुए उस को अमरनाथ गुफा की यात्रा करवाते हैं। वे आप को दुहाई देते हैं कि आप कम से कम उन की मस्जिदों को न जलाईये।

मुल्क में आर० एस० एस० ने तबाही और बरबादी की जो शिक्षा पैदा की हुई है, अगर श्री नानाजी देशमुख समझते हैं कि आज हमें उस के खिलाफ उठना है, तो मैं हाथ बटाने के लिए तैयार हूं। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि 1966 से 1969 तक फसादात में मरने वालों की तादाद साल में 603 के करीब हुआ करती थी। ये दंगे होते रहे और बेगुनाह लोग मरते रहे। इन दंगों में महज गरीब लोग ही तबाह और बर्बाद होते हैं। लेकिन हम ने देखा कि जब गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि किसी किस्म की नान-सेन्स बर्दाश्त नहीं होगी, तो 1972 से 1976 के दरमियान मरने वालों का ऐवरेज गिर कर 60 पर आ गया।

इसलिए सब से पहली बात यह है कि जब एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन यह इरादा कर ले कि वह इस किस्म के दंगे बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगी, और जो कोई भी इसमें मुलव्वस होगा, वह उस के खिलाफ पूरी कार्यवाही करेगी, तो ये दंगे बहुत हद तक कम हो सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर गवर्नमेंट खुद मुत्जबजुब है, वह खुद कमजोरी दिखाती है, तो नतीजा यह होता है कि गुंडों और बदमाशों को, जो ऐसे मौकों पर आगे आते हैं, मौका मिलता है लूट करने, आग लगाने, छुराजनी करने और चाकू मारने का।

आबद कल कुछ साथियों ने कहा कि अलीगढ़ में जो दंगा हुआ है, उसमें हिन्दू और मुसलमान आपस में नहीं लड़े, बल्कि गुंडों ने यह आग फैलाई। उस के लिए वे जिम्मेदार हैं, लेकिन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर जिम्मेदारी इस वजह से आयद होती है कि एक महीने से वहां दंगल हो रहा था, और दो फिर्कों का—दो फिर्कों का नहीं, दो पहलवानों का—आपस में झगड़ा था। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को मालूम था कि यह मामला बढ़ कर फिरकाराना नौइयत अख्तयार कर सकता है, लेकिन एक महीने तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। 3 अक्तूबर को पूरे हास्पिटल में दाखिल किया गया और 5 अक्तूबर को जब वह मरा, तो पुलिस के दो आदमी डंडे ले कर उसकी लाश को उस के घर से जाने लगे।

ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को एक माह पहले मालूम था कि अलीगढ़ में टेंशन है। उन को यह भी मालूम था कि मुरा की लाश ले जाने के लिए बहुत से लोग कोशिश करेंगे। उन को यह भी मालूम था कि जब तक एडीकेट पुलिस फोर्स उस लाश के साथ नहीं जायगी तब तक माकूल तरीके से लाश वहां नहीं पहुंच सकती। तो जब लाश को छीना गया, उस का जुलूस निकाला गया और जुलूस निकालने के साथ ही सारे अलीगढ़ में एक ही वक्त में चार पांच छ जगहों में दंगे फसाद शुरू हो गए। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि एक महीने के बाद दोबारा से दंगे शुरू होते हैं और इस बार ज्यादा शिद्दत से दंगे शुरू होते हैं। अब की दफा वहां पर बम इस्तेमाल हुए, फायर आर्म्स का इस्तेमाल हुआ। मैं पूछता हूं ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से कि जिन जिन इलाकों पर इस फिरकेदाराना फसाद की मनहूस छाया छायी हुई थी क्या उन्होंने उस की खबरगीरी नहीं रखी? क्या उन की इंटेलिजेंस उन को यह नहीं बता सकी कि वहां पर हथियार जमा हो रहे हैं, पत्थर जमा हो रहे हैं, लाठियां जमा हो रही हैं, कारतूस खरीदे जा रहे हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि इस मामले में ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की सौ फीसदी नाकामी है और इस ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को खवाह वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवेल का हो, खवाह वह स्टेट लेवेल का हो पूरे सूबे के लेवेल का हो उस पर यह जिम्मेदारी आयद होती है। 1973 में कांग्रेस ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी कि जहां जहां पर भी दंगे होंगे अगर 12 घण्टे के अन्दर वहां पर दंगा कंट्रोल नहीं होता तो वहां के लोकल आफिसर्स जो हैं एस० एच० ओ० है, डी० एस० पी० है, उन को फौरन वहां से तब्दील कर देना चाहिए। अगर 24 घण्टे के अन्दर वहां पर यह कंट्रोल नहीं होता तो उस से बड़े अफसर जो हैं उन पर यह जिम्मेदारी आयद कर देनी चाहिए और अगर कोई दंगा 48 घण्टे तक जारी रहे तो सूबे के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को उस के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराना चाहिए। सूबे के चीफ मिनिस्टर को उस का जिम्मेदार ठहराना चाहिए। लेकिन आज अलीगढ़ में दो महीने से कर्फ्यू है। मगर यू० पी० की सरकार इस से मस नहीं होती और जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है उस में कोई खास तब्दीली अभी तक आती नहीं दीखती।

दूसरी बात यह है, इस में जो एलीमेंट्स हैं, जैसे हम ने कहा कि वहां पर इस से कब्ल भी झाड़ियां लगती थीं, ट्रेनिंग दी जाती थी जिस के वहां एक ऐटामास्फेयर खतरे का और डर का पैदा हो गया था, तो हम ने इसीलिए मांग की है और मैं आज भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मांग करता हूं कि वह आर० एस० एस० की शाखाओं को जहां पर कि डंडे और छुरे की तरबियत दी जाती है सारे मुल्क के अन्दर बैन करें क्योंकि एक माहौल बनाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि माइनारिटी कम्यूनिटी में, मुसलमानों में एतबार पैदा किया जाना चाहिए और इस माहौल को बनाने के लिए सब से पहले जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन शाखाओं पर बैन लगा दिया जाय। साथ ही जो पी० ए० सी० है या जो पुलिस फोर्स हमारी है जब तक उस में मिली जुली फोर्स नहीं होगी तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि माइनारिटीज के दिलों में कान्फिडेंस नहीं पैदा हो सकता। मुश्किल यह होती है कि एक तरफ फिरकादाराना दंगे में अक्लियत के लोग, माइनारिटी के लोग मारे जाते हैं और फिर गवर्नमेंट के पास जो मशीनरी है ला एण्ड आर्डर क्रियेट करने की उस पर भी उन का कान्फिडेंस नहीं रहता क्योंकि वहीं लूट करते हैं,

[श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी]

वही पोलिसी चलाते हैं और वही यहां डंडे बढ़ाते हैं। इसलिए एक स्पेशल रारट फोर्स बनानी चाहिए जो कि ऐसे मौके पर फौरी वक्त पर पहुंच जाए। आखिरकार हम ने सी० आर० पी० बढ़ाई है, बी० एस० एफ० बढ़ाई है, और भी जो पैरा मिलिटरी फोर्स है उस को बढ़ाया है। तो फौरी तौर पर वक्त पर उन का इस्तेमाल किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि काफी हद तक ये दंगे बन्द हो सकते हैं।

हमने वजीरे आजम से यह भी कहा था कि वह कलेक्टिव फाइन्स ऐसे इलाकों पर लगाएं जहां पर यह फिराकादाराना फसाद होता है। आज स्पेशल अदालत की बात की जाती है। स्पेशल अदालत का कयाम ऐसे ही दंगों को रोकने के लिए होना चाहिए जहां पर कि मुजरिमों को लाया जाय और उन को सजा दी जाय। तभी लोगों में कुछ एतमाद हो सकता है।

मैं अपने भाषण को खत्म करते हुए इतना ही अर्ज करूंगा कि मुल्क में तमाम सियासी पार्टियों को और तमाम दोस्तों को चाहिए कि वह ऐसा माहौल बनाएं यहां पर जिस से कि ये फिरकेदाराना फसाद शुरू से ही न हों।

मुझे सिर्फ एक बात और कहनी है। सिकन्दर बख्त साहब ने कहा कि उन्होंने आर० एस० एस० का दिमाग बदल दिया है। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि उन्होंने उन का बदला है या उन्होंने आर० एस० एस० को बदला है। लेकिन उन की बातों से और उन की करतूतों से यह जाहिर होता कि वह अब जनता वाले नहीं रहे बल्कि वह आर० एस० एस० के बहुत बहुत बड़े ऐडवोकेट बन गए हैं, आर० एस० एस० के रंग में रंग गए हैं, आर० एस० एस० को उन्होंने नहीं [illegible]

[شری محمد شفی قریشی (انلت

ناگ) : ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب — آج دو روز سے کمیونل دنگے اور فسادات پر اس ایوان میں بحث ہو رہی ہے - بہت سے ممبران نے اس میں حصہ لیا - بحث ختم ہوگی لیکن نا مریجن پر ظلم ختم ہوگا اور نا مسلمان پر ظلم ختم ہوگا - اور یہ چیز چلتی ہی رہے گی - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان جو اپنے آپ کو فخر سے اور صحیح معنوں میں جمہوری ملک کہتا ہے - جمہوریت کی سب سے بڑی پہچان اور فرق یہ ہے کہ اس میں مائنورٹیز کس حد تک اپنے آپ کو محفوظ سمجھتی ہیں - اگر مائنورٹیز کسی ملک میں اپنے آپ کو محفوظ نہیں سمجھتیں تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہاں کا جو جمہوری نظام ہے اس میں کچھ نا کچھ کمی ہے - آئے دن دنگے ہوتے ہیں - شری نانا جی دیش مکھ نے جو ابھی تقریر کی ہے - ان کی بہت سی باتوں سے اتفاق رکھتا ہوں کہ ملک میں فرا بدلنی ہوگی - اور اس فرا کو بدلنے کے لئے ہم سب کو ملکر کام کرنا ہوگا - لیکن کل ایک پروفیسر صاحب نے یہاں تقریر کی - انہوں نے بھی شروع شروع میں کہا کہ ہم کو پارٹی لیول سے اوپر اٹھکر اس معاملے پر غور کرنا چاہئے - کیونکہ یہ معاملہ ملک کے لئے بہت اہم ہے - انہوں نے کہا کہ اگر فرقہ وارانہ فسادات میں ہندو مرتا ہے یا مسلمان مرتا ہے تو نا یہ ہندو مرتا ہے اور نا مسلمان مرتا ہے بلکہ حقیقت میں ہندوستانی مرتا ہے - صحیح بات کہی - لیکن ساتھ ہی انہوں نے یہ بھی شکایت کی کہ ہندوستان میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد ۳۰ فی صدی سے بڑھ گئی - اور اس کے مقابلے میں ہندوؤں کی تعداد ۲۳ فی صدی بڑھی - کاش وہ یہ کہتے کہ یہ نا ہندو بڑھا ہے اور نا مسلمان بڑھا ہے - یہ ہندوستانی

آنکھیں بند کر کے ملک میں نفرت پھیلاتے ہیں -

ہم یہ نہیں کہتے کہ فلوریکنٹ پروف ہمارے سامنے کوئی ایسا موجود ہے - جہاں پر آر - ایس - ایس کے کسی آدمی کو گرفتار کیا ہو - گرفتار ہونے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - لیکن جو لوگوں کے دماغوں میں زہر بھرا جا رہا ہے وہی یہ زہر ہے جو ایسے لوگوں پر ابھرتا ہے - اور ملک میں دنگے فساد ہوتے ہیں -

آج تک بہت سے کمیشن بیٹھے ، رگھبیر دیال کمیشن بٹھایا ، ماتھر کمیشن بٹھایا ، سب نے اپنی رپورٹ دی اس میں آپ دیکھیں گے کہ ان رپورٹس میں خاص بات یہ ہے کہ ایک تو ایڈمنسٹریشن کا فیلیر اور جہاں جہاں چہرے بازی ہوئی ہے وہاں پر ایکسپرٹس نے یہ رائے دی ہے کہ یہ چہرے لگانا کسی ماہر کا کام ہے جب تک لوگوں نے چہرا چلانے میں تربیت حاصل نہیں کی ہوگی تب تک اس قسم کی چہرے بازی نہیں ہوگی - تو ظاہر ہے کہ جب آپ اس طرح کی باتیں کرتے ہیں آپ کی آر - ایس - ایس کی شاخاوں میں ڈنڈے بازی چہرے بازی ہوتی ہے تو اس سے وہ چین کا مقابلہ نہیں کر سکتے - مجھے خوشی ہے کہ نانا جی دیشمکھ صاحب نے اس کا ذکر کیا - اگر آپ چین بڑھا ہے - لیکن ان کا مقصد جو یہ کہنے کا ہے کہ یہ جو مسلمانوں کی آبادی بڑھ رہی ہے - اس سے ہندوستان کے لئے خطرہ پیدا ہو رہا ہے - اسی ذہنیت کو آپ کو ختم کرنا ہو گا - نانا جی دیش مکھ صاحب یہ ہیں آپ کے پروفیسر وچے کمار ملہوترا - پروفیسر بلراج مدھوک - جنہوں نے ابھی علی گڑھ میں جا کر یہ کہا کہ علی گڑھ نے دنگوں میں علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کے لڑکوں کا ہاتھ ہے - جب کہ خود وزیر اعظم نے اور ہاؤس کے تمام ممبران نے اس بات کو سراہا ہے کہ علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کے طالب علم اور ٹیچرز نے جو ایگزامپلری رول دکھایا ہے وہ قابل تعریف ہے - ہم اس کی تعریف کرتے ہیں - لیکن افسوس اس بات کا ہے کہ پروفیسر بلراج مدھوک آج کہتے ہیں کہ علی گڑھ نے پاکستان بنایا ہے - شاید میں آج یہاں نہیں ہوتا اگر علی گڑھ کے چار اولڈ بوائیز شیخ عبد اللہ - مرزا محمد افضل بیگ سید میر قاسم اور غلام محمد صادق جو چاروں کے چار علی گڑھ میں پڑھے ہوئے ہیں اگر یہ فیصلہ نہیں کرتے کہ کشمیر ہندوستان کا اٹوٹ انگ ہے تو دنیا کی کوئی طاقت کشمیر کو ہندوستان کے ساتھ مل نہیں سکتی تھی - یہ لوگ ہسٹری سے آنکھیں کر لیتے ہیں - اور اتہاس سے

میں - ھی از ناٹ اے کمیونلسٹ - میں انہیں کمیونلسٹ نہیں کہتا ھوں - لیکن آج ان کی مجبوری کیا ھے - آج وہ اپنی کرسی کو بچانے کے لئے اپنی سٹیبلٹی کو دیکھتے ھوئے ملک کی سٹیبلٹی کو نہیں دیکھتے ھیں - کیونکہ آر - ایس - ایس ان کی جماعت کا اہم اور طرف دار ھے یا ان کی مدد کرتا ھے - میں پوچھنا چاھتا ھوں کہ ۱۹۳۰ کا مراد جی ٹیسائی آج کہاں ھے - جس نے اس وقت نوکری کو ترک کر دیا تھا - جب ان کے گھر میں ان کے علاوہ کوئی اور کمانے والا نہیں تھا - جب ان نے گھر میں کھانے کو نہیں تھا - انہوں نے خود کہا ھے کہ میں نے بچوں کی پرواہ نہیں کی - خاندان کی پرواہ نہیں کی - ایک اصول کی خاطر نوکری چھوڑ دی - لیکن آج ان کا اصول کہاں گیا - آج طاقت کی خاطر وہ اس جماعت کو مضبوط کر رھے ھیں - جس کے نام سے آر - ایس - ایس کے نام سے کشمیر میں بچوں کو قرآنا جاتا ھے - اگر کشمیر میں بچوں کو قرآنا ھو تو کہا جاتا ھے کہ آر ایس ایس والے آ گئے - کیا وہ کم سے کم یہ نہیں کر سکتے ھیں کہ جو اس قسم کی زھنیت پھیلا رھے ھیں - ان کو ختم کر دیں -

میرا تعلق کشمیر سے ھے - اور اب میں ایک کشمیری کی حیثیت سے

[شری محمد شفی قریشی]

کا مقابلہ کرنا چاھتے ھیں - پاکستان سے آکرمی ھوتا ھے اس سے مقابلہ کرنا چاھتے ھیں - کشتی میں اگر آپ لوگوں کو تھار کرتے ھیں تو وہ صحیح بات ھے - لیکن پاکستان کا مقابلہ آپ چھرے سے نہیں کر سکتے - چھرے کا مقابلہ آپ ڈنڈے سے نہیں کر سکتے - یہ ڈنڈے اور چھرے کا استعمال اور تربیت ملک میں دی جاتی ھے یہ کس کے خلاف ھے - اس لئے میں کہتا ھوں پردھان منتری سے میں نے عرض کی تھی کہ آپ آر - ایس - ایس پر بین نہیں لگا سکتے کیونکہ آپ مجبور ھیں - میرے سامنے ایک کتاب ھے مراد جی بھائی کی لکھی ھوئی جس میں ان پر خود الزام لگایا گیا تھا کہ وہ کمیونل ٹروبلز کے معاملے میں دنگوں کے معاملوں میں طرف دار رھے ھیں - اس میں انہوں نے خود مانا ھے -

"the burden of the issue framed by the Commission was that I was a communalist and that I supported the Hindus against the Muslims."

Agai he says:

"I was held guilty for acting in a partisan way on account of communal bias."

لیکن شری مراد جی ٹیسائی نے اپنی زندگی میں یہ ثابت کر دیا کہ وہ سچے ھندو ھیں - فرقہ پرست نہیں

میں مختلف فریب لوگ ہی تباہ اور برباد ہوئے ہیں - لیکن ہم نے دیکھا کہ جب گورنمنٹ چاہتی ہے کہ کسی قسم کی نان سیاس برداشت نہیں ہوئی تو ۱۹۷۲ سے ۱۹۷۶ تک مرنے والوں کی اوسط ۶۰ پر آ گئی -

اس لئے سب سے پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ جب ایڈمنسٹریشن یہ ارادہ کر لے کہ یہ اس قسم کے دنگے برداشت نہیں کریگی - اور جو کوئی بھی اس میں شامل ہوگا - وہ اس کے خلاف پوری کارروائی کریگی - تو یہ دنگے بہت حد تک کم ہو سکتے ہیں - لیکن اگر گورنمنٹ خود متوجہ ہو وہ کمزوری دکھاتی ہو - تو نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ غنڈے اور بدمعاشوں کو جو ایسے موقعوں پر آگے آتے ہیں - موقعہ ملتا ہے لوٹ کرنے - آگ لگانے - چھرازنی کرنے اور چاقو مارنے کا -

شاید کل کچھ ساتھیوں نے کہا کہ علی گڑھ میں جو دنگے ہوئے ہیں - اس میں ہندو اور مسلمان آپس میں نہیں لڑے - بلکہ غنڈوں نے وہ آگ پھیلائی - اس کے لئے وہ ذمے دار ہیں - لیکن ایڈمنسٹریشن پر ذمے داری اس وجہ سے عائد ہوتی ہے - کہ ایک مہینے سے وہاں دنگا ہو رہا تھا - اور دو فرقوں کا - دو فرقوں کا نہیں دو پہلوانوں کا - آپس میں جھگڑا تھا - ایڈمنسٹریشن

کچھ باتیں اس ایوان میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں - کشمیر میں گائے کاٹنے کی سزا آج بھی دس سال یا مشقت ہے - اور کشمیر کا مسلمان آپ سے صرف یہ کہتا ہے کہ آپ ہندوستان میں مسلمان کو نہ کاٹئے - کشمیر میں آج بھی جب کوئی ہندو مرتا ہے تو ان کو جلانے کا کام کوئی ہندو نہیں کرتا ہے - بلکہ سب کریمیشن کا کام مسلمان کرتا ہے - کشمیر کا مسلمان آپ سے پکار کر کہتا ہے کہ مسلمان کے مکان کو آگ نہ لگاؤ - اس کی جائیداد کو تباہ نہ کرو - کشمیر کے چار مسلمان مزدور ایک ہندو یاتری کو امر ناتھ گپھا لے جاتے ہیں - وہ اللہ ہو اکبر کہتے ہوئے ان کو امر ناتھ گپھا کی یاترا کرواتے ہیں - وہ آپ کو دھائی دیتے ہیں - کہ آپ کم سے کم ان کی مسجدوں کو نہ جلاؤ -

ملک میں آر - ایس - ایس - نے تباہی اور بربادی کی جو فضا پیدا کی ہوئی ہے - اگر شری ٹاٹا جی دیش مکھ سمجھتے ہیں کہ آج ہمیں اس کے خلاف اٹھنا ہے تو میں ہاتھ بٹانے کے لئے تیار ہوں - لیکن میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ۱۹۶۶ سے ۱۹۶۸ تک فسادات میں مرنے والوں کی تعداد سال میں ۶۰۳ کے قریب ہوا کرتی تھی - یہ دنگے ہوتے رہے اور بے گناہ لوگ مرتے رہے - ان دنگوں

کی مخصوص جگہیا چھائی ہوئی تھی۔
کیا انہوں نے اس کو خبرگیر نہیں رکھا۔
کیا ان کی انٹیلیجنس ان کو یہ
نہیں بتا سکتی کہ یہاں پر ہتھیار
جمع ہو رہے ہیں - کارتوس خریدے
جا رہے ہیں - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ
اس معاملے میں ایڈمنسٹریشن کی
سو فیصدی ناکامی ہے - اور اس
ایڈمنسٹریشن کو خواہ وہ کانگریس
ہیول کا ہو - خواہ وہ سنیت ہیول کا
ہو - پورے صوبے کے ہیول کا ہو - اس
پر ذمہ داری عائد ہوتی ہے - ۱۹۷۳ میں
کانگریس نے ایک کمیٹی بنائی تھی
کہ جہاں جہاں پر بھی دنگے ہونگے -
اگر ۱۲ گھنٹے کے اندر وہاں پر
دنگا کنٹرول نہیں ہوتا تو وہاں
کے لوکل آفیسر جو ہیں - ایس -
ایچ - او ہے - ڈی - ایس - پی ہے - ان
کو فوراً وہاں سے تبدیل کر دینا
چاہئے - اگر ۲۴ گھنٹے کے اندر وہاں
پر کنٹرول نہیں ہوتا تو اس سے بڑے
آفیسرز جو ہیں ان پر یہ زمہ داری
عاید کر دینا چاہئے - اور اگر کوئی
دنگا ۴۸ گھنٹے تک جاری رہا - تو
صوبے کی ایڈمنسٹریشن کو اس کے لئے
زمہ دار ٹھہرانا چاہئے - صوبے کے
چیف منسٹر کو اس کا زمہ وار ٹھہرانا
چاہئے -لیکن آج دو مہینوں سے کرفیو
کے اور یو - پی - سرکار ٹس سے مس
نہیں ہوتی - اور جو ایڈمنسٹریشن
ہے - اس میں کوئی خاص تبدیلی
ابھی تک آئی نہیں دکھتی -

[شری منصف علی کریشی]

کو معلوم تھا کہ یہ معاملہ بڑھ کر
فرقہ وارانہ نوعیت اختیار کر سکتا
ہے - لیکن ایک مہینے تک کچھ نہیں
ہوا - تین اکتوبر کو بھورے ہسپتال
میں داخل کیا گیا - اور پانچ تاریخ
کو جب وہ مرا تو پولس کے دو
آدمی ڈنڈے لیکر اس کی لاش کو
اس کے گھر لے جانے لگے- ایڈمنسٹریشن
کو یہ ایک مہینے پہلے معلوم تھا - کہ
علی گڑھ میں ٹینشن ہے - ان
کو یہ بھی معلوم تھا کہ بھورے
کی لاش لے جانے کے لئے بہت سے
لوگ کوشش کرینگے - ان کو یہ بھی
معلوم تھا کہ جب تک ایڈیکویٹ
پولیس فورس اس لاش کے ساتھ
نہیں جائیگی تب تک معقول
طریقے سے لاش وہاں نہیں پہنچ
سکتی تو جب لاش کو نکالا گیا -
اس کا جلوس نکالا گیا - اور جلوس
نکالنے کے ساتھ ہی سارے علی گڑھ
میں ایک ہی دفعہ میں چار پانچ
جگہ جگہوں پر دنگے فساد شروع ہو
گئے - لیکن افسوس کی بات ہے کہ
ایک مہینے کے بعد دوبارہ یہ دنگے
شروع ہوئے ہیں - اور اس بار زیادہ
شدید سے دنگے شروع ہوئے ہیں - اب
کی دفعہ وہاں پر بم استعمال ہوئے -
فائیر آرمز کا استعمال ہوا - میں
پوچھتا ہوں ایڈمنسٹریشن سے کہ جن
جن طاقتوں پر اس فرقہ وارانہ فساد

وھی گولیاں چلاتے ھیں اور وھی وھاں دنگے بھڑکاتے ھیں - اس لئے ایک سپیشل وائنس فورس بنانا چاھیئے جو کہ ایسے موقع پر فوری وقت پر پہنچ جائے - آخر کار ھم نے سی آر - پی - بھڑائی ھے بی - ایس - ایف - بھڑائی ھے اور بھی جو پیرا ملٹری فورس ھے اس کو بڑھایا ھے تو فوری طور پر وقت پر ان کا استعمال کیا جائے تو میں سمجھتا ھوں کہ کافی حد تک یہ دنگے بند ھو سکتے ھیں -

ھم نے وزیر اعظم سے یہ بھی کہا تھا کہ وہ کولیکٹیو فائنز ایسے لوگوں پر لگائیں جہاں پر یہ فرقہ وارانہ فساد ھوتا ھے - آج سپیشل عدالت کی بات کہی جاتی ھے - سپیشل عدالت کا قیام ایسے ھی دنگوں کو روکنے کے لئے ھونا چاھیئے - جہاں پر مجرموں کو لایا جائے اور ان کو سزا دی جائے - تب ھی لوگوں کو کچھ اعتماد ھو سکتا ھے - میں اپنے بھاشن کو ختم کرتے ھوئے اتنا ھی عرض کرونگا کہ پولیس میں تمام سیاسی پارٹیوں کو اور تمام دوستوں کو چاھیئے کہ وہ ایسا ماحول پیدا کریں جس سے کہ یہ فرقہ وارانہ فساد شروع سے ھی نہ ھوں -

مجھے صرف ایک بات اور کہنی ھے سکندر بخت صاحب نے کہا کہ انہوں نے آر - ایس - ایس - کا دماغ دل دیا ھے - مجھے معلوم نہیں کہ

دوسری بات یہ ھے اس میں جو ایلیمینٹس ھیں - جیسے ھم نے کہا کہ وھاں پر فیل بھی شاخاؤں لگتی تھیں - ٹریننگ دی جاتی تھی - جب سے وھاں ایک ایٹموسفیر خطرے کا اور قہر پیدا ھو گیا تھا - تو ھم نے اس لئے مانگ کی تھی اور میں آج بھی پرائم منسٹر سے مانگ کرتا ھوں - وہ آر - ایس - ایس - کی شاخاؤں کو جہاں پر کہ ڈنڈے اور جھنڈے کی تربیت دی جاتی ھے - سارے ملک کے اندر بین کریں - کیونکہ ایک ماحول بنانے کے لئے یہ ضروری ھے کہ مائنیر ٹیز کمیونیٹی میں - مسلمانوں میں اعتماد پیدا کیا جانا چاھیئے - اور اس ماحول کو بنانے کے لئے سب سے پہلے ضرورت اس بات کی ھے کہ ان شاخاؤں پر بین لگا دیا جائے اور ساتھ ھی جو پی - اے - سی - ھے یا جو پولیس فورس ھمارا ھے جب تک اس میں ملی جلی فورس نہیں ھوگی تب تک میں سمجھتا ھوں کہ مائنیورٹیز کے دلوں میں کونفیڈینس پیدا نہیں ھو سکتا - مشکل یہ ھوتی ھے کہ ایک طرف فرقہ وارانہ دنگوں میں اقلیت کے لوگ یا مائنیورٹیز کے لوگ مارے جاتے ھیں اور پھر گورنمنٹ کے پاس جو مشینری ھے لا اینڈ آرڈر کریئٹ کرنے کی اس پر بھی ان کا کونفیڈینس نہیں رھتا کیونکہ وہ بھی لوٹ کرتے ھیں -

[ڈی مسعدشفی قروشی]

انہوں نے ان کو بدلا ہے یا انہوں نے
آر - ایس - ایس - کو بدلا ہے - لیکن
ان کی باتوں سے اور ان کی کرتوتوں
سے یہ ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ وہ اب چلتا
والے نہیں رہے - بلکہ وہ آر - ایس -
ایس - کے بہت بڑے ایڈوکیٹ بن
گئے ہیں - اور آر - ایس - ایس -
کے رنگ میں رنگ گئے ہیں - آر -
ایس - ایس - کو انہوں نے نہیں
بدلا ہے -]

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House must proceed to record its profound gratitude to Mrs. Indira Gandhi for having made a very profound contribution to the great debate upon this sensitive problem which has baffled the nation for over a century. She told us in sonorous terms what none of us knew before. She told us that riots are bad!

17.35 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHY KRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

Almost as an after-thought, very reluctantly, under compulsion and under some amount of barracking from the Janata benches she admitted that even the riots which took place during her regime were bad. Their must be something wrong, Madam, with our Parliamentary procedures that a Member can get up, make a speech, utter lies, make false charges, and then get away from here without even sitting to listen to what is said by others by way of defence or without having to answer any inconvenient questions. Since she is not here, I propose to ask a few questions which I hope Mrs. Gandhi's able advocates present here—I find that Dr. Seyid Muhammed has also just left—may some day answer, if not on the floor of the House at least somwhere else.

AN. HON. MEMBER: There is no advocate of Mrs. Gandhi here!

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I propose to level no charges: I propose to ask some questions. And I am tempted to ask these questions because, as a lawyer I know that sometimes when we cannot find the ostensible another of a crime, we investigate first as to who has benefited by the crime, who is the beneficiary of the crime. That provides a useful line of investigation and even produces very fruitful results.

I want to ask: was there a single election meeting in Chickmagalur in which the Aligarh riots were not exploited by Mrs. Gandhi for the advancement of her election prospects? She made the utmost use, in every single speech. I was there in Chickmagalur and I had the good fortune to liten to some for her adresses. She exploited to the utmost all that happened in Aligarh and I am sure that some votes, at least, must have gone in her favour as a result of the propganda which she carried on.

Now, therefore, if you cannot otherwise determine the cause of the Aligarh riots, if one finds that soon after the riots somebody has tried to drive the utmost benefit out of the crime, I think it is a safe and reasonable presumption, to start with, that he had something to do with, the riots.

Now, I go further. She told us very innocently that on some day, she was passing by a train at the Aligarh Railway Station when some unknown people, whom she did not identify and whose names are not known to us—for aught we know, they might be her paid hirelings—went and reported to her something and told her that she alone is the only protector of India's Muslims She deliberately indulged in a half-truth, which is more dangerous than a falsehood. She did not tell us that just before the Chick-

nagalur election and on the eve of the start of the riots in Aligarh, she visited Aligarh. She visited Aligarh on the pretext of attending a wedding in a friend's family. I hope somebody will take proper instruction and tell us whether this allegation is true or false.

The second allegation is that, having gone to Aligarh, she was closeted in the secreat conclay meeting with the Commissioner of that place Mr. Tandon, whose name occurs very prominently in some of the newspaper reports about the Aligarh disturbances.

AN HON. MEMBER: Then why is the Administration sparing him?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I don't know why. No proper enquiry or investigation has proceeded on these lines that Mrs. Gandhi was present in Aligarh, shortly before the riots commenced, that she was present in Aligarh and talked to the law and order authority in the region shortly before the riots commenced and that the riots commenced shortly before the Chickmagalur election and that, at the Chickmagalur election, she took the utmost, advantage of the riots which have taken place. If you make an investigation on these lines, you will come to realise that the riots could have been caused by the beneficiaries of the riots: and, in this case, the beneficiaries of the riots have been Mrs. Gandhi directly and, indirectly, those who are her political followers. That to Mrs. Gandhi and her followers, her getting elected from Chickmagalur was a matter of life and death cannot be denied; that they had set a tremendous store on the Chickmagalur election, that on that depended the political future of Mrs. Gandhi, cannot be denied. And if a few innocent heads roll in blood, Mrs. Gandhi is not the one to give up that method if it advances her political interests and gets her a few votes. Did it or did not happen that, to perpetuate herself in the Emergency, she did not mind thousands of heads of Muslims rolling at various places? I do not wish to mention this again because I do not wish to poursalt on the wounds that are still fresh, I do not wish to touch spots which continue to be raw. But is she or is she not a living example of the repudiation of Gandhiji's teachings that ends alone do not justify means, that the means, if they are impure, make the ends impure. She has always repudiated this thesis. To her it does not matter; so along as her interests are advanced, she will not mind if a few innocent lives are taken away in the process..

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Banglore North): On a point of order. Is he discussing how to curb communal riots or is he discussing Mrs Indira Gandhi?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Please do not interrupt.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Let me remind the House of the opportunism of Mrs. Gandhi and her Party which now makes accusations against the Janata Party and the RSS. Yesterday I found that their vociferous Member of Parliament, my very dear friend, Mr. Vasant Sathe, mentioned the Madan Report to which, I think, reference was made by Mr. Mohd. Shafi Qureshi also. The Madan Report indicated the Shiv Sena for having started the communal disturbances in Bhiwandi and at other places. Yet, they forgot all that and they entered into an electoral alliance with the Shiv Sena in the city of Bombay; throughout the Emergency, they remained in alliance with that communal organization and they continue to remain in alliance in the city of Bombay and in the State of Maharashtra. What has happened to those gallant leaders of the Muslims who are pretending to protect the rights of the Muslims? They only talk, and when it comes to execution of principles which they preach, the practice seems to depart vitally from their preachings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude. I have already rung the bell-

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Can you give me two or three minutes more?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have rung the bell to warn you that you have to wind up.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: An attack has been made upon the RSS. Somebody has told us that the RSS is receiving para-military training. I wonder how many of them have read the definition of 'para-military training'. What is para-military training? If taking up a lathi and learning a bit of lathi-practice or doing little bit of drill and improving your physique is para-military training. I think, Mrs. Gandhi and the Congressmen will have to write a fresh dictionary because no dictionary will support this kind of a definition. And if they had the evidence that the RSS was receiving para-military training and they had that evidence, I presume, not for the first time after March 1977 but before 1975, why did they wait until they decided to supplant democracy in this country or for the RSS to be banned in this country? Therefore, when they today make an affirmation that they have the evidence about their para-military training, it is a bogus claim, it is a false claim. I do not belong to the RSS, I never belonged to it, and now in the evening of my life I do not propose to enter it either. But I must say as a lawyer, that there is no evidence and that the accusations are totally false.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I am now calling the next speaker. Mr. George Mathew. Mr. Jethmalani, please resume your seat.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I will take only one minute more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. All Members have been cooperating.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The Constitution of India ensures, by its Constitutional provisions, that there shall be secularism.

Article 14 of the Indian Constitution ensures equality for all. The other Articles which emanate from Article 14 as corollaries ensure the secular character of the country and the fundamental freedoms of all.

I now want to ask those great champions of Muslim rights this question: I ask Shri Banatwalla who sits there: When Article 14 was suspended what were they doing? Nobody at that time raised any finger against it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, Mr. Jethmalani. I have called Shri George Mathew.

AN HON. MEMBER: You gave half an hour to Mrs. Gandhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am going party-wise. I am going according to what time each party has got.

Now, Shri George Mathew.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW (Muvattupuzha): Madam Chairman, it is really a sad thing that in the second half of this twentieth century such sorts of communal riots take place in this country. Uptil the Sixteenth century, wars have taken place in the name of religion. There have been many crusades and we have read from history books that crusades and many campaigns were conducted in the name of religion. During the firs half of this century we have seen Hitler systematically eliminating the Jews from Germany and other parts of Europe. But now what has happened in Aligarh and other places is really a very shameful thing for this country.

Madam, I don't put the blame squarely on any particular party—either the Janata party or the Congress party. But one thing I would like to point out and it is this. The Minorities Commission has said definitely that the P.A.C. had a role in it and they were acting actively against the Muslims. I don't want to go into the merits of this case as to who has been the cause of all this, because at present an enquiry is going on into the whole affair.

Many hon. Members here have been speaking about the role of the R.S.S. I wonder why the majority community should have such organisations or should encourage such organisations. If such organisations come up, what happens is this. The minorities feel quite unsafe and insecure. In my State of Kerala all types of drills and other activities by the RSS in schools and other public places have been banned. In my opinion, other States should follow this example of Kerala. I am not saying that this sort of discrimination is there only in the form of violence and violent acts towards the minority community. My hon. friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy said that the Parsi community, who are in a minority, are quite satisfied with the present state of affairs. I must say this, that when you speak about the minorities of the country you mostly consider only the Muslims who form a big part of the minority community, in this country. But what about the Christians who are also a part of the minority? The Christians are here for the past 2,000 years. They have been clamouring for certain rights from the very inception of our Republic. The Scheduled Castes persons are being given reservations and so on. Once they get converted to Christianity, they do not get any reservations. Is it not discrimination in the name of religion? We have been clamouring from the very beginning that such discrimination should be avoided. But nothing has been done. This is a thing which has surprised me.

My hon. friend Shri Bala Pajanor has referred to Arunachal Pradesh's 'Freedom of Religions Bill'. As per this Bill even mere preaching of religion can be treated as an inducement. That is also considered to be an offence. According to this Bill Christianity is considered to be a foreign religion. Do you consider Christianity to be a foreign religion in India, when we have been here in this country for two thousand years? We were converted to Christianity at the time of Christ by St. Thomas and are called the Syrian Christians of Kerala. These conversions had taken place 2,000 years ago. Therefore, how can you consider Christianity as a foreign religion? How can we agree to such a thing? Surely you cannot agree to that. The hon. Prime Minister after visiting Arunachal Pradesh, made a statement that a Central legislation should be brought forward on the basis of Arunachal Pradesh Freedom of Religion Bill. It is really shocking that the Prime Minister of our country should have taken this view. There is opposition from all the Christian leaders and the whole of Christian community in the country. There have been editorials in Kerala newspapers in this regard. So many editorials of the Kerala newspapers have mentioned against the stand taken by the Prime Minister.

Madam, another thing I want to mention is that there is a rumour in Kerala that the present Central Government are discriminating against the interests of the Christian minority and the Muslim community. In this connection, I may point out that the Amendment to the Agrarian Reforms Act of Kerala regarding gift deeds has been sent to the Central Government for approval. The rumour is that the Central Government is not going to approve it because it protects the interests of the minority communities. It should be noted here that earlier for the same clauses clearance was given by the Central Government in 1970. Now, because there were certain defects in the wording of the Bill, it was nullified in the High Court of Kerala and just to thwart it, this Amendment was sent to the Centre and because of the Centre's non-clearance of this Amendment, the interests of the two minority communities are at stake. Is the Central Government not going to clear this Amendment to the Agrarian Reforms Act? I hope the Janata Government will correct its present attitude and clear the Amendment submitted to them so that the minority communities in Kerala get their due share and their rights protected. I welcome the Prime Minister's call for

[Shri George Mathew]

an all-party Conference so that there can be a real exchange of views and ideas, so that the rights of all the minority communities in the country will be protected. For all the present troubles, both the parties are to blame and I hope a meeting of all the political parties, groups and important personalities will truly be a big step forward in this direction.

*SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI (Madras North): Madam Chairman, the communal conflicts occurring frequently in India can be classified into two broad categories—conflicts between Hindus and Muslims and clashes between high-caste Hindus and Adidravidians. These conflicts are not of recent origin in our country. I should say that they have a hoary tradition in India. We were deceiving ourselves, like the ostrich hiding its head under the sand, that the British rule was responsible for the beginning of communal conflicts in India, and the British Government did not take adequate steps to curb them and instead it thrived on the misery of the people. What is the picture after 30 years of independence? Communal orgies are the order of the day. While this is a normal phenomenon in North India, South India is a haven of communal harmony. There is no conflict between the Hindus and the Muslims; there are not any clashes between Brahmins and Dravidians. What is the reason for this happy state of affairs in South?

Even during the British days, the minorities were getting adequate protection. In Tamil Nadu, the Government have given statutory support to the rights of minorities and they are enabled to enjoy their rights in an environment of peaceful understanding. In the North, whether it was the former Congress Government or it is the present Janata Government, no conscious efforts have been made to give protection to the interests of minorities. How was Pakistan created? Who was responsible for the eruption of two-nation theory? After the success of Congress Party in 1937, Pandit Nehru and other Congress leaders brushed aside the rightful claim of Janab Jinnah for equal representation in the Governments of the States. When the legitimate aspirations of the minorities were thwarted like this, they got emboldened to demand a separate homeland. Thus the concept of Pakistan took a pratical shape in the minds of Muslim naionalists of India. Shrimati Indira Gandhi stated in her speech that minorities must be given adequate representation in the Police. I wonder why she did not do it in her regime of a decade. It is inexplicable to me how the interests of minorities are being neglected. The entire Bihar is in flames because the Government in the State has come forward with a new policy of reservation of jobs for the backward classes and Harijans. In this atmosphere of mutual mistrust and intorelance how do you expect the minorities to live in peace and amity?

The Congress Party was talking about the establishment of Ram Rajya in the country. The Janata Government, which claims to be the sole legal heir of Mahatma Gandhi's heritage, talks about Ram Rajya, an utopian ideal of the Father of the Nation. It is neither democracy nor egalitarianism. It is based on the outmoded caste considerations. Because Sambugar, was a non-Brahmin—this is an episode from Ramavana—he was skinned alive, as a non-Brahmin was not to be allowed to continue with his penance. If Ram Rajya is the goal of the Central Government, then the Adi Dravidians will never be able to live honourably in the country. The Muslims who are nicknamed as milechas can never be free from the onslaught of communal frenzy.

Here I would like to quote from the Hindu Centenary Book, which refers

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

to the indomitable spirit of the great social reformer of Tamil Nadu, Thanthai periar Ramasamy. I would just read only four lines.

> "In April, 1925, speaking at a public meeting at Salem, E.V.R. said that they settle the Brahmin question even while the British supremacy lasted; otherwise they would have to suffer under the tyranny of what he called Brahmanocracy.

Instead of democracy, Brahmanocracy is there in our country. In 11 provinces, when the Congress Governments were formed in 1937, all the Chief Ministers were Brahmins. After Independence, during Pandit Nehru's rule, only Brahmins were ruling the Centre and the States. During Shrimati Indira Gandhi's regime also the Brahmins were the rulers. With this kind of Brahminism behind the administrative apparatus, how do you expect that the Adidravidians would get justice and fairplay? The hon. Members who preceded me referred to Article 14 of the Constitution which speaks about equality before law. The Tamil Nadu Government enacted a law which enabled the Dravidians also to become priests in the temples, which were the exclusive domain of Brahmins. But the Supreme Court struck down this legislation. Where is equality before law as adumbrated in Article 14 of the Constitution?

Madam, in conclusion, I would like to demand that Uttar Pradesh, the seed bed of all communal conflicts, must be divided into two States so that the State administrations would effectively safeguard the interests of minorities. If the Janata Government is not able to control the communal conflagrations, as a separate nation for Muslims was created out of the Indian sub-continent, I am afraid that the day may not be far when a separate Dravidastan may become a reality.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to inform the Members that the debate should finish at 6.35. I hope, you will all cooperate. The Minister will speak first and then Shri Guha will reply.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): How much time will the Minister take and how much time will you be good enough to give me to reply?

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA (Murshidabad): How much time are you going to give to the other Members?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The debate on this will end after the Minister has spoken and Shri Guha has replied.

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: It is very wrong. We protest on behalf of all the minorities. The minorities are suffering in this country and you are not giving us time to mention their grievances here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. Will you please resume your seats? What had happened was that the time allotted for this debate was 8 hours. Earlier it was 4 hours, but because of request from the House that we should extend it, the Speaker extended it, and dobuled the time to 8 hours. (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: We know it. Please extend it further.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may be knowing everything. I want to inform the other Members of this House. You are disturbing the House.

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: It is a serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly resume your seat? I am on my legs. It was because of the seriousness of the matter that the Speaker extended it to 8 hours. Speakers, according to the list given by the parties, have been called upon to speak. Some of the party speakers have taken a longer time. This has shut out some of the other Members of that Party. Everybody understand how serious it is. So, I have to inform you that the time is over. The Minister will be speaking

[Mr. Chairman]

now. After that, Mr. Guha will reply I will also take up the substitute motion (*Interruption*) I would request Members to cooperate and wait till the reply is over.

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: I would request you to ask the Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the House can extend the time. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: I make a request to the House.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): I move that the House be pleased to extend the time allotted to this debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot put it to the House, if 5 people shout at the same time.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I have already moved a Motion that time be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Chakravarty, your colleagues will not give me an opportunity to put it to the House. You ask your colleagues to be silent. I want to put it to the House (*Interruptions*).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Madam Chairman: I want to make this submission to the House, and especially to my esteemed colleagues on the ruling benches. Madam, you have now pleaded the fact that the Speaker has extended the time by 4 hours, and that, therefore, we have to close the discussion by 6.35. It always happens that the speakers whose names are last in the list, are shut out because the earlier speakers take more time. I take the point that some of my friends from the ruling party, particularly those belonging to minority communities, have not been able to speake; but in order to see that they get the chance, I would have liked the Government Chief Whip to have accommodated them. I am unable to understand how, because they could not accommodate them, this whole House could be asked to extend the time. I could have said that, because I have not spoken. We should abide by the time limit. If we go on extending the time, simply because some people are left out, I do not think it is good. I therefore request henceforth those colleagues who want to speak to persuade, not the House as a whole, but their respective hips. only a person like me who belongs to no party can request the Chair and the House, which in any case I am not doing today!

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: Madam, it is not a request of Members belonging to the minority community. The matter is very serious; the whole country is burning. It is a natinonal call and therefore it is one of the most heart rending and serious thing which is happening and it is this cause that we are debating. to put our heads together so that unity is brought about. I therefore appeal to you, not as a member of the minority community, not as belonging to the Janata Party, but belonging to the whole House. It is a national cause; it is a burning issue and the country is dying in shame and we should all put our heads down in shame. Therefore, I plead with you that time may be extended and we should not be bagged.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Madam Chairman, you have reminded the House of the history of the allotment of time for this debate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Now it is a question of geography.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I know the hon. Member is interested in geography and statistics but at the moment we are interested in the history and the future of this debate I do not know whether the hon. Member is interested in either, or which one? Madam Chairman, you reminded the House that the Business Advisory Committee had originally decided to allot four hours for

the debate on this issue and subsequently because many Members took up the matter with the hon. Speaker as well as the Business Advisory Committee, it was decided to double the allotment of time for this debate. I am entirely in agreement with the hon. Members who have said that this is a very important subject on which there must be full discussion. One is not quite sure when the discussion becomes full discussion and when it remains incomplete....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Until I have spoken.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: With appropriate *mutatis mutandis* of the 'T. Often times the entire debate on the demands for grants of the Home Ministry has been completed in this House in eight hours. Eight Hours have been devoted to this subject. I understand the anxiety of the many hon. Members want to take part in the debate: I can very well understand this. As far as this side of the House is concerned, you are aware from the list before you that perhaps there are 20 or 25 more hon. Members who wish to speak, and I have a suspicion that is we extend the time the list also will grow Therefore I plead with hon. Members to understand the difficulty in allotting time which the Business Advisory Committee and the government face. Now in this session there is important legislation, including constitutional amendments which the government wants to get through. Therefore, if the time for this debate is extended, it may well be that we may not be in a position, neither the government nor the Business Advisory Committee to find more hours for a debate on this subject, during this session. I am not ruling it out but it may well be that in the arrangement or schedule of business it may not be possible to find time.

This is a risk one has to run. Hon. Members will realise that even if the time is extended by six hours, it may be that there are some members who wish to speak who may not be able to speak. Therefore, I plead with the House not to insist on increasing the time for this debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you would agree that the Minister's speech, Shri Guha's Motion and substitute motions are.....

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : यह कब तक चलेगा, भूख से पेट जल रहा है।

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा : अगर सब को ऐसा अहसास है तो फिर बोलने में कम समय लगायें, कम समय लगायेंगे तो काम जल्दी खत्म होगा।

I would say if the hon. members who have moved substitute motions are not insisting on their motions, then it may be possible for the House to sit for a longer while without compelling all hon. members to be around in the lobbies. If the hon. members who have moved substitute motions take this attitude, perhaps, it may be possible to extend the time. Otherwise, I would say that if the House decides to extend the time, one cannot be sure when the debat will come up again.

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN: Prof. Chakravarty, do you withdraw your....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will sit till the business of today is completed. All the Members who are leaving the House, even though they felt it was an important subject, kindly do so without noise. Please do not be noisy.

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे) : महोदया, श्री० गुह का प्रस्ताव हाल में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों और उन से उत्पन्न स्थिति पर विचार करने के लिए है। इस प्रस्ताव की मंशा यह है कि हम आगे इस तरह की घटनाओं पर रोक लगा सकें, उन को कम कर सकें, उन को सदा के लिए समाप्त कर सकें। इस उद्देश्य से वे इस प्रस्ताव को यहां पर लाये हैं और इस लिए मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं।

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस में भाग लिया है, ऐसा तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि सब ने इस में रचनात्मक ढंग के सुझाव दिये हैं, कुछ आरोप-प्रत्यारोप भी हुए हैं, लेकिन मैं उन में नहीं जाऊंगा, क्योंकि आरोप-प्रत्यारोपों में जाने से हम उन का हल नहीं निकाल पाते हैं। इसलिए जो रचनात्मक सुझाव दिये गये हैं, इन दंगों पर काबू पाने के लिए, इन दंगों को कम करने के लिए, इन दंगों को सदा के लिए समाप्त करने के लिए, अवश्य ही हम उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बहस में हिस्सा लेते हुए यह घोषणा की है कि 17 दिसम्बर को उन्होंने विरोध पक्ष के नेताओं और मुख्य मंत्रियों को बात करने के लिए बुलाया है। इस से यह स्पष्ट है कि प्रो० गुहा ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है और जो उन की इच्छा है कि इन दंगों से जो हालात पैदा हुए हैं उन को रोका जाय और जो इनसिक्योरिटी का भाव अल्प-संख्यकों के अन्दर पैदा हुआ है, वह आगे न बढ़े, देश में पुनः दंगे का वातावरण न बने—इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर ही सरकार ने यह सम्मेलन बुलाया है। इस से यह भी स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि सरकार इस बात को कितनी गम्भीरता से ले रही है कि जो घटनायें घटी हैं उन का प्रभाव आगे न पड़े और उन के रोकथाम के तुरन्त उपाय किए जांय, दूरगामी लक्ष्य से उन को समाप्त किया जाय—इन सब उद्देश्यों को दृष्टि में रख कर सरकार ने इस सम्मेलन को बुलाया है। उस में हमारा यह प्रयास रहा है और आगे भी होगा कि इस विषय पर एक नेशनल कन्सेंसस बने, नेशनल-विल बने और दंगे सदा के लिए समाप्त हों, जिन को हम ने माना है कि ये हमारे लिए कलंक की बात हैं, लज्जा की बात हैं और शर्म की बात है।

इस संदर्भ में माननीय सदस्य ने जो रचनात्मक सुझाव दिए हैं मैं उन को विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि उन पर हम लोग गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे। ये जो आरोप-प्रत्यारोप हुए हैं, दंगे का कारण क्या था, उस में कांग्रेस आई, आर एस एस, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की लापरवाही आदि की जितनी बातें कही गई हैं, ये सब ऐसी चीजें हैं कि सभी को मिला कर देखा जाए तो इन में एक दूसरे पर आरोप प्रत्यारोप के अलावा और कुछ नहीं है। इसलिए उस विषय में मैं नहीं जाऊंगा।

प्रो० गुहा ने —मूल बात बताई है कि जब देश का पार्टिशन हुआ तो उस पार्टिशन से एक दूसरा राज्य बना जो थ्योक्रेटिक राज्य था। बंगला देश बना और एक्सोडस हुआ और रेफ्यूजीस लोग असम, त्रिपुरा, वेस्ट बंगाल आदि में घुस रहे हैं जिन की आर्थिक हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है। इन सब चीजों का उन्होंने हवाला दिया है और उसके आर्थिक पहलू पर प्रकाश डाला है। जो बातें उन्होंने बताई हैं उन सब को ध्यान में रखते हुए माइनोरिटी कमिशन की स्थापना की गई है, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशन की स्थापना की गई है और बैकवर्ड क्लासिस कमिशन सरकार बनाने का इरादा रखती है। इन सब बातों पर उन्होंने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं और कहा है कि ऐसा एक कमिशन बनाना चाहिए जो सभी बातों को ध्यान में रखे, न केवल सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक पिछड़ेपन को ही आधार बनाए बल्कि आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को भी आधार बनाए। हम जो उनका सुझाव है मैं उन को विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि सरकार इन्हीं सब समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए बैकवर्ड क्लासिस कमिशन का निर्माण किया है और वह अपनी राय देगा। सोशल, एजुकेशनल और इकोनामिक बैकवर्डनेस को ध्यान में रखते हुए वह गाइडलाइन बनाए और राय दे कि क्या-क्या किया जा सकता है इन लोगों के लिए।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने सभी पार्टियों के नेताओं समेत सदस्यों का एक पैनल बनाने की बात शुरू में की थी, तीन-चार महीने पहले की थी उसका क्या हुआ है। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि विरोध पक्ष के नेताओं और प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो बातचीत हुई थी उस में जो एक कंसेंसस उभरा हुआ था वह यह था कि सभी दलों के नेताओं का, जो संसद के भी सदस्य हैं, एक पैनल बने जो इन स्थानों में जाएं जहां गम्भीर दंगे होते हैं और उनके कारणों का पता लगाए, उनकी रोकथाम की व्यवस्था करे ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी फिर से कम्युनल हार्मनी पैदा हो जाए, मैत्री, भाई चारे, सौमनस्य का वातावरण विभिन्न सम्प्रदायों में पैदा हो जाए। इस प्रकार का प्रयास करने के लिए पैनल बनाने की जो बात थी यह बैठक उसी के लिए आहूत की गई है 17 तारीख को और इस पर उस में निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा, यह विश्वास मैं उनको दिलाना चाहता हूं।

श्री बनवारीलाल ने एक ग्राफ बनाया है कि किस तरह से 1976 तक ये दंगे घटते रहे हैं और 1976 के बाद ये बढ़ते गए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यही कहना है कि इसका प्रधान मंत्री जी जवाब दे चुके हैं। मुझे उस में नहीं जाना चाहिए क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी की बात ही अन्तिम बात मानी जाएगी। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य जिस टेबिलों का हवाला देते हैं, जिस टेबिलों को एस्टेबलिश करना चाहते हैं, जिस चीज को वे कनक्लूड करना चाहते हैं इन आंकड़ों से यह बिल्कुल गलत है। कभी तो यह ग्राफ घटता रहा है कभी बढ़ता रहा है, पुनः यह बढ़ता है, पुनः यह घटता है। 1977-78 का हवाला दे कर आप यह कहें कि 1976 में 169 ऐसी घटनाएं हुई और 1978 में 171 और इस तरह से ये घटनायें ज्यादा घटी हैं इससे आप एक ट्रैंड एस्टेबलिश कर लें और यह कहें कन-क्लूसिवली कि यह बढ़ता हुआ ग्राफ है, मेरा निवेदन है उचित नहीं होगा। मैं उस में नहीं जाऊंगा क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी बोल चुके हैं कि संख्या घटने या बढ़ने का नहीं है बल्कि एक की वृद्धि ऐसी घटना होती है तो लम्बा की बात है, हम को इसको निर्मूल करना चाहिए। इस तरह से आंकड़े पेश करके कोई आप ट्रैंड एस्टेबलिश नहीं कर पायेंगे।

न कोई ट्रेड ऐस्टेबलिश होता है मैंने इसको अच्छी प्रकार से देख लिया है। जहां तक बनातवाला साहब इन्टेलिजी की बात कह रहे थे कि पहले से अधिक इन्टेलिजेंस हो रहे हैं यह भी ऐस्टेबलिश नहीं होता। इसलिए मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि इस तरह का इल्जाम न लगाये तो अच्छा है।

नेता जी ने, राज नारायण जी ने जो बातें कही हैं .....

प्रो० समर गुह : नेता जी की बात न करो, यह चापलूसी वाली बात न करो।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैं राज नारायण जी की बात कह रहा था।

प्रो० समर गुह :**

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Faridkot): Is that word** parliamentary?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go through the proceedings and look into it.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैं इसको वापस लेता हूं, आप बैठ जायें इसमें विवाद करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

महोदय, जो किसी संगठन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की बात कही गई उसके सम्बन्ध में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जनतंत्र में जब तक हम काम करते हैं, जनतांत्रिक मूल्यों के अनुसार काम करते हैं तब तक किसी संगठन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना अच्छी बात नहीं होगी।

इसलिए मैं आपके विचारों का ख्याल रखते हुए कि मुझे अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहिए, मैं पुनः इस बात को दोहराता हूं कि जो भी रचनात्मक सुझाव माननीय सदस्यों ने दिये हैं उन पर हम विचार करेंगे

MR. CHAIRMAN: Professor Samar Guha.

श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला (दोहाली) : मैंने कल जो कारिजेंज पेश किये थे उस पर क्या इनक्वायरी हुई ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banatwalla, I want to point out to you that I had requested you yesterday to give it to the Minister personally so that you could get a reply from him. It cannot be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला : सीधी बात क्यों नहीं कहते वह ?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I want a clarification. He has not said anything about the role of RSS, about Shri Kalyan Singh, who is the Minister of Health in UP, a known RSS man. What was he doing at the time of the Aligarh riots?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is under enquiry.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I have already given all the information.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Madam, at the end of this marathon debate, in which 30 members participated, I can offer only one recipe, which will mitigate communal and caste violence almost drastically.

18.24 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO *in the Chair*]

I find that the Opposition Memebers are going out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naidu is here, Mr. Nair is here; so also Mr. Banatwalla.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: If one single political recipe is accepted by all of us, this communal violence and caste violence can be mitigated drastically.

Will the Members of this House and all political parties agree that any reference, any mention of any kind of caste violence or communal violence or caste issue or communal issue will be made an election offence? If it is made an election offence, and accordingly if the Representation of People Act is amended to the effect that no reference either to any caste or communal problem would be allowed, you will see how drastically the communal and the caste troubles are mitigated in our country.

There has been a lot of chest-beating and a lot of crocodile tears have

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Prof. Samar Guha]

been shed, but when I use the word, I use a very strong word with all sense of responsibility and consciousness that we indulge in some kind of political vulturism when we discuss the caste problems of minorities or of the Harijans or Adivasis. Our eyes, the eyes almost all the political parties, including ours I should say, are on how to catch the vote of the minorities, the vote of the Harijans and the vote of the Adivasis. Therefore, there is a competition among one another as to how to create an impression as to who are the better champions of the cause of the minorities or of the Harijans or Adivasis. Therefore, I would suggest that if you make an amendment in the Representation of People Act that any reference to caste or communal issue would be made an election effence, you will see the result out of it.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): It is already there.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: No, but I say 'out of that'. By communal hatred, I mean reference of the communal issue, reference to the caste issue and reference of the Harijan issue. Make it a national issue, depoliticalise it, keep it above the political party and then you will see how it can be done.

Madam, what a strange thing it is that not a Member of this House has said that he was in Aligarh or in Hyderabad or anywhere and no Member of any political party has risked his or her life to save the life of a Harijan or an Adivasi or a minority. The test is there. Don't take it that I am parading anything for myself, but I have earned the right to speak something about it. My half remains at Dacca and the other half is here. I was born and brought up at Dacca and I am here. I am a victim of political communalism. I know what the feeling of the minorities is because I was, for many years, in Pakistan jail also I can tell this House that in the 1946 Naokhali riots, when the police could not enter the riot area, I with two of my Muslim students of Dacca college entered into that area for 5 days with the peace mission My life was endangered many times and two Muslims saved me and when I reached back Chaumani, Acharya Kriplani, Sarat Chandra Bose, P. C. Ghosh and all these national leaders reached there and I communicated to them what actually hapened. It is known to Dacca people. Many times I was in the Hindu-Muslim processions, peaceful processions, to stop communal riots. When I was arrested and I was kept in a Pakistani jail in Dacca I interrogated the DG of police: "Why have you arrested me? Am I a fool? Yes, I was opposed to partition. It is easy to break a piece of glass just by a stroke, but it requires many hundred degrees temperature to melt it and fuse it to make it one I know, I had been in a revolutionary party, but I know it was the people's revolution for re-unification of Bangladesh or Pakistan with India. Why have you arrested me? Why have you kept me in detention?" Then, what was the answer? The answer was: "Samarbabu, you will not be allowed to mix with Muslim boys." When I was in Dacca, in Pakistan, I used to observe Netaji's Birthday, Azad Hind Day and all days in which Fazlul Huq and all the Ministers presided over the meetings. For that reason, I can also say that in my constituency when I was elected form there, there was not a single instance of any caste violence, any violence against a Harijan, any violence against a caste Hindu or any violence against Muslim minorities.

I have the right to say. I would have been happy if Mrs. Gandhi had said: "Yes, I have gone to Aligarh, I have faced the people, I have faced the rioters, the hooligans, the criminals." If she had said it, I would have given my salam to her. On the contrary....

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: She organised it.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: She muddled her maiden speech with the poison of political communalism. She said at the beginning of the speech that this communal issue should be treated as a nationl issue, it should be kept above politics. Then what did she do? She stooped so low as to say as if she was the only defender--she used the word--she posed herself as the only defender of the cause of minorities, Harijans, Advisis. It is her language. She even went to the extent of saying that in her regime Muslims, Harijans and Adivasis had at least the hearing of the Government in regard to their grievances, but now they are not getting even a hearing.

My apprehension was that this debate would turn into an acrimonious accusation against each other. Everybody would appear to be more virtuous than the other. What have we done? We have proved to be more sinners. Have I not the statistics do I not know? I was born and brought up during the most critical period of our national life when there was communal rioting all over the country. Do I not know what happened during the last few years? I did not cite a single incident about any communal happening. I did not cite any data or facts about any communal incident. Why? Because. Whether it happened during the regime of Mrs. Indira Gandhi or whether it happens today, every Indian, every true Indian, nationalist Indian, who has faith in Indian ideology, in the outlook of Indian universality, in the ideology of the universal value of Indian synthesis, about faith, culture and religion, would feel; ashamed if there is any single incident of any violence against any minority or any Harijan or any Adivasi.

Mrs. Gandhi paraded herself as a great defender of minorities. What did she do in the three elections? Going to Chickmagalur, she posed herself as a champion of Muslims and Harijans. Going to Samastipur and Fatehpur, she became the champion of the caste Hindus, the Brahmins, the Bhumidars, the Rajputs.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): She never said, I am very sorry.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: She criticised the reservation for backward classes, it is known to everybody. Not only that. She tried to instigate communal hatred in the minds of the Muslims minorities about Aligarh. Is that the way of really feeling for the minorities? As I said, like political vultures, most of the political leaders of the political parties exploit the miseries of the minorities; the miseries of the Harijans and the Adivasis, with an eye only on their vote.

She was for eleven years ruling this country. I ask you, Mr. Chairman did she utter a single word about any constructive suggestion, any positive proposal, either economic or social or cultural or of any kind that her Government undertook. For eleven years she ruled the country. She never took any positive steps or any constructive steps to deal with the problems of the minorities of Harijans or Advisis. She could at leastsuggest what step the Janata Government now should take. Did she make any single suggestion, any single constructive proposal that these are the things that the Janata Government should pursue? She mentioned about education a little but what did she do? I was there in this House when the Aligarh University Bill, without giving any notice, was passed, because at that time she wanted to placate the minorities. I tabled 80 amendments and on each amendment I spoke. Let us make it an issue that no educational institution should be run in the name of any religion.

No educational institution having any comunal or religious affinity should get any kind of aid or help from the Central Government. I was opposed and I will be opposed to it. It will be

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a conscience vote on my part. The first thing that this Goverment should do, if they really want to change the history, is that name of Banaras Hindu University should be changed to Banaras University and the word 'Hindu' should be dropped. They should have the courage to change the name of Aligarh Muslim University to Aligarh University. Do you want to perpetuate the minorities in the name of religion? When you retain the word 'Hindu' what do you do? You are giving help to the University. The offer, the Government is instigating a separate identity and that is what the previous Government had done for thirty years, from the days of the great Nehru to those of the great daughter, they maintained the same thing.

Let there be a theological University. Let there be a University teaching only a theological subject. Let there be Aligarh University teaching a theological subject. Science—is it a communal subject? Arts—is it a communal subject? Geography—is it a communal subject? Biology—is it communal subject? Engineering—is it a communal subject? Medical—is it a communal subject? Yet if we retain the minority character or the Hindu character I will oppose it. My party, I feel, has a tendency of competition because now if the Aligarh Muslim University Bill is passed just to give the minority character give them aid, bring the minority boys up. The minority boys, the economically backward class boys should also be included and the job security should be there not only for the scheduled castes but also for the poor minority boys, the julahas, the weavers and others. They should also be included. That is called the approach.

I am asking, is there any person in India who can say that he really established the emotional integration of the people? Only one person—it was Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, only one in the history of this country. In the Azad Hind Fauj there was no distinction between Hindu, Muslim, sikh and Christian and there was socio-cultural revolution' Hindu temples in the whole of Malaysia and Burma were open for Muslims the Muslim mosques were open for the Hindus and the Gurudwaras were open for Hindus and Muslims.

I was trying and pressing them to have a film, it is only that way you can see—Gandhiji was great, but even Gandhiji failed to achieve Hindu-Muslim Unity—only one person did it and it was with blood not with slogans, not with speeches, but with the blood of the martyrs; Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian—all fought together, died together and shed their blood together. This saga of martyrdom christened emotion the philosophy and the ideal of Indian nationalims. I pressed and pressed them to have a film on Azad Hind Fauj. If you allow me a digression, in 1946, there were some peace meeting addressed because the Dacca communal riots were going on. It was arranged by a British Commissioner. The first meeting was to be addressed from the side of the Congress—I was then the Secretary of the Relief Committee—and the Muslim Leauge. In the first meeting, in which 95 per cent of the audience were Musslims, about twenty to twenty five thousand people were there after the Muslim leauge leaders spoke, I spoke for an hour. I did not say anything. I spoke about Netaji, how Netaji founded the Azad Hind Fauj and how Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian—all shed their blood together. After the speech was over, I found that tears were rollink down in the eyes of thousands of persons. In the night, in the same place, when I was crossing the river, a Muslim botman, he did not know me he was saying, that Babu, what he said if we are going to have a feeling of that type, there would be no Hindu-Muslim riots. Perhaps that was the best prize of my life. I did not disclose my identity. It was dusk.

This House would be assured to know that in 1946, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel showed that film on Azad Hind

Fauj all over the country. Now, after that, there had been several reprints, but all the reprints have been destroyed, not only withdrawn, but destroyed such a valuable document of the whole Azad Hind Movement, Azad Hind struggle. You will not find even a single print anywhere. It was done in whose regime? In Mrs. Gandhi's regime. I could not get even a single film about Azad Hind Movement.

Now they are talking a lot about RSS. What was the meaning of this debate? I am sorry that this debate was agreed upon because it has not helped us in any way either to create a sense of assurance of faith in the minds of minorities or the Harijans. But it has only aggravated and created new tensions; it has only created suspicious; it has only created some sort of a danger and it has only created a feeling as if in India the minorities, the Harijans and the Adivasis are in perpetual danger. Should it be the outcome of this debate? Should that have been the object of this debate?

During the debate, RSS was kept as a shikandi and the target was the Janata Party. With the stick of RSS, all of them tried to beat the Janata Party. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was here. I would have asked her, "Madam, after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, when RSS was banned, had there been no communal riots in India? Had there been no violence against the Harijans and the Adivasis? If RSS is responsible for the communal riots, how could that happen? During all the wars, the three Indo-Pak wars and Indo-China war, your Government took the help of RSS in maintaining traffic, in helping police and others, in giving aids and helps at all the stations all over India. Your Government did it. If RSS was so bad, what did you do? Why do you blame us? You have been in power for 11 years. Why did you not ban it? Why did you not outlaw it? Why did you not take the sternest steps against it? If para-militia training is given with lathis, what is your Congress Seva Dal doing? How are they being given training? In all the meetings, they have lathis in their hands. If the lathi is the symbol of para-militia training, then the Congress Seva Dal would also have been equally guilty". If there had been any Hindu having been affected by Hindu rashtravad by anybody, the Hindu Mahasabha preached and is still preaching Hindutav every month that book is coming out. For 700 years, we were under the rule of Mughals and Pathans. There were only 15 per cent Muslims in Delhi. That means, you had something of the Indian culture, of art and music, as we find today, and it was the synthesis of Hindu-Muslim culture. There was the Sufism, the Nanak, the Kabir and the Dadu. What did they preach? It is that aggressive nature of the Islam. If it has got any lesson, it has got the lesson in India. They were conquered in a way by the soul of India, by the concept of universal brotherhood of India, by the concept of Sarvadharam Samanvaya. That is the concept of India. That is the achievement. No Hindutav, no Islamism can curb the spirit of India.

She could do it. She could take positive steps. Why did she not take any positive steps? There have been so many communal riots. Can any political party say that the hand of any member of theirs is not soaked to the innocent blood of any community? I know, in 1946, what happened. Even the two communist leaders, and I know, Abdul Halim, was saying one day frantically, "What has happened? I cannot trust my Hindu comrade working together for 20 years, for 30 years, for even 40 years." That was the feeling that was created at that time.

Supposing any member of any political party is found to be involved in any incident, then the whole political party is to be blamed. Give us the

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name. If anybody in the Janata party is still found to belong to RSS or it is found that he has taken part in any communal offence or caste offence or Adivasi offence, either we expel him or men like us will be expelled from the party. There is no quarter in the Janata Party for any communalism or any casteism. Either Janata Party will exist or communalism and casteism will exist. The two cannot exist together. Therefore, those who accuse, they accuse us only for policical purposes, for nothing else.

I have almost concluded. One word and I will finish. I have an appeal to make through the hon. Minister to the Prime Minister and to all Members including the absentee Members. Would we pledge to observe a National Unity Day for the emotional integration of the Indian people? Would we fix up a day and on that day would we take a pledge that (1) we would de-politicalise communal, caste and Adivasi issues; (2) we would not issue any statement in the name of any political party; and (3) we shall act jointly in communal, caste or any kind of violence and we shall work and act jointly as in the National Integration Council. Would we take this pledge?

Many biographers of Gandhiji missed one important aspect. Since September, 1945, Gandhiji, in his prayer meetings, did not project the image of any person except one person, and that person was Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. On innumerable occasions, he was praising the achievement of national unity by him, how he brought together people of various castes, creeds, communities, regions, languages and what not.

I would draw your attention to the last speech of Mahatma Gandhi on 23rd January, 1948. It was the last speech of Mahatma Gandhi. Most of the biographers missed it. It was about Netaji Subash Chandra Bose. Gandhiji said: 'Neither do I observe my own birthday, nor do I observe the birthday of any person; I do not believe in the birthday of anybody; but this is the birthday of a person who symbolises the concept of national unity and whose achievement will remain immortal because he has shown how the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs can live together and die together and how to build the concept of one, indivisible nationalism.' It is on record. I would make this appeal: let the 23rd January, 1979, the birthday of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose, be observed as the National Unity Day with the object of creating a feeling of emotional integration of the Indian people—with that immortal slogan of Netaji, **Itiefaq, Etemad** and **Qurbani**, Unity, Faith and Sacrifice for the future of Indian nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up the Substitute Motions moved by the hon. Members. I would, first, like to know the intention of the hon. Members, whether they want to withdraw or they are pressing.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I shall make an appeal. The Prime Minister has agreed, and he is convening a meeting of leaders of all political parties. I will make a request that all their thinking and suggestions should be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Most of the Members are absent. If they are absent. I will have to put their motions to vote. First of all, we take up Substitute Motion No. 2, moved by Shri Harikesh Bahadur. He is absent. So. I shall put his motion to the vote of the House.

Substitute Motion No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Substitute Motion No. 5. Mr. Baldev Singh Jasrotia.

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA (Jammu): Sir....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under the rules you cannot speak now. Please tell me whether you are pressing or withdrawing.

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA: There is no option for me except to withdraw. I would like to withdraw my Substitute Motion.

Substitute Motion No. 5 was, leave withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Substitute Motion No. 6. Dr. Ramji Singh.

DR. RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur): I would like to withdraw my motion.

Substitute Motion No. 6 was, by leave withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Substitute Motion No. 7. Mr. Raj Krishan Dawn. He is not present. I shall put his Substitute Motion to the vote of the House.

Substitute Motion No. 7 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Substitute Motion No. 8. Mr. B. C. Kamble. He is absent. I shall put his Substitute Motion to the vote of the House.

Substitute Motion No. 8. was put and negateived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Substitute Motion No. 14. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. He is not present. I shall put his Substitute Motion to the vote of the House.

Substitute Motion No. 14 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rudolph Rodrigues. He is not here. I have to put his substitute motion to the vote of the House. This is serial No. 16. The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:-

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the recent communal riots in different parts of the country, strongly feels that the Government should urgently evolve the practice of *suo motu* placing before Parliament a statement on any communal disturbance as soon as possible after its occurrence anywhere in the country, impose collective fines on the people of the areas affected, ensure more than adequate minority representation in the police personnel in communal trouble spots, hold officers responsible for law and order accountable for communal disturbances in their areas, while taking immediate steps to give the police forces in the country a proper motivational trust, forthwith ban all provocative communal activities emanating from any quarter whatsoever, and periodically call together all religious and cultural groups to foster a spirit of oneness in our land." (16)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, last but not the least—substitute motion by Shri Banatwalla. This is item No 17.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I appeal to the House to accept my substitute motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are pressing?

SHRI G M. BANATWALLA: It is not to be withdrawn. I am sure the House will accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am putting it to the vote. The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:-

This House, having considered the situation arising out of the recent communal riots in different parts of the country, expresses its serious concern on the rising trend and increasing intensity in the communal riots in different parts of the country and the continued insensitivity of the Government thereto, and recommends to the Government to take appropriate measures in the matter including among

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others the creation of such a special anti-riot force at the Centre, and securing of such a restructuring of Provincial Armed Constabularies and law and order machinery in the States, as would have adequate inclusion of Muslims and other minorities." (17)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion has concluded. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.52 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 6, 1978/Agrahayana 15, 1900 (Saka).

GMGIPNI--JGB III—3340 LS- 13-1-79—880